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W. CURRY, DEALER IN FINE STATIONERY, PERIODICALS, BOOKS, CHICAGO

ONE VETO KNOCKED OUT.

A LIVELY TIME IN THE HOUSE OVER PENSION BILLS.

The Efforts Made to Pass the Measures Disapproved by President Cleveland Prove Unsuccessful Except in the Case of Romiser—An Uproar Over a Disputed Ruling—The Senate's Action—Will Lamar or Black Resign?

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.—In the House today Mr. Matson called up the veto message on the bill granting a pension to Elizabeth Luce. Mr. Forney of Alabama raised the question of consideration, desiring that the House should take up the Fortification Appropriation bill, but by a vote of 93 to 83 the House determined to consider the pension case. In this case the majority of the committee recommend that the bill pass notwithstanding the veto of the President, while the minority report that the bill should not pass. The Speaker announced that the question was upon the passage of the bill over the veto, and it was decided in the negative—yeas 116, nays 124, not the Constitutional two-thirds voting in the affirmative. The following Democrats voted to pass the bill over the veto:

Carleton, Foran, Frederick, Geddes, Maybury, Tarsney, Weaver (Ia.), Wolford, and Worthington.

The next veto message called up was that vetoing the bill pensioning Catharine McCarthy. On this question also the majority of the Committee on Invalid Pensions recommended the passage of the bill, while the minority recommended the sustaining of the veto of the President. In this, as in the previous case, the Speaker pro tempore, Mr. Mills of Texas, recognized Mr. Matson of Indiana, who had signed both minority reports, to call the previous question. Against this the Republicans vigorously protested, contending that the Chair should have recognized one of the members who had signed the majority report to control the floor, instead of recognizing a member who held the negative side of the question and giving him the power to shut off debate. Mr. Cutcheon of Michigan rose to a parliamentary inquiry as to the reason which had impelled the Speaker to recognize Mr. Matson. The Speaker pro tempore stated that he had recognized Mr. Matson because, as Chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, he had charge of pension matters on the floor. He then proceeded to put the question on the demand for the previous question, when he was interrupted by Mr. Cutcheon with a parliamentary inquiry. The Speaker stated that the gentleman was out of order, unless he desired to take an appeal from the decision. "Well, I appeal," said Mr. Cutcheon. Being questioned as to what his decision was, the Speaker pro tempore said that the majority, as organized on the floor, had the right to bring in and take control of measures.

Mr. Reed of Maine—What party does the Chair refer to?

The Speaker pro tempore—The majority party.

Mr. Reed—Political party?

The Speaker pro tempore—Majority party.

Mr. Reed (persistently)—Political party?

The Speaker pro tempore (emphatically)—Majority party. The majority party as demonstrated by the vote on the question.

Mr. Boutelle of Maine—There has been no vote on this question.

Mr. Reed—The gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Matson) represents the minority party.

During this colloquy the confusion, which was great in the beginning, went on increasing until the words of the speakers—and by this time there were a dozen occupying the floor at the same time, shouting, suggesting points of order, and interpolating remarks—were lost in the din. Then the Speaker pro tempore put the question: "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the decision of the House?" but in the noise his voice was unheard on the Republican side, and gentlemen on that side clamored to know what the question was, and upon receiving no response from the Chair declined to vote and made the point of "no quorum." The chair ordered tellers and again stated the question, when Mr. Reed made the point of order that the Chair had made no decision from which an appeal would lie; the Chair had merely answered a parliamentary inquiry and had made no decision. No attention was paid to the point and the vote continued. The decision of the chair was sustained—90 to 0—the Republicans refraining from voting but not raising the point of no quorum.

Then an attempt at some amicable arrangement was made. Mr. Matson offered to withdraw the demand for the previous question after he had made some remarks, but to these remarks Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio objected. The previous question was then ordered. The Speaker pro tempore stated that he wished to make an explanation. Owing to the confusion in the House he had not comprehended the real question raised by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Cutcheon). He now desired to state that his decision was wrong, and he would in the future recognize some gentleman who had signed the majority report to control the measure. [Applause.]

The House refused to pass the bill over the veto—yeas 122, nays 97, not the constitutional two-thirds in the affirmative.

The next measure called up was that vetoing the bill granting a pension to Joseph Romiser. In this case the Committee on Invalid Pensions was unanimously of opinion that the bill should be passed over the veto. The bill was passed over the veto—yeas 175, nays 38.

The following gentlemen voted to sustain the President:

Bennett, Blanchard, Bland, Cabell, Candler, Clements, Crisp, Croxton, Culberson, Davidson (Ala.), Dowdney, Dunn, Forney, Harris, Henderson (N. C.), Johnston (N. C.), Jones (Tex.), Laffoon, Lanham, Martin, McCreary, McMillin, McRae, Morgan, Peel, Randall, Reagan, Reid (N. C.), Richardson, Sadler, Sayres, Singleton, Stewart (Tex.), St. Martin, J. M. Taylor (Tenn.), Turner, Wellborn, and Wheeler.

The House then took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for the consideration of pension bills.

At its evening session the House passed one pension bill, and at 9:50 adjourned.

Favorably Recommended.

Representative Morrill of Kansas, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, today reported back the bill granting an increased pension to John W. Farris of Missouri with the recommendation that it be passed over the President's veto. The report says that the claimant in his application alleges that the disease of his eyes was the result of diarrhea contracted in the service and cites the opinion of the medical examiner to the effect that diseases of the eyes cannot result from diarrhea. In refutation of this, the report quotes the testimony of several physicians to the effect that the claimant's impaired vision was the direct effect of the diarrhea. The committee, however, does not deem it absolutely essential that it shall be proved with mathematical certainty that the loss of sight was the result of military service, but holds that Congress has the right to grant the relief sought without question, and that it was its duty to do so the committee without exception believes.

Representative Conger reported back with a recommendation similar to that made in the above-mentioned case the bill granting a pension to David T. Elderkin of Iowa. Elderkin was dishonorably discharged, and filed an application for pension, alleging deafness, but it was refused on the ground of insufficient proof. This fact, together with his bad record, had weight with the President in vetoing the bill. In the report the committee says that this seems to be a meritorious case, and the only possible objection that could be urged against the claim is the claimant's dishonorable discharge. But this, it says, seems to be fully explained, and while technically the soldier's fault, it certainly was not in spirit or intent a desertion. The committee finds that his deafness and deplorable insanity were unquestionably the result of wounds received in the service, and it therefore recommends the passage of the bill over the veto.

The same committee today agreed to take the same action in the case of the bill granting a pension to Sarah Ann Bradley of Ohio, who had a husband and four sons in the army. The President vetoed this bill on the ground that the husband did not die of disability contracted in the service, but the committee does not regard that fact as essential, and holds that the evidence that the claimant is dependent is sufficient to warrant the allowance of the claim. Representative Ellsberry will present the report in this case.

Thirteen Lucky Ones.

In the Senate the House bill increasing the pension of John Ryan and the Senate bill granting a pension to James Noyes were taken up and passed, the latter bill being described by Mr. Cockrell as a mere act of charity to a colored preacher who had only served a little while in the Louisiana native guards; but Mr. Blair said that the man had also served in a colored regiment and in the veteran brigade.

The next bill passed was a House bill granting a pension of $25 monthly to Miss Mary A. Thomas, who had acted as volunteer army nurse and Superintendent of Nurses at Frederick, Md.

Ten more pension bills passed the Senate.

The Row Between Lamar and Black.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.—[Special.]—The meeting between Secretary Lamar and Commissioner Black, wherein the latter was given to distinctly understand that dismissals in the Pension Bureau would be decided upon by the former in future, was of a more violent character than first reported. Though the local papers denied that any unpleasantness occurred at all between the Secretary and the Commissioner, the truth is said to be that Gen. Black contended in very strong language that the Secretary had not the right to dictate to him how he should run his bureau, and quit the office in a rage. It is reported tonight that Gen. Black will tender his resignation to the President at once, but this is not credited. The same sort of talk used to be heard of Commissioner Sparks every time there was friction between him and Lamar. But Sparks is still in office and Black will continue to keep his position till he and Lamar mutually agree that they can't get along together. It will then be a toss-up to see which one goes.

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT OFF.

The Senate Yesterday Passed the River and Harbor Bill After Making the Above Reduction—Logan and Edmunds Exchange Compliments.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.—Discussion on the River and Harbor bill was resumed by the Senate today. The reading of the amended bill, with the original amounts reduced 25 per cent, was proceeded with. Mr. Logan moved to increase the appropriation for improving the harbor at Chicago from $75,000 to $150,000, and argued in support of his amendment. In comparison with other harbors much less important and not requiring so much work he thought the committee was not treating Chicago with fairness.

The amendment gave rise to an amusing colloquy between Mr. Logan and Mr. Edmunds, in which each cast some ridicule on the other. Mr. Edmunds alluded to Mr. Logan as always having a "chip on each shoulder," and, contrasted the social character of Chicago, with the Anarchist element of its population, with that of Burlington, Vt. Mr. Logan, while admitting that there were some people in Chicago who were not very law-abiding, denied that any of them were so "pestiferous" as the Senator from Vermont was in the Senate. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Vest moved to increase the appropriation for the Missouri River from $375,000 to $500,000, and argued in support of the motion. Mr. McMillan opposed it, saying that if the motion prevailed the amendment reported by the Committee on Commerce might as well be abandoned at once. The amendment was rejected—yeas 20, nays 30.

Mr. Kenna offered an amendment providing that if, in the judgment of the President, the public interest would be subserved by the withholding of the amount appropriated for any improvement provided for in the bill, he might withhold it, and report the fact and the reasons therefor at the next session.

Mr. Beck—That means that the President is to be substituted for Congress.

Mr. Plumb moved to lay the amendment on the table, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Vest moved to increase the appropriation for the Mississippi River, from the passes to Cairo, from $1,687,500 to $2,250,000. Mr. McMillan moved to lay the amendment on the table, and it was agreed to—yeas 29, nays 19.

The question was finally taken on agreeing to the committee amendment (reducing the appropriations 25 per cent), and it was agreed to—yeas 31, nays 18—as follows:

YEAS.

Allison,	*Hale,*	Payne,
Beck,	*Harrison,*	*Platt,*
Blair,	*Hawley,*	Ransom,
Conger,	*Hoar,*	Saulsbury,
Cullom,	*Ingalls,*	*Sherman,*
Dawes,	*Jones* (Nev.),	*Spooner,*
Edmunds,	Kenna,	*Stanford,*
Evarts,	*McMillan,*	*Teller,*
Frye,	*Mahone,*	*Wilson* (Ia.),
Gorman,	*Miller,*	Wilson (Md.)—31.
Gray,		

NAYS.

Berry,	George,	Maxey,
Call,	Gibson,	*Mitchell* (Ore.),
Cockrell,	Hampton,	Pugh,
Coke,	Harris,	*Van Wyck,*
Dolph,	Hearst,	Vest,
Eustis,	Jones (Ark.),	Walthall—18.

[Recapitulation: Republicans in *italics*, Democrats in roman. Yeas—Republicans, 23; Democrats, 8. Nays—Republicans, 3; Democrats, 15.]

The bill was then passed—yeas 42, nays 14—as follows:

YEAS.

Allison,	Eustis,	*Mahone,*
Beck,	*Evarts,*	Maxey,
Berry,	George,	*Miller,*
Blackburn,	Gibson,	*Mitchell* (Ore.),
Blair,	Gorman,	Payne,
Brown,	Gray,	Pugh,
Butler,	Hampton,	Ransom,
Call,	Harrison,	*Sherman,*
Camden,	*Hoar,*	*Spooner,*
Cockrell,	*Ingalls,*	*Stanford,*
Coke,	Jones (Ark.),	*Van Wyck,*
Conger,	*Jones* (Nev.),	Vest,
Cullom,	Kenna,	Walthall,
Dolph,	*McMillan,*	Wilson (Md.)—42

NAYS.

Dawes,	*Hawley,*	*Teller,*
Edmunds,	Hearst,	Voorhees,
Frye,	*Platt,*	Whitthorne,
Hale,	*Riddleberger,*	*Wilson* (Ia.)—14
Harris,	Saulsbury,	

[Recapitulation: Republicans in *italics*, Democrats in roman. Yeas—Republicans, 18; Democrats, 24. Nays—Republicans, 9; Democrats, 5.]

CONGRESSMEN COME TO BLOWS.

Laird of Nebraska Strikes Cobb of Indiana in the House Lobby—The Encounter Due to a Land-Grant Wrangle.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.—Representatives Laird of Nebraska and Cobb of Indiana engaged in a personal encounter in the lobby of the House this afternoon, which resulted in Mr. Cobb losing a little blood. The trouble grew out of charges by Mr. Cobb on the floor of the House some weeks ago that Mr. Laird was concerned in a land ring. Today Mr. Payson of Illinois, a member of the Public Lands Committee, was explaining to Representative Gilfillan the effect of certain Senate amendments to a bill intended to protect the rights of homestead settlers, when Representative Laird leaned from his seat toward the party and asked, "Why do not you fellows [referring to the Public Lands Committee] do something to break up the land rings in the South, instead of raiding upon the North?"

Mr. Payson replied that that was what the committee was endeavoring to do. Mr. Cobb undertook to defend the committee of which he was the Chairman, and an angry passage occurred between him and Mr. Laird, which ended by the latter gentleman calling the former a liar. Witnesses say that Mr. Cobb declared that Mr. Laird did not dare to come outside and repeat his language. Mr. Laird is said to have replied that the gentleman could not get out soon enough for him. With this the pair started through the lobby into the basement. Some one called Mr. Payson's attention to their exit with the statement that they were going outside to fight it out. Therefore Mr. Payson hurried through the doorway, and, coming up with the would-be combatants on the stairway, caught Mr. Cobb by the collar and remonstrated with him. He succeeded in getting Mr. Cobb to retrace his steps as far as the west door of the lobby, Mr. Laird following, when the controversy broke out afresh. Referring to the charges Mr. Cobb made against him in a speech several weeks ago, Mr. Laird angrily declared that he (Cobb) was "—— liar!"

Mr. Cobb rejoined that Mr. Laird was a "—— —— —— perjurer!" but the words had hardly passed his lips before Mr. Laird struck him a heavy blow on the mouth and nose. A stream of blood trickled down Mr. Cobb's face, and he was thrown backwards against the doorway. A crowd which had collected interposed at this juncture, and the combatants separated, Mr. Laird taking his seat in the House and Mr. Cobb reclining in an easy chair in the lobby, where he was surrounded by his friends.

Both members are of powerful physique, and bear the reputation of men ready at all times to defend themselves in a fitting manner. Mr. Cobb stands six feet and over in his shoes, and is of proportionate breadth, but is somewhat at a disadvantage on the score of age, being 58 years old. Mr. Laird is but 37 years of age, with a girth of chest that would ornament an athlete and a fiery, impetuous temper.

THE STORY OF A SCANDAL

AIRING THE CRAWFORD-DILKE CASE IN COURT AGAIN.

Sir Charles Tremblingly Takes the Witness-Stand and Denies the Charges Made Against Him—He Says the Prosecution Was a Conspiracy—His Allegations Concerning Mrs. Crawford — Interesting Scenes in the Court-Room—Distinguished Visitors.

LONDON, July 16.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—Sir Charles Dilke, who lost his seat in the House of Commons on account of Mrs. Crawford, gained a seat today in the witness-box, also on her account. Sir James Hannen held court. He is familiar to many American lawyers because of having been a visitor to the United States three years ago with Lord Coleridge. The "classes" filled the court-room, while the "masses" chaffed the irate policemen outside. Sir Charles Dilke was inside, and also Mrs. Crawford, and they seemed to glance often at each other, pretty much as recently the Rev. Mr. Dyson and Mrs. Bartlett eyed one another in the Central Criminal Court. Sir Charles was attended by a few friends, but Chamberlain's eyeglass did not survey the scene so dramatic in its surroundings. There was Mr. Crawford, reflected, seated by his counsel, Inderwick, who bears a striking resemblance to Elliott F. Shepard, the betrayed husband looking as if haunted by the ghost of a decree nisi prius. Almost within reach of his breath sat the woman who is still his wife, quietly dressed in a brown costume, plain almost to Quakerism, wearing, however, a worldly high maroon hat, gayly trimmed with feathers and beads. She toyed coquettishly with a costly vinaigret during the day, often exchanging meaning glances with her gallant solicitor, George Lewis. One of these was specially noticeably when Sir Charles swore emphatically, "Certainly not," when asked if he ever made love to her. At one time she significantly smiled at her two sisters, Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Ashton Dilke, who sat each side of her. This was when Dilke swore that his private secretary always sat in a room adjoining his own, with the door open.

When the jury were called each man seemed anxious to sit. Prof. Beesly, a great friend of Dilke, and recently beaten as a candidate, was sworn, but Inderwick, soon discovering this, challenged him off.

There was a rustle through the court of a "now for it" kind when the Proctor's advocate rose to make a statement. He had a thin, piping voice, much like Robson. His text was that the decree nisi ought to be voted wrong by the jury for the reason that at the first trial the court was not supplied with proper evidence. He stated the facts already known to the readers of THE TRIBUNE through old dispatches. Practically he was Dilke's counsel, prepared to show that Mrs. Crawford's confessions were false. His opening practically amounted to this: "I shall prove alibis for Dilke against her charges."

When Dilke was called to the box he walked there like an actor under stage fright. But when his cues came he began recovering his equanimity. As he was sworn the Crawford vinaigret did rapid service. Early in his evidence Dilke referred to his habit of fencing with foils for exercise every morning. It soon became evident that he was as good as Queen Caroline's courtier at fencing questions. His evidence on the direct would fill two pages of THE TRIBUNE, but justly stated amounts to this: I never held illicit relations with Mrs. Crawford, nor made assignations with her, nor took her to houses and rooms as she confessed, nor visited her much, nor had her come to my house. The shorthand notes of her statements to her husband being read, he swore them down in platoons and in single file, aided by the extremely leading questions of Phillimore. His demeanor and voice, however, assumed both aggressive and defensive methods when, to cross-examine, arose that amiable new Tory member for Birmingham, Henry Mathews, Q. C., for the injured husband. He said:

I was present at the trial before Justice Butt. I heard the whole of Mrs. Crawford's evidence. I had known the purport and effect of that evidence a day or two before it was given. I had a month to think about it. I believe at the time of the last trial Mrs. Crawford was in her sound mind, and I do so now.

During the following there occurred looks among the listeners and the jurors which could not have been pleasant to Dilke.

"Do you believe Mrs. Crawford had a motive in making the confession?"

"Yes. That finding she was discovered in liaison with other persons she desired to fix upon some person agreed upon between herself and the others."

"Who were the 'other persons'?"

"Who were they? Well, I am sorry to mention names, but there was Dr. F. Warner, spoken of as 'Freddy,' her brother-in-law, but that charge I utterly disbelieve."

"You believe, then, that Mrs. Crawford was a perfectly sane woman who conspired with others to concoct the story in order to get rid of the marriage tie?"

No answer.

"Who were the others?"

"I don't know. She herself has mentioned some, and there are the authors of the anonymous letters."

"Do you believe that Crawford conspired with her mother?"

"I have no means of knowing who else but Capt. Forster."

"Then you mean to say that Forster, Mrs. Smith, her mother, and Mrs. Crawford conspired to invent this story about you?"

"No, I don't say so; but there are the anonymous letters."

"Then will you say that Forster and Mrs. Crawford conspired to get up this story against you—a story without the shadow of a foundation?"

"To me everything appears to point that way."

"And you thought that at the late trial?"

"Yes."

"That is to say, at the time of the late trial you thought it was a deliberate conspiracy on the part of Mrs. Crawford to get a divorce by accusations against you which were unfounded and without foundation?"

"As regards myself, certainly, but not as to other people. Mrs. Crawford has confessed to wrong-doing with other people, and I believe the whole evidence is in the possession of the Queen's Proctor."

"You say all this was in your mind at the time Mrs. Crawford gave her evidence in the late trial?"

"It was."

"Is it true that there were indiscretions you did not wish disclosed?"

"Yes, but acts which came to a conclusion eleven years ago."

"There were acts of indiscretion?"

"Yes."

"Do you consider the account given of you by Mrs. Crawford creditable or discreditable?"

"I considered the charge so monstrous as to carry its own refutation."

"Did you prefer to leave the story as it stood or refute it?"

"I confess that at the time it never entered my mind that any one would believe it."

"Did you ask Mrs. Ashton Dilke if you could see Mrs. Crawford by herself?"

"I asked if it would be better I should see her."

"But did you say by herself?"

"I should say not. What I think I said was, 'Is it any use my seeing her?'"

"But you won't undertake to say you did not use the words?"

"No; I was very much excited. She went up-stairs and brought Mrs. Crawford down."

"Did you urge the desirability of a quiet separation?"

"No. I said the charge was a monstrous charge."

"Didn't you say to Mrs. Crawford that if her income under a separation was not sufficient you would make it up?"

"No; nothing of the kind. No."

"Did you urge Mrs. Crawford to sign a retraction of her confession?"

"No. I went there boiling with rage."

"When had you heard of the confession?"

"Sunday morning."

"Were you boiling, then, from Sunday to Tuesday?"

"No."

"Did you tell her if she did not retract you would accuse her of having been with other men?"

"No; nothing of the kind."

"Did you threaten her with some sort of action?"

"I have no doubt I did. I was very angry."

"Did you at that time believe there was this conspiracy existing?"

"Yes, I did. It at once occurred to my mind."

"Did you ask Mrs. Crawford to sign a statement that she was hysterical?"

"I never believed that."

The Judge—"Will you kindly answer the question specifically."

Answer—"No."

"Are you positive?"

"Quite positive."

"Did she not promise she would go to her husband's solicitor?"

"I remember hearing her say 'I think the best thing I can do is to jump over the bridge.' She spoke very despondingly."

A very long, sharp cross-examination followed. The references to the alleged complicity of Dilke in making away with the witness, Fanny, were especially sharp, thus:

"Did Fanny disappear about the date of the trial?"

"I believe so."

"Did she reside from August, 1885, down to a short time before the last trial at the house to which your solicitor sent her?"

"I have heard so."

"Did not you know that at this time your solicitor had sent her to your shooting-box in Essex?"

"He told me so."

"Why did you send her away?"

"I was told she was threatened with prosecution for perjury."

"Then she did disappear just before the last trial?"

"So I have heard."

"And she turned up again shortly after the last trial?"

"Yes."

"And made a statement to your solicitor?"

"Yes."

"And then she disappeared again?"

"Yes."

At this there was great laughter, and the foreman's whiskers curled more cynically than ever.

"Where were you May 6, Sir Charles Dilke?"

"I was in London."

"Have you got your diary for that date?"

"Yes. It is in court."

The diary referred to was here produced, and witness was asked for an explanation as to certain parts which had been cut away from its pages at about the date of May 6, and he replied it was his habit when engagements were canceled either to cut the entries out or run his pen or pencil through them. Again ironical laughter was heard. Then he was probed as to her visits to him. "Here was a young married woman with whom you say your relations were very slight. Why had she come to see you?"

"We got to know each other better as time wore on. She was looked upon as a member of the family of Ashton Dilke, my brother."

"Did you ever specak to Mr. Crawford about these visits?"

"It never occurred to me."

"But why did she call on you?"

"Well, the topics of our conversation had reference to something to do with her husband's position."

"What about her husband's position?"

"She said he was anxious to get a permanent place in any Scotch home-rule scheme."

"Did he, himself, ask for such an appointment?"

"No; never."

"He never asked for any service for himself?"

"No; but on the last occasion but one that I saw her I thought she was anxious that the place should be obtained."

The day's business concluded by reference to angry interviews with Capt. Forster, in which the latter called Dilke "a scoundrel," the casus belli being Mrs. Crawford. This will be followed up Saturday, with a likelihood of Dilke being all day in the box. The case will evidently be a protracted one, Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Ashton Dilke, and a lot of male and female servants, Capt. Forster, and Mr. Crawford being expected to swear.

FIVE TERRIBLE LEAPS.

Five Men, While Descending a Shaft in New York, Become Panic-Stricken on Their Clothing Catching Fire from an Exploding Lamp and Leap Headlong to the Bottom.

NEW YORK, July 16.—[Special.]—Five men in an iron bucket being lowered by a windlass to their work down one of the shafts of the new aqueduct this evening were set on fire by the explosion of the gasoline lamp carried by one of them, and, frantic with pain, they all leaped from the bucket and fell to the foot of the shaft, 100 feet below, receiving terrible injuries besides their burns. The shaft where the accident occurred is at One Hundred and Seventy-eighth street and Tenth avenue, and is one of the largest on the whole line of the aqueduct. It is 120 feet deep, and its sides are masses of projecting points of rocks, timbers, etc.

The day shift had just left their work, and the night men were going down the dark opening. William O'Toole, aged 22; John Sullivan, aged 27; Michael O'Brien, aged 27 (white), and Grant White, aged 24, and Jeremiah Shorter, aged 30 (colored), got into the bucket to go down. O'Toole carried the little tin lamp used to light the trip. It did not burn well, and as the bucket started he began to pull up the wick with a pin. A moment later there was a muffled explosion, a sheet of blue flame shot above the bucket, and yells of agony were heard from the men who had been splashed with the burning oil. In a moment their clothing was in a blaze. The passage of the bucket fanned the flames. The same idea seemed to strike them all, for in an instant every one of them had sprung wildly out into the air, and together they bounded like balls from one rock to another down the sides of the shaft and fell in a heap at the bottom. The rapid rush of the fall extinguished the flames and saved them all from being burned to death. Aid was promptly at hand, and the wounded men were tenderly taken up to the top of the shaft and carried to the nearest hospital. O'Toole was fearfully burned about the body and cannot recover. O'Brien was badly burned about the legs and terribly bruised, but his life may be saved. Shorter had a bad wound in the head and was dreadfully burned. White escaped the flames, but is badly injured about the head and his right leg and thigh are fractured. Sullivan's injuries are chiefly burns. Two at least of the men are believed to be fatally injured and the escape or all from instant death is considered miraculous.

DROWNED BY A DOG.

A St. Louis Man, Accompanied by His Sweetheart, Attempts to Destroy a Worthless Canine, but Perishes Instead.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 16.—[Special.]—The most remarkable case of drowning that has ever been called to the attention of the Coroner of this city occurred last night in Carondelet. Joseph H. Hunleth, 23 years of age, tall and athletic, was one of the most promising young men in the place. He was engaged to be married to a young lady, Miss Emma Mason. Miss Emma's mother had a big dog of dubious origin and with pronounced tendencies towards vagrancy which she desired to get rid of. Hunleth offered to drown the dog, and was told to proceed. Accompanied by his sweetheart, he last night led the dog to the precipice on the river bank. The young lady held the dog while Hunleth secured a large piece of iron to attach to the dog's neck. The dog was gently led to the precipice and when the brink was reached Hunleth began to attach the iron. The young woman turned her back and, in a minute heard a growl and a scream from her lover, followed by a loud splash. She then saw the dog running off in the darkness and it was found that there had been a terrific struggle, which resulted in the dog pushing the man over the brink and drowning him. Hunleth's body was not recovered for several hours. Miss Mason is insane from her experience.

THE DOW LIQUOR LAW.

Doubt as to Its Legality Occasioning Great Embarrassment in the Buckeye State—Special Legal Action Desired.

COLUMBUS, O., July 16.—[Special.]—The muddle occasioned by the uncertain conditions of the Dow Liquor law and the taxes which accrue from the act, provided it is decided legal, is creating serious difficulty throughout the State. Municipal Boards of Taxation are in a quandary as to how to act, whether to increase the present levy or lower it, in anticipation of the Dow tax. The tax, if collected, would place a large amount of money in the coffers of every city treasury, but as it is now there can be no certainty about the resources of city governments. It is proposed that a special session of the Supreme Court be called immediately to pass upon the validity of the law, the court having adjourned until Sept. 20. The statutes do not cover the case, but it can be done by the unanimous consent of the Judges, which will be asked.

THE WILLIE SELLS CASE.

TRIAL OF THE KANSAS YOUTH WHO SLEW HIS FAMILY.

One of the Most Shocking Crimes in All History—Without Apparent Motive a Sixteen-Year-Old Boy Butchers His Father, Mother, Sister, and Brother—The Weapons Used—Details of the Tragedy—No Line of Defense for the Young Prisoner.

TOPEKA, Kas., July 16.—[Special.]—The trial of Willie Sells, a lad 16 years of age, for the murder of his father, mother, brother, and sister, will begin at Erie, this State, Monday. The youth of the criminal, the number and relation of the victims, the entire lack of provocation, the manner of the killing, and all the circumstances of the case make it almost unprecedented in the annals of crime. The morning of March 8, 1886, Willie Sells, who was living with his parents, brother, and sister, six miles north of the Town of Erie, in Neosho County, made his appearance at the farm-house of a neighbor, Mr. Mendall, and in an excited tone stated that a strange man had been at his home during the night and he thought had hurt his father, as he was lying on the floor with blood on his face. As this visit of young Sells was at 1 o'clock in the morning Mr. Mendall questioned him closely, and obtained the following statement:

I do not know what awakened me, but I saw a man standing in the partition door, between the room my brother and I slept in and the one my parents and sister occupied; he was standing with his back towards me; I got my clothes off the foot of the bed and was putting them on, when he turned, looked at me, and then ran out into the yard. I did not try to arouse my brother, but put on my pantaloons and went into the room where my parents were sleeping to get my boots and overcoat. I saw my father on the floor with blood on his face, but I thought his nose was bleeding, as he was frequently troubled with nose-bleeding. I hastily put on my boots and overcoat and went to see if I could find the strange man. When I passed out of the door he was standing in the yard. I started towards him and he ran. I ran him around the house two or three times, then he started down the road and I after him. I tried to see who he was. He threw a stone at me, but I pursued him for half a mile down the road (in going this distance the boy passed three farm-houses before reaching Mr. Mendall's), where he mounted a horse held by another man and both rode away as fast as they could go.

Upon hearing this story Mr. Mendall accompanied Willie home. When they arrived there the boy remained outside. Mr. Mendall entered, procured a light, and was confronted with the most horrible spectacle that can be imagined. The floor was completely covered with blood, in which he fairly had to wade. The ceiling was spattered and the walls were stained. Old man Sells was lying on the floor, with the whole back part of his head crushed in and his throat cut so deep that his head was almost severed from his body. Near him, also on the floor, was the body of Mrs. Sells, with her skull crushed and throat cut in the same ghastly manner. A few feet away, in a bed in a corner of the room, lay the body of Miss Ina Sells, with her skull crushed and throat cut from ear to ear, and in the adjoining room, in the same bed in which Willie had been sleeping, was found the body of Watie Sells, with a large gash in his forehead, one of his eyes chopped out, and his throat cut similar to the others. The murderer could not have exercised more system if he had been butchering animals instead of human beings, with the exception that special atrocity seemed to have governed the killing of the brother.

Upon returning to the room he first entered Mr. Mendall found a large hatchet, covered with blood and hair, lying on a chair, and about a foot from the body of the elder Sells was found a butcher-knife, which also bore evidence of its inhuman use. After a hurried examination of the terrible scene Mr. Mendall returned to the yard and told Willie of the awful crime which had bereft him of father, mother, sister, and brother. The boy said nothing and manifested no particular feeling. He accompanied Mr. Mendall to Mr. Rice's house, near by, where he went to sleep, or pretended to sleep, until morning.

The neighborhood was apprised of the shocking murder, and County-Attorney C. A. Cox and Coroner Alford were immediately sent for and visited the Sells house. The County-Attorney and Daniel Henson then took Willie Sells and went over the ground where he claimed to have chased the man. They found Willie's tracks in the mud just where he said he had passed, but the tracks of the strange man were nowhere visible. They visited the point where Willie said the man mounted the horse, but there was no sign of a horse-track, although Willie's tracks were plainly indented in the mud. Returning to the Sells house, a wash-basin of bloody water was found on the stove, in which the perpetrator of the awful deed had washed his hands. Willie was then asked if he had washed his hands after getting out of bed before going to Mendall's. He said he had not, but upon complying with the officer's request to take off his clothes it was discovered that he had washed his hands and wrists, but above the wrists blood was found on his arms. There was blood under his finger-nails also, and his underclothing was considerably stained.

Willie during this investigation did not appear to comprehend the enormity of the crime. He walked around in the blood of his murdered relatives and stepped over their bodies with perfect unconcern. The condition and position of the victims showed that their skulls had first been crushed with the heavy hatchet and their throats cut afterwards in order to make certain work of it. The hatchet had been left sticking in the end of a log the previous evening, and the butcher-knife had been taken from a cupboard in the house. Everything indicated that the perpetrator of the crime was thoroughly familiar with the ground. There was a purse containing $200 under Mr. Sells' pillow and two watches hanging in plain sight which were undisturbed, so that there is no probability that the crime was committed for the purpose of robbery.

Previous to this horrible occurrence the boy had borne a good reputation, and people residing in the neighborhood were slow to believe him guilty of the crime. To this day he stoutly denies the perpetration of the deed, and affirms that if he committed it it was in his sleep or while his reason was dethroned. This theory is entertained quite generally among the former friends of the boy. Those who are convinced of his guilt and seek a motive for it profess to find it in the relation of the two brothers. It is claimed that Willie Sells was jealous of his brother. The latter had recently returned from college and was reported to be on the eve of marrying a daughter of Mr. Wendall, and that his father had promised to give him a certain portion of the home property. It is further claimed that Willie was a constant reader of dime novels and had several times expressed a desire to become a hero. In demonstrating that there was some controversy in the family regarding the property, the fact is recalled that the court was once called upon to determine the question of guardianship and refused to sustain the appointment made for the reason that improper influence had been used by unscrupulous men who wanted to get hold of the estate. Public indignation was very freely voiced when the facts of the murder were first made known, and there was the usual talk of lynching the boy, but the Deputy Sheriff placed him in the county jail. A few days later his preliminary examination was held and Justice Hemmelwright bound him over to the District Court.

About May 1 a St. Joseph (Mo.) newspaper published a letter purporting to have been written by two men in Missouri, who claimed to have committed the butchery and wanted Willie released, but as no cause was given by them for the deed the letter was regarded as the production of a notoriety-seeking crank, or as a scheme to create a doubt concerning the boy's guilt and work up public sympathy for him. Wednesday, July 14, the attorneys for the accused boy applied to Judge Stillwell of the District Court of Neosho County for a continuance of the case to the November term, on the ground that two of his attorneys had withdrawn, and that the defense would therefore be crippled. The Judge declined to postpone the case, but gave the defense until Monday to get ready for trial, and ordered a special venire of ninety jurors to be summoned for that date. Those who have seen Willie say he is well and hearty, but is considerably bleached by his four months' imprisonment. The case is exciting great interest.

Burglars Captured.

WABASH, Ind., July 16.—[Special.]—An organized gang of four burglars who have been shipping their stolen property to Chicago was arrested here today.

POOL-ROOMS DID IT.

Robert Newman Begins Betting There and Loses Over $2,000 That Did Not Belong to Him.

On a warrant sworn out by August Stirmel, Secretary of Cigarmakers' Union No. 14 of this city, Robert Newman, the Treasurer of the union, was early yesterday morning arrested at his home, No. 188 Orchard street, for embezzlement of the funds of the union, and, being taken before Justice Brayton, was held to the Criminal Court, and is now locked up in the County Jail. Newman is a young man about 27 years old, and has a wife and one child. He had been Secretary of the union for nearly five years and was much respected by all his friends and acquaintances and was implicitly trusted by his brother officers of the union, who, up to three days ago, found him prompt, correct, and strictly honest and reliable in all transactions. Wednesday last the Auditing Board of the union commenced its usual quarterly examination of the records and financial condition of the society. They found his books correct and properly balanced to date, but as he was not present and had possession of the bank-book they could not complete their investigation. Newman was sent for, but he failed to appear until Thursday evening. When he produced the bank-book it showed a deficiency of $2,000, money which had been given him by Mr. Stirmel to deposit in the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, but which he had failed to do. Having no power to withdraw money from the bank except by authority of the Board of Trustees, Newman concluded that the only way he had to reach the funds was to pocket instead of depositing them. After examining the bank-book Thursday evening F. Cook, one of the auditors, said to him: "My God, Bob, you are short $2,000; how is this?"

"I scarcely know," answered Newman, hanging his head.

"Come, make a breast of it and tell us how it happened."

"I suppose I might as well."

"What did you do with the money?"

"Well, I have not been working much lately, and, my wife being sick, I thought I would go to the races at Washington Park and try and win something. I lost all."

Newman was interviewed at the County Jail and had but little to add to the above. About two months ago, he said, he commenced visiting the pool-rooms, and being unlucky there he concluded to go to the races and try and retrieve his losses. But ill-luck pursued him there also. He has nothing to say for himself in defense, and looks broken in hope and spirit.

Union No 14 being a member of the Cigarmakers' International Union, all its funds are held in reserve for the general organization, and the $2,000 embezzled by Newman will have to be made good by the members of No. 14. To do this will require a levy of about $1.75 on each member. Newman was not a bonded officer, and he says he sees no way at present by which he can reimburse the union. He has been employed at the Coöperative cigar factory, No. 45 West Jackson street.

TRACY WAS A DIPSOMANIAC.

The Late Buffalo Millionaire Limited Himself to Twelve Bottles of Champagne and a Quart of Brandy Per Day—The Will Contest.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 16.—[Special.]—Mr. Warren Bryant took the witness stand again in the Tracy will case this morning, and asked to supply an omission in the testimony of the day previous. In the conversation with Miss Tracy at the Catskill Mountain House she had begun to talk of the past, but he interrupted her, saying it was best to look ahead. She replied that it was hard. The witness also stated that he did not include the California land in his estimate of the Tracy estate.

Shortly before noon Mr. Parsons placed Dr. Walter R. Gillett on the stand. He is a New York physician, a visiting physician at Bellevue and St. Francis Hospitals, and a director of the Mutual Life-Insurance Company. He had met Mr. Tracy at the Florence apartment house in New York in March, 1883, having been called to attend his wife. Mr. Tracy's peculiarity observed by the doctor was that he always turned the conversation to his own physical condition. Asked if this conduct of Tracy was a basis for an opinion as to his mental condition the witness said he did form an opinion as to Mr. Tracy's mental condition. His manner indicated feebleness of mind. His conclusions were often trivial. He showed a hysterical form of emotion, sometimes. He was extremely afraid of being left alone and sought companionship always. The witness observed an occasional cheerfulness of manner, varied by moments of depression. The witness learned from the first, by observation and by Mr. Tracy's statements, that he was in the habit of drinking to excess. At one time he had found Mr. Tracy drinking champagne at 1 a. m. He had expostulated with him and asked him how much he drank in a day. Mr. Tracy said he did not begin to drink until about that time of day. He said that his limit was twelve pints of champagne. On going to bed he opened a quart bottle of brandy, or two bottles of claret, and also put rubber stoppers in six bottles of clysmic water. He also had a dozen lemons prepared, and as a reserve he kept four more bottles of clysmic water at the window.

As to the effect of such habits, the witness said they broke down the tissues and cells of the brain, and prevented the brain from performing its functions by producing a nervous condition of the system. The witness thought Mr. Tracy's brain affected by drink. He looked upon him as a dipsomaniac—that is, a monomaniac on the subject of drink. He thought his habits had enfeebled his mind.

Daniel Keough, a waiter and butler for Mr. Tracy in New York, testified to the latter's violent ways and changeful, fretful moods.

SHE DINED WITH A KING.

Miss McDonald Did This, but She Didn't Know What Sort of a King He Is.

Mike McDonald boasted to a Pittsburg reporter Thursday about his daughter dining with the King of the Belgians. Though the King of the Belgians is an own cousin to Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, that does not make much difference. A man's a man for a' that. The King of the Belgians is no good, in the general parlance. He is one of the fellows whom Editor Stead of the *Pall Mall Gazette* placed on the "black list;" but Mike did not know that, nor did Miss McDonald—who is said to be a very pious young person—nor, it is presumed, did the lady who introduced his daughter. The lady in question is the Sister Superior of the House of the Good Shepherd in this city. She is now on a visit to the parent house in France. She is a member of one of the noble houses of Belgium and has a large income in her own right. She is cultivated, educated, and accomplished. She met the King of the Belgians when she was a young lady in her father's chateau in Northeastern France. When she renounced the world to educate young ladies to renounce the world also she settled in America, and finally drifted to Chicago. Her pupils number among them Mr. McDonald's daughter, a beautiful and accomplished young lady whom she took to Europe and introduced to an old classmate, Leopold, King of the Belgians. She did not require a passport to Minister Tree, once of Chicago. Her preceptor's acquaintance with Victoria's kinsman was sufficient. Of course it does not make much difference in Chicago; but Mike was undoubtedly proud that his daughter dined with a King. The young lady is so much better than the monarch that it is not a matter to be laughed at, however.

FEAR OR REMORSE?

A Thief Who Had Stolen David Dudley Field's Watch Leaves It in Church So that It Reaches the Owner—A Question as to the Motive.

NEW YORK, July 16.—David Dudley Field's watch was stolen some time ago while he was boarding in Park avenue, and at the same time his landlady lost many valuables. Detectives were baffled in the search. A few Sundays after a pickpocket was noticed in the Church of the Holy Trinity. After he disappeared Field's watch was found in a pew far removed from the seat in which the thief was first seen. The watch was advertised and finally returned to Mr. Field. One theory as to the cause of the eccentric conduct of the thief is that he fancied he was being shadowed, and entered the church purposely to get rid of his booty. The second is that the clergyman's eloquence in urging those who had wronged their neighbors to right the wrong at once, so worked upon the wretched criminal that in a fit of penitence he disgorged the only booty at hand.

A STRONG STAY SNAPPED.

JUDGE GARY'S RULING PARALYZES THE ANARCHISTS' COUNSEL.

He Holds that the Existence of a Conspiracy Is Sufficient to Prove the Guilt of the Accused Without Specific Proof of Their Connection with It—Inspector Bonfield's Evidence—The "Conspiracy" Meeting, Those Who Attended It, and Fischer, the Bomb-Handler.

At the opening of Judge Gary's court yesterday morning to resume the trial of the Anarchists Mr. Grinnell announced that the witnesses for the State were not present, and a recess was taken until 11 o'clock, the Judge and jury leaving the room for recreation. The crowd was kept out of the court-room, the twenty-five or more policemen who had come as witnesses standing guard in the entrance passages.

By a ruling of the court that surprised the defense, but was perfectly in accord with the views of the State, the trial was advanced a step. This was of greater importance perhaps than all the evidence introduced, and at the same time called forth from Mr. Ingham an outline of the course of testimony which the State intends to introduce. The ruling of Judge Gary was in substance that the existence of a general conspiracy to annihilate the police force and destroy property rendered the defendants, who were the instigators in it, liable for an act looking to such annihilation, even if committed without their specific sanction at that particular time and place.

During the day Judge Gary enforced strict order, compelling everybody except the bailiffs to sit down and sit still. One tall man with red whiskers had the audacity to laugh aloud at an attorney's joke, and the court through one of his muscular bailiffs peremptorily ejected him from the room. The spectators' seats were occupied by about 200 persons, many of them friends of the Anarchists, while in the forum there were seated about forty persons, including the jury, the eight defendants, reporters, stenographers, some of the higher officers of the Police Department, Mrs. Capt. Black, Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. Holmes and her friend, and the Secretary of the Central Labor Union. Mrs. Grinnell, wife of the State's-Attorney, and four elderly women occupied seats in Judge Gary's bench during the forenoon, and Mrs. and Miss Gary joined them later in the day.

From the beginning of the trial Capt. Black has shown a disposition to take exception to every utterance or ruling of the court. Following this usual tendency and course Capt. Black yesterday afternoon held the floor several minutes after Judge Gary had verbally decided which of two translations of a German word should be recorded, criticising the court's opinion. The Judge looked at the voluble attorney a few minutes in amazement and then asked tartly: "Is it necessary for an attorney always to make a speech on a point after the court has passed upon it?"

Court convened again at 11 o'clock, and the first witness was Felix V. Burdick of the Criminal Court Clerk's office, a draughtsman, who drew the map which was introduced into court showing the locality where the haymarket massacre took place. The map is 6x4 feet. The centre of it is the corner of Randolph and Desplaines streets. It shows the location of Greif's and Florus' saloons on Lake street, the Desplaines Street Station, etc., and extends over the territory circumscribed by Lake, Halsted, Washington, and Clinton, showing the alley from which the bomb was thrown. A plat of the building at No. 58 Clybourn avenue was also introduced. There is a walk at the side of the building and two rear doors, one leading into the saloon and the other into a hall behind it. There is a small platform in the hall. The basement of Greif's saloon at No. 54 West Lake street is also illustrated by a map. The witness testified that he found some benches in the basement, the rear part of which was used as a kitchen. On cross-examination witness admitted that the windows in one of the doors to the basement were broken. He did not draw any maps of the upper stories of the building.

"Is it not a fact that a man may look from the sidewalk through the grating and the window into the lower hall?" asked Capt. Black.

Objected to and objections sustained because it called for an opinion of the witness. The latter said he saw nothing to obstruct the view into the hall. Tepf's Hall, northeast corner Desplaines and Lake streets, was made the subject of a map representing the ground floor of the building.

Cross-examination: "What is the distance of Zepf's Hall from the alley south of Crane Bros.' establishment?"

"Three hundred and sixteen feet."

The building has three stories, and there are two stairways leading to the meeting hall on the third floor. The basement is too low to be occupied. Returning to Greif's saloon, it was stated that the floor of the basement was eight feet below the sidewalk.

All the maps were offered in evidence.

Inspector Bonfield's Account of the Bomb Explosion.

Inspector John Bonfield said he had been on the police force nearly ten years. March 4 last he was the second officer in command of the Chicago force. Sometime during the day of May 4 the attention of the police was directed to a circular calling a meeting at the haymarket square, between Desplaines and Randolph streets, and calling on the workingmen to arm. Said the Inspector: "After consultation with the Superintendent of Police the afternoon of May 4 as to what would be the best course to pursue, I went to the Desplaines Street Station to arrange the commands. There were about 183 men at the station. Somewhere between 10 and 10:30 o'clock the men formed in front of Waldo place, on Desplaines street, just south of the station, and marched north to the Desplaines Street Station. Capt. Ward and myself were in command of the first two companies; next came Lieuts. Steele and Bowler in charge of a company; Lieut. Penzen and Lieut. Beard also had charge of companies at the flank. The officers were dressed in full uniform, coats buttoned up, clubs in their belts, and pistols in their pockets. The officers halted at Randolph, then marched north until they reached the place of meeting. Capt. Ward advanced and said: 'I command you in the name of the people of Illinois to immediately and peaceably disperse.' He turned to both sides and repeated the words, at the same time calling on several bystanders to assist in preserving the peace. Fielden, who was then on the platform speaking, turned around and faced us, saying as he stepped down, 'We are peaceable.' Almost immediately after I heard a hissing sound behind me, and an explosion. The crowd parted and part of them ran down the street north and part of them south; others through the alleys. Many of them only divided and occupied the sidewalks on both sides of the police. Almost immediately after the explosion hundreds of shots were fired. I saw one company, or almost all of them, thrown to the ground. Officer M. J. Degan was killed almost instantly. The wounded were carried to the Desplaines Street Station. There were, to my best recollection, sixty policemen killed and wounded that night. Seven are now dead."

He identified a copy of the "Revenge" circular, or call for the haymarket meeting. The "Revenge" circular was shown him at 10 o'clock Monday evening. Mr. Grinnell read the circular and offered it in evidence. It contains these words: "Workingmen, arm yourselves and appear in full force."

The witness heard not less than 100 shots fired before the police began firing. As soon as the firing began he turned around to Officer McNulty, who lay on the street saying in an imploring voice, as he stretched up his hands: "Captain, help me," and told him to lie still. Witness did not himself see from what direction the bomb came. He saw five or six men on the wagon. The company second back of the one commanded by witness suffered most. The Inspector had some experience in the use of explosives. He was present during part of the conversation some of the officers had with defendant Fischer, but he did not now remember much of what was said.

Cross-questioned by Capt. Black, Inspector Bonfield said he had been successively a patrolman, Captain, Lieutenant, and Inspector. He didn't eat any supper the afternoon of May 4. He could not say how many men formed the front of the advancing body of police that night, but it was his impression that they covered the street across from sidewalk to sidewalk. He was the highest officer on the ground that night. As the police crossed Randolph street going north on Desplaines street part of the crowd appeared to move north. The speaker, Fielden, was facing the police,

looking southwest at them as they advanced. There were at least 1,000 people on the ground as the police came up. Didn't remember whether it was moonlight or not, but it was his recollection that the street lamps were put out and not burning at the time. The crowd shifted its position as the police advanced, and the speaking went right on. The greater portion of the crowd was on the west side of the street, and appeared to be thicker on the sidewalks than in the middle of the street. As the police marched down the middle of the street this crowd separated, part of them going to each sidewalk and a very few moving away down the street in front of the column. It was the usual experience of the witness in marching policemen in the streets of a city, that if they were out on dress parade the crowd took to the sidewalks, but when marching to disperse a mob they ran away. Capt. Ward did not stand more than six feet from the wagon when he gave the order to the crowd to disperse. Witness' company, when approaching the meeting, swung to the left flank, and witness gave the command to halt. Witness' impression was that Capt. Ward addressed the speaker when giving the statutory command to disperse. Capt. Ward also said, turning to men in the crowd: "I also command you, and you, and you to assist." In a few seconds the bomb exploded. Lieut. Bowler's company went to the east sidewalk. As the Captain finished speaking Fielden stepped from the rear end of the wagon and said: "We are peaceable," and almost instantly the explosion followed. Fielden was so near that witness could have reached out and touched him.

Capt. Black—Didn't Fielden say, "This, Captain, is a peaceable meeting?"

The witness—No, sir.

Witness said he had told several members of the police force about the peculiar remark made by Fielden. The night of the riot the remark "We are peaceable" did not strike him as peculiar because the bomb explosion came too soon after its utterance to give him time to think. The hissing sound followed the remark of Fielden in a second or two while Fielden was in the act of stepping on the sidewalk.

The "Conspiracy" Meeting the Night Before the Haymarket Riot.

At the opening of court in the afternoon the State called Gottfried Waller. As he could not speak or understand English an interpreter was required, who was found in Eugene Seeger, one of the minute clerks of the Circuit Court. Waller looked thoroughly frightened when he stepped on the stand. He never looked at the defendants, but the latter looked daggers at him. Waller was a member of the Lehr and Wehr Verein, the secret military organization of the Anarchists, and presided at the meeting May 3, at which it is claimed the haymarket affair was planned. He turned State's evidence. Waller is a cabinetjoiner from Switzerland, who has lived in this country three years. He testified that he was a member of the second company of the Lehr and Wehr Verein but had not been a member of that organization for four months.

A long discussion followed about the translation of the name, Lehr and Wehr Verein. Mr. Seeger explained that it meant a society for instruction in the use of arms. Mr. Zeisler objected and claimed it meant intellectual and protective instruction society. Mr. Furthman interposed and said there was nothing intellectual about it, "Lehr" meant to teach, and "Wehr" to protect, and "verein" society. The interpreter's translation finally went on record.

Waller said the society used to drill in the use of arms. The evening of May 3 he went to Greif's Hall at No. 54 West Lake street at 8 o'clock in response to an advertisement in the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, which he found in a saloon called Thalia Hall on Milwaukee avenue. Witness was shown a copy of the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, and identified it as the one containing the advertisement. The call was pointed out by the witness. It read (translated): "Y——Come Monday." The word just above this call was "Briefkasten," meaning letter-box. The advertisement, witness said, was nothing but a call of a meeting of the society. Witness had attended one previous meeting at Greif's Hall before on a similar call. Before going to the saloon he had a talk with one of the defendants, but not about the purpose of the meeting. He went to Engel's house before going to the meetings. He attended a meeting in the basement, which was called to order by the witness about 8:30. There were about seventy or eighty men present.

Capt. Black requested Mr. Ingham, who was conducting the examination, to adopt a less leading form of questioning, and was sustained in a subsequent objection. Witness said the defendants, Engel and Fischer, were present at the meeting. Capt. Black thereupon objected to all the evidence concerning that meeting on behalf up the six remaining defendants.

At the meeting it was talked about that six men had been killed at McCormick's, and a discussion followed as to what was to be done the next few days. Handbills were distributed setting forth the events at McCormick's. It was the "Revenge" circular. Witness did not know who brought in and distributed the handbills. During the discussion at the meeting Engel said that if through the prevailing eight-hour difficulty trouble should occur between the police and the strikers then they ought to meet at certain places and come to the rescue of the men. He told the meeting that the Northwest Side group had resolved to do so. If any trouble occurred they were to meet at certain places. The word "Ruhe" was to be published in the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* when the time for meeting should come. Engel said if there was any trouble in the city then they were to meet near Wicker Park in arms. A committee was appointed to observe the labor movement in the city, and if anything happened they were to report. If a riot occurred they were first to storm the police stations and cut the telegraph wires. After storming the police stations, they were to shoot down all who came out of the houses. Thus they expected to gain accessions from the workingmen, and proceed similarly in case of the other police stations. They were to begin with the North Avenue Police Station. Nothing definit was said about what station was to follow.

"Was anything said about dynamite and bombs?"

"Yes; it was said that would be the easiest way to destroy the police stations."

"Who said that?"

"Engel!"

Nothing was said about where this plan originated. It was suggested by witness to call a meeting of workingmen Tuesday morning. This was rejected, and it was agreed to hold the meeting in the evening. Fischer suggested the haymarket because there would be more workingmen round there in the evening.

"Was anything said about what should take place at that meeting?"

"Yes."

"What was it?"

"To advise the workingmen to be prepared if any conflict occurred during the next few days."

A discussion here arose about the word corresponding to "conflict" in German, the witness having used the word "krawall." Mr. Seeger translated it by "riot." Mr. Zeisler insisted it only meant "difficulty." They compromised on "conflict."

At the meeting Fischer was commissioned to have handbills printed announcing the haymarket meeting. He went off to get them printed, but returned saying the office was closed. It was agreed that those present at the meeting should not attend the haymarket meeting, but only a committee. In case the police had a conflict with the meeting they were to come down upon them from their several meeting places. Their opponents were to be in the first place the police; then the militia and the Fire Department if they were brought out against them.

"Was there anything said at Monday's meeting as to who should be attacked Tuesday night after the North Avenue Station?"

"No, sir."

"Was anything said in regard to what should be done in case the police dissolved the meeting in the haymarket?"

"No."

"What was said why the police stations in the central part of the city should be destroyed?"

"It was said that we saw that the workingmen were trodden down by the capitalists through the police; that six men had been killed at McCormick's, and that we should begin to take our rights."

"Was anything said that there would be a fight in the city?"

"There was nothing said about it, but we thought so because there had been trouble before. We all thought so."

The latter part, referring to what they thought, was objected to and stricken out.

In case the police attacked the strikers they were to be assaulted with bombs or any other weapon that might come to hand.

"Was there anything said at the meeting as to what was to be the meaning of the word 'Ruhe' in case it was published?"

"It was to be inserted in the paper as a signal for meeting, but only in case an actual revolution had occurred."

"Who suggested the word Ruhe?"

"Fischer."

The word was to be published under the head "Briefkasten" in the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*. The insertion was left to a committee. Witness only knew one of the members of this committee, named Kramer. This plan was proposed by the group of the Northwest Side and adopted by the raising of hands. The motion was made by Engel. Witness put the motion to the meeting. Nothing was said at the meeting as to how and where dynamite and bombs could be obtained. He left the meeting about 10:30 p. m.

At the haymarket meeting witness was present part of the time. He arrived there about 8:30. He did not go on account of that meeting, but on account of a regular meeting of the Furnitureworkers at Zepf's Hall.

The *Arbeiter-Zeitung* of May 4, containing the signal "Ruhe," was identified by witness and offered in evidence.

Witness was at the haymarket meeting when Spies spoke, but as he did not understand English he went to Zepf's Hall. When the bomb was thrown he was in Zepf's Hall. The door was closed during the disturbance, and after it was over he went home, stopping on the way at Engel's house. There he found a party drinking beer and told them that a bomb had been thrown at Haymarket square and about 100 persons were killed or hurt. Engel said they had all better go home as quickly as possible.

The Defense Receives a Crushing Blow at the Hands of the Judge.

"Mr. Waller," asked Mr. Ingham, "did you ever receive any bombs from anybody?"

This question was objected to by Mr. Foster, who arose and made a speech, in which he claimed that this line of defense was entirely immaterial. He said the testimony could have no possible bearing on the case unless the prosecution intended to trace the deadly bomb that was used on haymarket square through the witness' hands into the hands of the man who threw it. The existence of a general conspiracy to kill the police and destroy property had no connection with the case unless it was shown that there was a conspiracy to do the deed that was done on haymarket square. The conspiracy might have existed. Then let the grand jury indict the defendants for conspiracy. But there was no murder unless it was shown that the defendants killed Officer Degan. The commission of a crime by somebody unknown to them and without their knowledge or sanction could not be laid to them. The connection of the defendants with the specific act must be shown.

Mr. Ingham replied: "It is true that eight lives are at stake; but organized government is also at stake. We propose to show that for one or two or three years, right in this city, a gigantic conspiracy has been in force and operation—a conspiracy of which these eight men were the leaders. We expect to show that these men have for months and years preached a doctrine of open revolution and recourse to arms. They intended to be guilty of revolution May 1. For weeks and months previously they were preparing for this revolution. We expect to bring into court dynamite bombs by the dozen, and until the dozens run up into barrels. No bomb which we shall trace to these defendants could have any possible legitimate purpose. We shall show by men of science that dynamite bombs cannot be used for anything else but for cowardly and atrocious murder. If we can show that this bomb-throwing was the result of this general conspiracy one of the most powerful links in that chain of evidence is the fact that these men at all times had in their possession and were distributing to others these bombs. We expect to show that this man had in his possession a number of bombs filled with dynamite which he obtained from the defendant Fischer, and that Fischer was months ago arming himself for the purpose of destroying property and for murder.

Mr. Foster—Suppose that somebody without their knowledge, consent, or approval threw the bomb; are these men guilty of murder?

Mr. Ingham—We can show that each one of these men was part of the general conspiracy to overthrow public authority, to annihilate the police force, the banks and the public offices. As a result of this general conspiracy this bomb was thrown. They cannot look the law in the face and smile and sneer at what their leader, Herr Most, called the farce of the law. The law of the State of Illinois is strong enough to hang every one of them.

Mr. Foster—I have always failed to see why editorials in the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, speeches at meetings, and newspaper reports can be involved in this case. I object to a conviction upon a general conspiracy, which would be a conviction on general principles. If I and the other counsel in this case conspire to rob Brother Ingham of his purse when he goes home tonight and the one who was to grab him by the throat clutches him too tightly and strangles him, then we are guilty of murder. But if we embark in this conspiracy and somebody else at another place murders somebody, are we to be held responsible?

Judge Gary's decision was as follows:

If it is agreed to use violence for the destruction of human lives upon an occasion which is not yet foreseen, but upon some general principle on which the conspirators substantially agree, for example, the large number of men who agreed to kill the police if they were found in conflict with strikers—leaving the date to the agencies of time to determine, whenever the time and occasion do come for the use of that violence, and when that violence is used, are not the parties who have agreed beforehand to use the means of destruction equally guilty? Suppose that there was a general agreement that weapons of death should be used if the police got into a conflict with the strikers; that is, if the police undertook to enforce the laws of the State and prevent a breach of the peace and destruction of property, if the police undertook to do so, that then they would attack and kill the police, but the time and occasion of the attack itself were not foreseen: the time and occasion being to be determined by the parties who were to use the force when in their judgment the time and occasion were to come; and then when the police were found attempting to preserve the peace some persons who have been parties to this agreement to kill them—are not all of these persons equally guilty?

If there was a general combination and agreement among a great number of individuals to kill policemen if they came into conflict with parties with whom they were friendly, meetings of workingmen, and bodies of strikers; if it was the combination and agreement to kill the police in their attempts to preserve the peace; if there was such a combination and agreement among a great number of men, the object of which was something beyond mere local disturbance, whether it was their object to offer a new form of civil society or not; if there was such an agreement to kill the police upon some occasion that might occur in the future, whether the proper time had occurred being left to their judgment; then if that violence was used and resulted in the death of the police, then those who were a party to the conspiracy are guilty of death.

It is entirely competent for the State to show that these several defendants have had such missiles in their possession to be used on occasions that they might anticipate. There need not be an agreement that they should be used on this specific occasion, but on some occasion that might arise in the future. Any one case where such violence was used may involve the showing of the entire conspiracy from beginning to end.

This decision had a crushing effect on the defendants, as with it fell one of their main hopes. Their disappointment was clearly visible, and for the first time their faces showed an expression of great concern. Counsel for the defense had nothing to say but the stereotyped "Exception."

Fischer the Man Who Handled the Bombs.

Before Mr. Ingham began the delivery of his eloquent address the jury seemed to be half asleep, but he had not talked more than two minutes until every man of the twelve seemed electrified and intensely attentive to every word. Evidently the speech told effectively on their judgment and left strong impressions on the minds of all. They moved uneasily in their seats when Mr. Ingham promised a treat of dynamite bombs in barrels full.

When Judge Gary had decided the point and overruled the objection, Mr. Ingham repeated his question:

"Mr. Waller, did you ever have any bombs?"

"One—half a year ago."

"Of what size was it?"

"About eight inches long."

"What was it filled with?"

"Dynamite."

"Who did you get it from?"

"From Fischer."

"The defendant?"

"Yes."

"When did you get that bomb from him?"

"Last year."

"Where?"

"In Thalia Hall."

"What did he say to you at that time?"

"That I should use it if I should be attacked by the militia."

"What did Fischer say?"

"He didn't say anything but that we should use it."

"Who were present when he gave you the bomb?"

"Mostly members of the Northwest Side Group and members of the Lehr und Wehr Verein."

"For what purpose were they given?"

"For distribution by the members."

"Was there to be a meeting held?"

"Yes; to be held on Market square, near Madison street."

The witness was a little confused here, and said Market square was located on the North Side.

Capt. Black tried to say something, and Mr. Salomon added to the confusion by springing to his feet and demanding that all of Waller's answers and the questions that called them out be stricken from the record.

The court overruled the motion, and Mr. Walker continued questioning Waller.

"How were the members of the Lehr und Wehr Verein known?"

"We had no names. We had numbers. Each was numbered."

"Did they wear their numbers?"

"No."

"How did you know the numbers?"

"Each man knew his own number."

"Were the numbers kept secret in any way?"

"No, not exactly secret; we didn't pay much attention to it, but each man knew his own number."

"Give as nearly as you can the names of every one who was present at that meeting in the basement that Monday night."

"Of those I know there were Fischer, Engel, Breidenfeldt, Reinhold, Krueger (now dead), another Krueger (not Anton Krueger), Grennwald, Schrader, Hubner, Lehmans, and Hermans.

Court adjourned at 5 o'clock, with the understanding that Mr. Waller was to be cross-questioned this morning.

This trial began June 21, and Judge Gary's court was occupied twenty-two days in securing the jury. The total number of men summoned as jurors on the three regular venires, thirteen special venires served by the Sheriff, and ten special venires served by Special-Bailiff Ryce, was 1,281. Of these 982 were examined as to their competency to try the case, from which number the jury was selected, and the other 299 were excused by the Judge for various reasons. Seventy-two of the 1,281 were summoned on the regular venires, 325 by the Sheriff on special venires, and 884 on specials by Mr. Ryce.

Scenes in the Lower Lobby.

The scenes in the lower lobby and in the neighborhood of the Criminal Court were almost as interesting as the proceedings in Judge Gary's chamber. Rigid restrictions were placed on admittance and the deputies and officers at the doors were kept busy repelling the hundreds who demanded entrance. Many irrepressible visitors who insisted upon "their rights as American citizens" to enter public institutions were pretty roughly handled. The reception-room of the State's-Attorney's office was filled with detectives and laboringmen summoned as witnesses, and from there everybody was rigidly excluded. The little alleged trouble over State witnesses which occurred shortly before noon furnished a new theme for gossip.

"Say! How many witnesses has the State got, anyway?" asked a Desplaines street "bobby," appealing to Jake Lowenstein, who is with Capt. Schaack and ought to know.

"O, about 200," lightly replied the detective.

"Gosh!" ejaculated the "cop," "no wonder some of 'em got away."

About 3 o'clock Detective Hoffman marched into the State's-Attorney's office with a wiry-whiskered man on his arm. Hoffman had brought the fellow from the West Side, and had probably had some trouble with him, for until he crossed Clark street to enter the Court building he had been leading him with the "come-alongs."

At the East Chicago Avenue Station all was activity. Policemen and detectives were coming in at short intervals with Socialistic-looking fellows in custody. These were all shut up in the court-room until the apartment was well filled.

The Jury as It Is Composed.

The following are the jury. It will be noticed that six of them are under 30 years of age, and that the oldest is only 47. Only two are employers, the rest working for a salary and belonging to the class called "wage slaves" by the Anarchists. While one or two of the jurymen are of direct foreign descent, all of them were born in the United States except one, who first saw the light in Nova Scotia:

Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Address.
S. G. Randall	23	Salesman	No. 45 La Salle-st
H. T. Sanford	24	Clerk	Oak Park.
Theodore Decker	26	Clerk	Woodlawn Park.
George W. Adams	27	Painter	Evanston.
Charles A. Ludwig	27	Clerk	No. 4101 State-st.
John B. Greiner	28	Clerk	Humbolt Park.
Frank S. Osborne	39	Salesman	No. 124 Dear'n-av
Andrew Hamilton	40	Merchant	No. 1521 Forty-first
J. H. Brayton	40	Sc'l.-teacher	Englewood.
J. H. Cole	43	Bookkeeper	Lawndale.
A. H. Reed	45	Piano-dealer	No. 3242 G'd Park.
C. B. Todd	47	Salesman	No. 1013 W. Polk.

The "Revenge" Circular.

Peculiar stress is laid by Mr. Grinnell upon the "Revenge" circular issued by Spies after the McCormick riot. It was printed in English and German, and, as Mr. Grinnell took pains to point out in his opening address, the German version is very different from the English. The former read as follows:

REVENGE!

WORKINGMEN TO ARMS!!!

Your masters sent out their bloodhounds—the police; they killed six of your brothers at McCormick's this afternoon. They killed the poor wretches because they, like you, had the courage to disobey the supreme will of your bosses. They killed them because they dared ask for the shortening of the hours of toil. They killed them to show you, "*Free American Citizens*," that you *must* be satisfied and contented with whatever your bosses condescend to allow you, or you will get killed!

You have for years endured the most abject humiliations; you have for years suffered immeasurable iniquities; you have endured the pangs of want and hunger; your children you have sacrificed to the factory-lords—in short, you have been miserable and obedient slaves all these years. Why? To satisfy the insatiable greed, to fill the coffers of your lazy, thieving master. When you ask him now to lessen your burdens he sends his bloodhounds out to shoot you, kill you!

To arms! Destruction to the human monsters that call themselves your masters! Relentless destruction to them—this must be your watchword! Think of the heroes whose bloody corpses strew the road to progress, to liberty and to humanity, and strive to become worthy of them.

YOUR BROTHERS.

The German version of the same, freely translated, is as follows:

REVENGE! REVENGE!

WORKMEN TO ARMS.

MEN OF LABOR: This afternoon the bloodhounds of your oppressors murdered six of your brothers at McCormick's. Why did they murder them? Because they dared to be dissatisfied with the lot which your oppressors have assigned to them. They demanded bread and they gave them lead for an answer. Mindful of the fact that these people are most effectually silenced, you have for many, many years endured every humiliation without protest; have drudged from early in the morning till late at night; have suffered all sorts of privations, have even sacrificed your children. You have done everything to fill the coffers of your masters—everything for them!

And now, when you approach them and implore them to make your burden a little lighter as a reward for your sacrifices, they send their bloodhounds, the police, at you in order to cure you, with bullets, of your dissatisfaction.

Slaves, we ask and conjure you by all that is sacred and dear to you, avenge the atrocious murder which has been committed upon your brothers today, and which will likely be committed upon you tomorrow. Laboring men, Hercules, you have arrived at the cross-path! Which way will you decide? For slavery and hunger or for freedom and bread?

If you decide for the latter, then do not delay a moment. Then, people, to arms! Annihilation to the beasts in human form who call themselves your rulers! Uncompromising annihilation to them!—this must be your motto. Think of the heroes whose blood has fertilized the road to progress, liberty, and humanity, and strive to become worthy of them. YOUR BROTHERS.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

A Passably Favorable Trade Outlook Reported—Iron Values Looking Up, and a High Range in the Price of Cereals Noted.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Special telegrams to *Bradstreet's* this week, while repeating the favorable trade features noted a week ago, report a quite general hardening of domestic money markets and a widespread improvement in mercantile collections. At a few cities autumn buying has begun; notably Louisville, where takings are said to be large. The unfavorable wheat crop prospects seem to discourage speculation on the New York Stock Exchange, and the temporary stoppage of hostilities among the Granger roads was not sufficient to put prices up. Some activity and strength were developed in the trunk-line stocks on the improved earnings of Erie. Transactions were 1,077,000 shares, against 1,247,000 shares last week. Money is in fair supply on call at from 2 to 3 per cent. Exchange is weak.

Now that the domestic wool clip has been cleaned up interest centres on the degree of shortage as compared with last year. Conservative authorities place it at 10 per cent, with the greater share of the decrease in Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Texas. London wool prices are no higher. Domestic quotations are unchanged, and holders very firm. Stocks of cotton goods at the East are small and some brands are higher, checking sales to jobbers. Print cloths are firm and higher at 3 5-16 cents.

The steel-rail mills indicate their prosperity by increasing the total allotment for the year to 1,400,000 tons, 1,100,000 tons having been already contracted for. The activity in Bessemer pig at $19 per ton, its production aggregating 195,000 tons monthly out of 455,000 tons, the total monthly production of anthracite and bituminous irons, is accounted for by the condition of the rail industry.

The wheat markets have been quieter, with prices fluctuating within a moderate range. The damage to the spring wheat is currently estimated at from 10 to 20 per cent, earlier reports having been exaggerated. The result is to leave a strong undercurrent of feeling that a higher range of prices for wheat is likely to prevail during the coming crop year than has been quoted for two years. This is emphasized by unfavorable crop reports from the United Kingdom, Russia, India, Australia, and elsewhere. The effects of the drouth on general trade in some portions of the spring-wheat country constitute the marked exception to the generally favorable trade reports mentioned above. The condition of the cotton crop in the Southwest continues excellent. The tobacco crop in Missouri needs rain.

B. S. A.

Edinburg University has decided to establish a degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture.

EXTRA DAY AT THE PARK.

AN "OFF DAY" ALSO FOR SOME OF THE VERY FRESH BOOKMAKERS.

Great Odds Offered on Sullivan, Who Unexpectedly Wins the Race—Accident to Bucephalus' Jockey — Hattie Carlisle Wins the First Race, Lisland the Second, John Sullivan the Third, Punka the Fourth, and Rory O'More the Steeplechase—Races at Brighton and Pittsburg.

"Extra day" is synonymous with "off day" at Washington Park, and the attendance has been those days unusually light, no matter how good the program has been. Less than 1,500 people were present to enjoy the very good racing yesterday. An accident occurred in the steeplechase which marred the pleasure of the day. Jerry Downing was riding Bucephalus, and was in the lead when he faced the last hurdle to be taken in the field. He raised his horse when too far from the obstacle, and the horse blundered right into it. The horse went down, and Downing went over the animal's head. As Downing lay prostrate Bruton and Hop Sing came along and struck him as they passed, Hop Sing planting one foot squarely on his right breast. There was no doctor present and the jockey was taken to the stables. He was badly hurt and it is probable that, besides having some of his ribs broken, he sustained severe internal injuries. He was able to talk, and said that every horse behind his own stepped on him.

The betting yesterday was done mostly by professional men. Before the fourth race John Sullivan sold at 20 to 1, but had very few backers. A few of the bookmakers, in order to tempt the crowd and rake in a few "sure" $2 bills, offered odds of 100 to 1 on Sullivan. These were taken by men who make a habit of betting on the short horses and others who bet simply on account of the heavy odds. These big odds were offered immediately before the race, and in a few minutes the sure-thing bookmakers were struck dumb by the announcement that Sullivan had won the race. One of them lost $1,000. J. J. Carrol of New Orleans was caught for $5,000. He would have almost won the whole book, but owing to his betting on Sullivan he had enough customers at $2 apiece to take out $5,000. Leo Swatts bet $400 to $4 with his clerks, and Jack Reilly, the "tipster," bet him $3 to $300. Jack Campbell, the owner of Sullivan, got odds of $60 to $1 and drew $1,500 out of the book. In the fourth race Campbell's mare Punka won, and he realized $7,000 on the race on an investment of $1,400. Covington rode the winners in the second, third, and fourth races. The judges were Richard Rowett, L. P. Tarlton, and J. E. Brewster. The timers were Milton Young and John Funk.

Five 3-year-olds that had not won at this meeting started in the first race. Pools sold: Hattie Carlisle $25, Ed Gilman $15, the field $10. Book odds were: 4 to 5 Hattie Carlisle, 8 to 5 Ed Gilman, 10 to 1 Typo, Probus, and Surprise. At the tap of the drum Probus, Surprise, Hattie Carlisle, and Ed Gilman were quite even and Typo right behind them. In the first sixteenth Probus and Surprise took sides, with Gilman at their heels, and Hattie Carlisle fourth and lapped by Typo. On the first turn Probus fell back, Hattie Carlisle ran up to even with Surprise, and Gilman took third position. Probus went to the rear on the backstretch, while Typo moved up to Surprise. Just beyond the half Surprise was beaten. In the homestretch Gilman dropped back, and Typo tackled the favorit, but the latter won under a strong pull by half a length. Gilman was two lengths behind. Mutuals paid: Hattie Carlisle straight $8.40, place, $7.10; Typo, place, $16.10.

SUMMARY.

Purse $300, of which $50 to second; for 3-year-olds that had run and not won at this meeting; sex allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

Ed Corrigan's b. f. Hattie Carlisle, Longfellow—Venturia, 95 lbs. (Fuller) ... 1
W. O. Scully's ch. c. Typo, Great Tom—Martica, 100 lbs. (West) ... 2
W. F. Barnes & Co.'s ch. c. Ed Gilman, St. Martin—Waverly, 100 lbs. (Covington) ... 3
Surprise, 95 lbs. (Johnston), and Probus, 97 lbs. (Kenney), also ran.

Time—1:51¾.

The second race was a selling dash of seven furlongs, for 4-year-olds and upwards. It had twelve starters. Pools sold: Handy Andy $25, Nora M. $24, Moonlight $18, the field $50. Book odds were: 2 to 1 Moonlight, 3 to 1 Topsey and Handy Andy, 4 to 1 Nora M. and Athlone, 5 to 1 Lisland, 6 to 1 Little Joe, 10 to 1 Archbishop, 14 to 1 Eugene and Miss Higbie, and 20 to 1 Athlete and Prairie Queen. From a good start Moonlight set the pace around the course, closely attended by Archbishop, Handy Andy, and Topsey. In a quarter of a mile Moonlight led a length, Lisland, Little Joe, Athlete, and Handy Andy were nearly abreast, Archbishop next, and the others strung out. At the half Little Joe took sides with Moonlight, and they raced around the turn. At the head of the stretch Little Joe led a length, Moonlight was second, Lisland third, and Handy Andy fourth. Half-way home Lisland took command and won easily by a length from Little Joe. Handy Andy was third, Nora M. fourth, and the others in open order. Mutuals paid: Lisland, straight, $30; place, $17.10; Little Joe, place, $27.70. The winner was bid in by her owner for $955, an advance of $155 over her entry price. Handy Andy and Athlone carried two pounds overweight.

SUMMARY.

Purse $300, of which $50 to go to second horse; for 4-year-olds and upwards that have run and not won at this meeting; winner to be sold for $2,000; if for less one pound to be allowed for each $100 down to $1,500, then two pounds for each $100 down to $1,000, and five pounds for each $100 below that price down to $200; any surplus over entered selling price to be divided between the second horse and the association; seven furlongs.

N. Becker's ch. f. Lisland, 4 yrs., Lisbon—Miss Crossland, $800, 88 lbs. (Covington) ... 1
N. J. Douglas' b. g. Little Joe, 6 yrs., Concord—Lizzie Darling, $700, 87 lbs. (Watson) ... 2
Chinn & Morgan's b. g. Handy Andy, 4 yrs., Longbow—Jewel, $600, 82 lbs. (Barnes) ... 3
Nora M., $1,300, 106 lbs. (Burlew); Athlone, $1,000, 102 lbs. (Richardson); Archbishop, $500, 75 lbs. (Narvice); Topsey, $1,200, 104 lbs. (Fuller); Moonlight, $700, 83 lbs. (Mathews); Athlete, $800, 92 lbs. (W. Mathews); Eugene, $600, 80 lbs. (Overton); Prairie Queen, $900, 93 lbs. (Robbins); and Miss Higbie $700, 83 lbs. (Hollis), also ran.

Time—1:29¼.

The third race was a dash of a mile and a quarter, with penalties and allowances. It had eight starters. Pools sold: Leman, $20; Emma Manly, $15; Lepanto, $16; the field, $25. Book odds were: 4 to 5 Leman, 2 to 1 Lepanto, 2½ to 1 Emma Manly, 4 to 1 Myrtle, 12 to 1 Colorado, 100 to 1 John Sullivan, 15 to 1 Idle Pat, and 50 to 1 Glen Ban. They were sent away on the second break. Colorado showed the way through the first quarter. Passing the stand Glen Ban took sides with Colorado, while Myrtle, Emma Manly, and Lepanto ran together, just ahead of Sullivan and Leman, and Idle Pat brought up the rear. In the next quarter Glen Ban drew clear of Colorado and led through the backstretch. Opposit the stand Idle Pat was ten lengths behind all the others. At the half Lepanto moved into second position, and Colorado, Leman, and Emma Manly were close up and lapped by Sullivan and Myrtle. On the upper turn Glen Ban went back rapidly, and at the head of the homestretch Lepanto was first, Leman second, Emma Manly third, Glen Ban, Myrtle, and Sullivan bunched. A furlong from home Sullivan and Leman were the competing horses, and in the finish Sullivan won cleverly by a length. Idle Pat came home fast and was third, with Lepanto fourth. Mutuals paid: The field, straight, $38; John Sullivan, place, $81.40; Leman, place, $8.10.

SUMMARY.

Purse $400, of which $100 to second; winners in 1886 of any race of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs. extra; horses not having won in 1886 a race of the value of $400 allowed 8 lbs., or if such horses have been beaten at this meeting and not won a race since May 1, allowed 12 lbs.; non-winners in 1886 allowed 15 lbs.; maidens, if 3-year-old, 18 lbs.; if 4-year-old, 25 lbs.; if 5 and upwards, 30 lbs.; one mile and a quarter.

J. S. Campbell's b. g. John Sullivan, aged, Monarchist—Gonerail, 105 lbs. (Covington) ... 1
C. B. Long's b. g. Leman, aged, Lelaps—Talaria, 117 lbs. (Kiley) ... 2
J. H. McConnell's ch. g. Idle Pat, aged, Pat Maloy—Fanchon, 102 lbs. (Maddox) ... 3
Lepanto, 93 lbs. (Fuller); Colorado, 109 lbs. (Taral); Emma Manly, 100 lbs. (Richie); Myrtle, 105 lbs. (West); and Glen Ban, 84 lbs. (Cunningham), also ran.

Time—2:10¼.

The fourth race, a dash of a mile and an eighth, all ages, to carry 100 pounds, brought out a field of seven. Pools sold: Buchanan $50, Red Stone $25, Punka $23, the field $30. Book odds were: Even against Buchanan, 2½ to 1 Redstone and Punka, 4 to 1 Hilarity, 10 to 1 War Sign, 15 to 1 Biddy Bowling, 20 to 1 Effie H. The race was a beautiful one, in which the favorit was beaten by half a head by Punka. Buchanan's performances at this meeting have all been good, and it is remarkable that he has not won once. No matter how well he runs he does not appear to be able to finish first. At the start Biddy Bowling took the lead, with War Sign second, Buchanan third, and the others bunched. They passed the stand with Biddy Bowling holding a clear lead and the others following in two even lines, Effie H., Buchanan, and War Sign in the first, and Redstone, Hilarity, and Punka in the second. There was a shifting of positions on the first turn, and when they got around to the quarter Biddy Bowling, Richard, and Effie H. were in single file, while Redstone and Hilarity and Punka and War Sign ran in pairs. On the backstretch Buchanan secured the lead and Effie went to the rear. The order at the half was Buchanan, Biddy Bowling, Redstone, Hilarity, War Sign, Punka, and Effie H. On the upper turn Punka moved up to third position, and in the homestretch she closed with Buchanan, and, after a desperate finish, beat him half a head. Redstone was two open lengths behind Buchanan, and Biddy Bowling, War Sign, Effie H., and Hilarity followed strung out. Hilarity pulled up lame in his right fore leg. Mutuals paid: The field, straight, $8.10; Buchanan, place, $6.70; Punka, place, $6.50. Redstone carried 2¾ pounds overweight.

SUMMARY.

Purse $300, of which $50 to second; for horses that had run and not won at this meeting; all ages to carry 100 lbs.; sex allowances; one mile and an eighth.

J. S. Campbell's ch. f. Punka, 4 yrs., Ventilator—Nina, 95 lbs. (Covington) ... 1
W. Cottrell's ch. h. Buchanan, 5 yrs., Buckden—Mrs. Grigsby, 100 lbs. (Fuller) ... 2
J. R. Swiney's ch. g. Redstone, 4 yrs., Wanderer—Katie Pearce, 99¾ lbs. (Tompkins) ... 3
Biddy Bowling, 95 lbs. (Cooper), War Sign, 95 lbs. (O'Hara), Effie H., 95 lbs. (Myers), and Hilarity, 100 lbs. (West), also ran.

Time—1:55¼.

The concluding race was a steeplechase over the short course which had five starters. Pools sold: Rory O'More, $35; Bucephalus, $30; the field, $35. Book odds were: Even against Rory O'More, 8 to 5 Bucephalus, 2 to 1 Bruton and Hop Sing, and 3 to 1 Chanticleer. Before the start the judges called up the jockeys on Rory O'More, Bruton, Hop Sing, and Chanticleer and gave them a lecture. In a false start Bruton cleared one jump and ran to the second before his jockey discovered that the drum had not tapped. Bucephalus and Hop Sing cleared the first jump together, Bruton, Rory O'More, and Chanticleer following in close order. There was no change of consequence until after the water jump at the upper end of the field had been cleared. Then the field strung out, Hop Sing taking the lead and the order of the others being Bucephalus, Bruton, Rory O'More, and Chanticleer. In that order they took the club-house hurdle and directly afterward Bucephalus regained the lead and showed the way over the second water jump, from which Chanticleer bolted. At the middle field barrier Rory O'More ran into second position. Bucephalus went down at the next jump and Rory O'More and Bruton went out on the track six lengths ahead of Hop Sing. The latter then closed up, and the three were nearly together at the final jump in the homestretch. Then, in a hard drive to the wire, Rory O'More won by half a length, and Hop Sing finished a length ahead of Bruton. Time, 3:03¾. Mutuals paid: Rory O'More, straight, $11.80; place, $9.60; Hop Sing, place, $3.26.

What Will Be Going On at the Park Today.

This is the eleventh regular day of the Washington Park meeting, and five races will be run. The principal event of the day will be the Lake View Handicap, for 2-year-olds. A field of eight, including Ed Corrigan's Jennie Treacy and E. J. Baldwin's Laredo will contend. The other events will be a dash of a mile with eight entries, among them Hopedale, Jim Gray, and Billy Gilmore; a dash of three-quarters of a mile, with seven entries, including Pearl Jennings, Skobeloff, and Dudley Oaks; mile heats, with six entries, including Gleaner and Jim Guest. The last event—a dash of a mile and a half—closed with only one entry, Easter, and will be a walkover. On this account an extra race, a selling dash of seven furlongs, to close at the track at noon today, will be given. The following are the entries and weights and also the pooling prices registered at the Palmer House last night:

First race, one mile—Jim Gray (105 pounds), $50; Billy Gilmore (120), $46; Hopedale (115), $27; J. H. Fenton (105), $16; Lepanto (106), $10; Dancing Kid (118), $10; Violin (115), $5; Colorado (117), $5.

Second race, three-quarters of a mile—Pearl Jennings (118 pounds), $110; Skobeloff (117), $20; Dudley Oaks (110), $15; Mamie Hunt (104), $14; Fred Wooley (98), $6; Wanda (106), $5; Glen Almond (94), $5.

Third race, Lake View Stakes, a handicap for 2-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile—Jennie T. (112 pounds), $115; Rightaway (105), $106; Terra Cotta (95), $100; Laredo (107), $61; Vera (100), $21; Ada Reese (105), $14; Comedie (90), $10; Rose (105), $6.

Fourth race, mile heats—Jim Guest (95 pounds), $130; Hopedale (115), $70; Gleaner (117), $65; War Sign (115), $11; Baritone (112), $5; Parnell (110), $5.

East Saginaw Races.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., July 16.—[Special.]—Two thousand people witnessed the second day's meeting today.

SUMMARIES.

First race, 2:40 class, purse $600, divided:

Eva, S. b. m.	4	2	2	7	2	1	1	6	1
Juno Fearnaught, b. m.	3	4	5	2	7	7	6	1	2
Anniversary, br. m.	5	7	4	3	1	4	2	7	5
Cora C., b. m.	1	10	10	8	4	6	7	2	6
Col. Bowers, br. g.	6	1	3	4	5	3	3	4	3
Prince, gr. g.	10	5	7	5	3	2	4	5	4
Lady Wonder, ch. m.	9	6	6	6	6	5	5	3	dr
Globe, b. g.	2	3	11	9	dr				
Opal	7	11	9	dr					
J. A. Kirby, ch. g.	11	8	1	1	dis.				
Annie C., b. m.	8	9	8	dis.					

Time—2:31, 2:31; 2:32¼; 2:31; 2:34; 2:36½; 2:30; 2:31¼; 2:31¼.

The 2:29 class, purse $600, divided:

Palo Alto, b. s.	2	1	1	1
Wilton, br. s.	1	2	2	2
Lucy Fry, b. m.	3	3	3	3
Frank Middleton, ch. g.	9	4	9	4
May Day, b. m.	4	9	5	6
Jerauld, b. g.	8	5	6	5
S. J. Fletcher, b. s.	5	10	7	5
Mabel A., b. m.	7	8	6	8
Cadmus Hambletonian, br. s.	10	6	8	7
Frank T., br. g.	6	7	dr.	

Time—2:24; 2:22; 2:22; 2:20¼.

The 2:20 pacing class, purse $500, divided:

Patsy Clinker, gr. g.	1	1	2	3	4	1
Georgetown, b. g.	2	2	4	1	1	2
McClintock, b. g.	3	3	1	2	2	3
Joe Bowers, b. g.	4	5	3	4	3r.o	
Wilcox, br. g.	5	4	dis.			

Time—2:20½; 2:20¼; 2:20¼; 2:22; 2:26¼; 2:24½.

The 2:30 pacing class, purse $500, divided:

Kinsman, ch. g.	3	1	1	1
B. T., b. g.	1	2	2	2
Gladiator, b. g.	2	3	3	3

Time—2:34¼; 2:34¼; 2:32; 2:28¾.

Six Events at Brighton Beach.

BRIGHTON BEACH, N. Y., July 16.—Today's running:

First race, purse; three-quarters of a mile—Nat Goodwin won by two lengths, Daphne second, Daly Oak third. Time, 1:19½.

Second race, purse; selling allowances, one and one-eighth miles—Lancaster won by half a length, Mentor second, Compensation third. Time, 2:00¼.

Third race, purse; selling allowances, one and one-eighth miles—Hartford won by half a length, Hickory Jim second, Brunswick third. Time, 2:02.

Fourth race, purse; selling allowances, three-quarters of a mile—Chickahominy won by five lengths, Lizzie Walton second, Bighead third. Time, 1:19½.

Fifth race, seven-eighths of a mile—Lord Coleredge won by a nose, Commander second, Red Buck third. Time, 1:31.

Sixth race, purse; one and one-quarter miles—Woodflower won by a length, Charlie Russell second, Ben Pryor third. Time, 2:14¼.

Close Trotting Contest at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 16.—The summer trotting meeting of the Exposition Driving-Park Association closed today with three of the most exciting races seen here this season. The course was in good condition and the time unusually fast for a half-mile track. Attendance 2,000. Summary:

First race—2:21 class, trotting: purse $1,000:

Judge Davis	1	1	1
Windsor M	2	2	2
Albert France	3	3	3
Edwin C.	4	4	4

Time—2:23¾; 2:24¼; 2:24¼.

Second race—2:34 class, pacing; purse $600:

Delineator	2	1	1	1
Charley Freel	1	2	2	2
Sally C.	3	3	3	3

Ben Star, Sam Jones, Excelsior, and Gray Harry were distanced.

Time—2:22½; 2:18; 2:21½; 2:21¼.

Third race—special race, trotting; purse $1,200:

Harry Wilkes	2	2	1	1	1
Jewett	1	1	2	2	2

Time—2:20¼; 2:21; 2:19½; 2:21; 2:21.

Entries, Weights, and Pools for the Long Branch Contests.

The following are the entries and weights for the races to be run at Long Branch today, and also the quotations of pools sold at Riley & Co.'s last night:

First race, a handicap of one mile—Louisette (112 pounds), $25; Bandala (102), $26; Brambleton (103), $19; Panama (95), $9; Anarchy (89), $19.

Second race, a handicap of three-quarters of a mile—Nevada colt (112 pounds), $6; Queen Elizabeth (112), $10; Bessie June (113), $10; Ittilala (102), $8; La Farandole (96), $5; Belladonna (96), $5; The Dawn (95), $3; Plaisir (105), $3.

Third race, the Harvest handicap, one mile and a quarter—Inspector B. (111 pounds), $55; Tecumseh (107), $17; Thackeray (108), $15; Quito (108), $25; Three Cheers (100), $17; Delaware (90), $8.

Fourth race, the Elberon Stakes, a welter-weight handicap of seven-eighths of a mile—Elizabeth (138 pounds), $35; Sutler (137), $20; Heartsease (124), $10; Rock and Rye (125), $14; Alamo (122), $5; Whizgig (121), $7; Ferona (120), $15.

Fifth race, a selling dash of seven furlongs—Lizzie Mack (97 pounds), $20; Miss Brewster (97), $18; Change (97), $17; Pat Daley (94), $11; Marmaduke (90), $6; Letretia (100), $50; Endover (99), $5; Col. Watson (105), $5; Clay Pate (111), $12; Hoder (79), $6; Witch (80), $13; Isette (89), $19.

IN THE ARENA OF SPORTS.

THE CHAMPIONS WIN THEIR SECOND GAME FROM THE COWBOYS.

The "Herders" Did Their Best, But It Was Not Good Enough—Detroit and the Umpire Defeat St. Louis—New York and Philadelphia Get Games—Playing Elsewhere—The Yacht Regatta at Lake Minnetonka—Jem Smith Renews His Challenge to Sullivan.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 16.—[Special.]—Capt. Anson's champion nine had their hands full this afternoon defeating the cowboys, who, had they fielded sharply, would have won the game. Jim Whitney was too sick to pitch, so Pete Conway went into the box, and his work was excellent, although the champions made ten safe hits for a total of twelve bases. Briody gave him good support, and had the rest of the nine braced up and put aside their listlessness they would probably have scored a victory. Conway, besides pitching finely, made two doubles. Clarkson and Flint covered the points for the champions, and their work was excellent. Flint retired at the end of the fifth inning in order to catch the train for St. Louis, where his wife is dangerously ill. Moolic took his place and played without an error. The fielding of the champions was good, but Kelly and Burns were the only ones of the team who did much with the willow, the latter going to bat four times and making four hits for a total of five bases. The base-running of the Chicagos was first-class. Umpire Connelly gave one or two questionable decisions which met with the disapproval of the audience. Lillie fielded brilliantly, making some fine running catches. Attendance, 750. The score:

Kansas City.	R	B	P	A	E	Chicago.	R	B	P	A	E
Radford, s. s.	0	1	3	0	1	Dalr'mple, l. f	0	1	2	0	1
Donnelly, 3b.	0	0	3	0	0	Gore, c. f.	1	0	3	0	0
Myers, 2b.	0	1	1	4	3	Kelly, r. f.	2	2	1	0	0
McQue'ry, 1b	2	1	7	0	1	Anson, 1b.	1	1	12	0	0
Briody, c.	1	1	4	3	0	Pfeffer, 2b.	1	1	2	0	1
Conway, p.	1	2	0	3	3	W'ms'n, ss.	1	1	1	2	0
Lillie, l. f.	0	1	5	1	0	Burns, 3b.	1	4	0	5	1
Hackett, c.f.	0	0	0	0	0	Clarkson, p.	0	0	1	10	2
Dugdale, r.f.	0	0	1	0	0	Flint, c.	0	0	2	0	0
						Moolic, c.	0	0	3	0	0
Totals	4	7	24	11	8	Totals	7	10	27	17	5

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Kansas City	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	—4
Chicago	0	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	*	—7

Earned runs—Kansas City 3; Chicago, 2. Two-base hits—McQuery, Briody, Conway (2), Kelly, Burns. First base on errors—Kansas City, 2; Chicago, 2. On balls—Radford, Gore, Pfeffer, Williamson. Struck out—Donnelly, Conway, Hackett (2), Williamson, Clarkson, Moolic. Base stolen—Kelly. Left on bases—Kansas City, 5; Chicago, 4. Wild pitch—Conway, 1. Time of game—1:50. Umpire—Connelly.

The Umpire Makes Many Assists and Detroit Wins.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 16.—[Special.]—The Detroits, with the aid of Sam Crane as umpire, defeated the home team again today. The game should have resulted in a victory for the Maroons, but Crane called balls enough on Murphy to ruin the game. Thompson's batting was the feature of the play, making a double, a triple, and hitting the highest fly ever seen on the ground. The "G" battery were well supported. Boyle of the home club will not be able to pitch for several weeks to come. Score:

Detroit.	R	B	P	A	E	St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E
Rich'n, 2b.	1	0	1	2	1	Dunlap, 2b.	1	1	3	7	0
Brouthers, 1b	1	2	10	0	1	Glassco'k, ss	1	1	1	1	0
Thm'son, r.f.	2	3	3	0	0	McKinn'n, 1b	1	3	7	0	1
Hanlon, c. f.	0	0	3	0	0	Denny, 3b.	0	1	2	2	0
Rowe, ss.	0	1	0	4	0	Seerey, l. f.	0	1	2	0	0
White, 3b.	1	2	0	2	1	Cahill, r. f.	0	0	0	0	0
Bennett, c.	0	0	8	0	0	Quinn, c. f.	0	1	3	1	1
Ganzell, l. f.	1	1	1	0	0	Graves, c.	0	0	8	3	0
Getzein, p.	1	1	1	1	1	Murphy, p.	0	1	1	0	6
Totals	7	10	27	9	4	Totals	3	9	27	14	8

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Detroit	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	—7
St. Louis	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Runs earned—St. Louis, 2; Detroit, 1. Three-base hits—Thompson, Brouthers. Two-base hits—Thompson, Dunlap, Seery. Bases stolen—Quinn, Glasscock, White. On called balls—Seery, Richardson, Hanlon, Bennett (2), Ganzell. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Detroit, 7. Passed balls—Graves, 2. Wild pitches—Murphy, 2. Struck out—By Murphy, 4; by Getzein, 5. Time of game—2:05. Umpire—Crane.

The Nationals, as Usual, Lose.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.—[Special.]—The Philadelphia club and the Nationals played a highly interesting game today, which was won by the Quaker City boys by hard hitting at opportune periods of the game. Barr started in to pitch for the home club, but was allowed to retire before the end of the first inning, and Madigan was substituted. The visitors simply batted him all over the "lot," earning every run credited to them. Curry's umpiring was criticised, especially on balls and strikes, and he was continually hissed during the game. Manager Scanlon notified President Young, after the game, that he would not allow Mr. Curry to officiate at any more games played here. Score:

Philadelphia.	R	B	P	A	E	Washington.	R	B	P	A	E
Wood, l. f.	1	3	0	0	0	Carroll, l. f.	1	2	2	0	0
Dailey, c f & p	2	2	3	0	2	Corcoran, s.s.	1	1	3	2	0
Fogarty, r. f.	3	3	2	0	0	Baker, 1b.	1	1	6	0	0
Irwin, s. s.	2	2	0	3	1	Hines, c. f.	1	2	4	0	0
Mulvey, 3b.	1	3	1	3	1	Knowles, 2b.	2	1	2	1	1
Farrar, 1b.	0	0	13	0	1	Gilligan, c.	1	0	10	1	2
Bastian, 2b.	0	2	2	2	0	Crane, r. f.	0	1	0	0	0
McGuire, c.	0	0	6	2	0	Madigan, p.	1	0	0	4	1
Casey, p & c f	0	0	0	8	1	Force, 3b.	0	1	0	3	0
Totals	9	15	27	18	6	Totals	8	9	27	11	4

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Philadelphia	3	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	—9
Washington	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	—8

Runs earned—Philadelphia, 9; Washington, 4. Two-base hits—Knowles, Dailey, Wood. Bases stolen—Philadelphia, 7; Washington, 2. First base on errors—Washington, 3. On called balls—McGuire, Hines, Gilligan. Passed balls—McGuire, 2. Wild pitches—Dailey, 2. Struck out—By Casey, 7; by Madigan, 2. Umpire—Curry.

New York Beats Boston by Hard Hitting.

NEW YORK, July 16.—[Special.]—The New Yorks batted the curves of Radbourn very freely in the three first innings of the game today and had the Bostons beaten. In three innings the giants gained eight singles and afterwards failed to hit the ball safely. Welch pitched strongly and was well supported. The fielding feature of the game was Nash's work at third base. Ewing has recovered from his injuries and will play behind the bat tomorrow. The score:

New York.	R	B	P	A	E	Boston.	R	B	P	A	E
O'Rourke, c.	1	1	6	2	0	Sutton, l. f.	0	1	3	0	0
Connor, 1b.	1	1	10	0	0	Poorman, r.f.	0	0	1	0	0
Rich'rds'n, cf	0	1	1	0	0	Wise, 1b.	1	2	14	0	0
Ward, s s	1	1	2	3	2	Daily, c.	0	0	4	0	0
Gillespie, l.f.	0	1	3	0	0	Radbourn, p	0	0	0	3	1
Dorgan, r. f.	1	1	0	0	0	Burdock, 2b.	0	0	2	3	1
Esterbr'k 3b.	0	0	2	3	0	Morrill, s. s.	0	0	0	2	0
Welch, p.	0	1	0	6	5	Nash, 3b.	0	2	2	5	0
Gerhardt, 2b.	0	1	3	3	0	Johnston, c.f.	0	2	1	0	0
Totals	4	8	27	17	7	Totals	1	7	27	13	2

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
New York	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Runs earned—New York, 2; Boston, 0. Two-base hit—Nash. First base on errors—New York, 2. On called balls—Connor, Wise, Daily (2), Morrill, and Nash. Wild pitches—Radbourn, 2. Struck out—New York, 2; Boston, 5. Double plays—Nash-Burdock-Wise, Esterbrook-Gerhardt-Connor. Umpire—York.

Northwestern League.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 16.—[Special.]—The St. Paul team scored their sixth consecutive victory on the home ground today, defeating Eau Claire. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
St. Paul	3	2	1	0	0	5	0	1	*	—12
Eau Claire	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	2	1	—7

Earned runs—St. Paul, 2; Eau Claire, 2. Base hits—St. Paul, 10; Eau Claire, 10. Errors—St. Paul, 4; Eau Claire, 4. Struck out—By Duryea, 7; by Lawrence, 4. Bases on balls—Off Duryea, 2; off Lawrence, 4. Time of game—2:25. Umpire—McGinley.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 16.—[Special.]—By inexcusable errors at critical points the home team lost the game with Oshkosh today. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Oshkosh	0	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	*	—6
Minneapolis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

DULUTH, Minn., July 16.—[Special.]—Duluth pounded the Milwaukee pitchers all over the field today, making 24 hits, with a total of 38 bases. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Milwaukee	1	1	3	2	0	0	0	2	0	—9
Duluth	0	5	5	0	5	6	0	4	*	—25

Base hits—Duluth, 24; Milwaukee, 8. Two-base hits—Duluth, 2; Milwaukee, 4. Three-base hits—Duluth, 2. Home runs—Duluth, 2. Bases on balls—Duluth, 3; Milwaukee, 2. Struck out—Duluth, 2; Milwaukee, 9. Errors—Duluth, 5; Milwaukee, 13. Umpire—O'Day.

Games Elsewhere.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., July 16.—[Special.]—In an exciting game of base-ball here today the Champaigns defeated the Danville Browns by a score of 19 to 13.

DECATUR, Ill., July 16.—[Special.]—The game of base-ball here today resulted: Decaturs, White Stockings, 10; Christian Brothers' College Nine, St. Louis, 0.

AQUATIC.

Rowing at Minnetonka.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 16.—[Special.]—The first annual regatta of the Minnesota & Winnipeg Amateur Rowing Association was opened tonight at Lake Minnetonka. There were two races for double and four-oared shells. The entries for the latter were the Minneapolis first and second crews, the St. Pauls, and the Winnipeg crew. The start was made in good order, but the Winnipeg crew soon pulled to the front and crossed the line winners by seven lengths. In the double scull race the contestants were the Minneapolis and Winnipeg junior doubles. The Canadians won easily.

The main part of the regatta comes tomorrow, when there will be doubles, singles, and fours. The Sylvans of Moline will row the winners Monday. The annual meeting was held tonight, and Winnipeg chosen as the next place of holding the regatta.

Yacht Regatta at Lake Minnetonka.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 16.—[Special.]—The opening regatta of the Minnetonka Yacht Club series for this season was sailed today. Thirteen yachts got away from Point Lookout promptly on time to sail the regular club course over twice, a distance of ten miles. The yachts included both sloops and cat-rigged boats and finished in the following order:

Pearl	1:51:12	Ida	[illegible]
Mary Bee	1:55:11	Princess	[illegible]
Idle Wild	1:56:54	Lizzie Gill	[illegible]
Donida	1:56:58	Curlew	[illegible]
Swallow	1:58:28	Eleanor	[illegible]
Mermaid	1:59:20	Phyllis	[illegible]

The judges were E. L. Hardenburg, J. A. Ackerman, and George Caven.

The Yacht Atlantic Struck by Lightning.

NEW YORK, July 16.—[Special.]—The big racing sloop yacht Atlantic was struck by lightning during the recent storm as she lay on the ways in Mumm's shipyard, where she has been for a week for repairs. The bolt came down through the forerigging, entered the forecastle hatch, passed through to the chain locker below, and out through the bottom, driving out in its passage three of the bolts that held the outer planking on to the frame. The crew were asleep in the forecastle at the time and received a severe shock, but none of them was seriously injured. A careful survey of the yacht showed no other injuries than those stated, and she has been lowered from her ways and towed to Whitestone, where she joins the Atlantic Club fleet for their annual cruise.

Ross and Ritz Win with the Sculls.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 16.—There were two rowing races at Bay Ridge today, three miles each. Ross won the first, with Teemer second, and Lee third; time, 18:10. Ritz won the second race, Hamm second; time, 19:43.

THE RING.

Jem Smith Again Renews His Challenge to Sullivan.

NEW YORK, July 16.—[Special.]—The inner circle of pugilistic society in this city is somewhat ruffled over the letter which James Smith, champion of England, has written to Richard K. Fox. Mr. Smith wrote that he had patiently waited for John L. Sullivan to accept a challenge made by his (Smith's) backers to fight according to the new rules of the London prize-ring for £500 or £1,000 a side and the championship of the world. Smith thinks that he is entitled to the *Police Gazette* diamond belt, as Mr. Sullivan has not accepted his challenge. If the belt is not forthwith expressed to Mr. Smith he will renew his challenge to Mr. Sullivan, and will fight him for $1,000 a side or upward and the diamond belt, the fight to take place in either England, France, or Ireland. He will allow Mr. Sullivan £100 for expenses, and if Sullivan will not go across the ocean Mr. Smith will come to this country if £100 for expenses are allowed him.

Mr. Sullivan received a copy of this letter today. His friends say that he is "dead broke" and very anxious to raise some money. He does not care to go to England, fearing he will not receive fair treatment there, but he has not as yet cabled to Mr. Smith to come to America. If Sullivan should conclude to go to England Mr. Fox will give him the diamond belt, on the condition that he shall hold it against all comers.

Mitchell Goes to England with a Fortune.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Charley Mitchell, the pugilist, sailed for England yesterday on the Germanic. His departure was very sudden and caused much surprise. Mitchell says that he is coming back soon to make this country his home, but it is not generally believed. He bought a bill of exchange for £2,000 one day this week, and took along about $6,000 in money. In addition to this he had another £700 that he procured some time ago. Altogether he carries away with him $23,500. When he came to this country, about three years ago, he didn't have a cent. It was said last night that the reason he left so suddenly was because too many wanted to fight him.

CHESS.

Burn and the American Champion Tied for the Lead.

LONDON, July 16.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—In today's play Burn beat Mackenzie, and now ties for the lead with the American champion. The game was a long and closely contested Ruy Lopez. Schallop defeated Mason in a close French game. Zukertort won a Ruy Lopez against Taubenhaus, and Blackburn beat Bird in one of his eccentric openings. Gunsberg defeated Hanham, and Lipschutz repulsed one of Mortimer's favorit "Evans gambit" attacks, and saved the credit of the day for the Americans in gallant style.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Won 1,000 Sovereigns.

LONDON, July 16.—The race for the international 2-year-old stake of 1,000 sovereigns was run at Kempton Park today, and was won by M. Dawson's bay colt, the Baron, by a short head, after a desperate struggle; J. H. Houldsworth's chestnut colt by Springfield, out of Celendine, second by a head, and Lord Hartington's colt Isosceles third. Ten horses ran. The betting before the start was 10 to 1 against the Baron, 9 to 4 against the Springfield-Celendine colt, and 4 to 1 against Isosceles.

Notes.

Phil Dwyer yesterday telegraphed to Mr. W. S. Barnes that it will be impossible for either Miss Woodford or Pontiac to run here this season. He says he would like to favor Chicago, but himself and brother having arranged to split up the stable and send one half to Saratoga, while the other remains at Long Branch, at both of which places his horses have valuable engagements, there is no chance for him to come here. Even if it were possible to send either Pontiac or Miss Woodford here, McLaughlin could not be spared to come West to ride. This settles the proposed great sweepstakes so far as the Dwyers are concerned.

Lucky Baldwin will ship Volante, Silver Cloud, Grisette, and Mollie McCarty's Last to Saratoga today. Isaac Murphy will also go to Saratoga.

The stable of W. S. Barnes & Co. will be shipped to Long Branch today. Wethers will follow the horses.

Thursday night a prominent turfman made a bet of $200 that he could name five colts, one of which would win the Kentucky Derby next spring. He named Jim Gore, Poteen, Cary, Duke of Bourbon, and Prodigal.

A SURPLUS OF WIVES.

Bigamous Exploits of Louis Houswirth—He Deserts One Wife in California and Weds and Robs Two Other Women.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 16.—[Special.]—The St. Louis detectives are anxiously in quest of Louis Houswirth, alias Houerman, alias Meyer, who is wanted by three women, each of whom believes herself to be his lawfully wedded wife. Two years ago he closed out a large liquor business in San Francisco, and, deserting his wife and family, fled to Germany. June 7 he returned to this country, and met on shipboard Miss Ursulina Heer, a young woman on her way from Munich to visit her mother in Chicago. She was under the care of a Mr. Knox, a St. Paul Lawyer, returning from a European trip. Mr. Knox and family formed Fraulein Heer's acquaintance in Germany and were greatly pleased with her. Mr. Knox was favorably impressed with Houswirth, and on their arrival in New York Mr. Knox relinquished his charge and the fraulein and Houswirth were married. They stopped in New York a short time and then went to Philadelphia, where he robbed and deserted his bride. He came to this city and introduced himself to a number of wholesale liquor dealers and got into the best German society. He said he was going to Burlington, Ia., to marry an old sweetheart. He went to Burlington and married a widow whom he had known for years. He induced her to sell all her property and come to St. Louis, and they registered at the St. James the 9th. A few days later he disappeared with all his bride's money and jewelry, and today the woman was sent back to Burlington almost penniless.

Three Children Struck by Lightning.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., July 16.—Three children of Fred. Clark, a farmer living near the Village of Bloomer, were struck by lightning yesterday, and the eldest, aged 9 years, killed instantly; the others were rendered unconscious from the shock.

THE BLASPHEMER'

JAMES DACEY FINALLY ST... UNREPENTANT TO THE

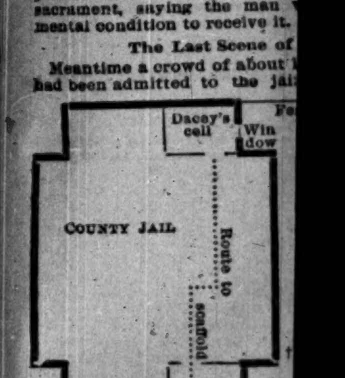
He Goes Sullenly to the Scaffold When the Last Ray of Hope ... Pretended Madness but a C... Consistent Piece of Acting—T... rament Not Administered—A... into Eternity.

WOODSTOCK, Ill., July 16.—[Sp... phemous and unrepentant, and k... pretense of violent insanity almo... moment, James Dacey, the murd... Michael Gaynor, suffered the ext... of the law today in this city. ... raving until the last shadow of h... until he saw the noose dangling ... lows and the crowd thronging t... see him hanged—he then succum... his fate with the stupor or ... born of absolute despair. Exc... the priests who attended him, no... who have had an opportunity to ... for the last few weeks but is c... his alleged madness was only ... pretense—a cunning and cons... acting modeled after ignorant c... insanity. It was the floating str... by the drowning coward. The w... this and other places will dissec... day and try to distinguish the al... tions indicative of insanity ... produced by the load of ... blood which is the nece... of death by strangulation; but w... verdict may be the opinion of t... the best right to know will rema... While there was hope of a repri... ion was mercifully held back, ... the murderer has paid the penal... it is but justice that the whole ... be told. Dacey was not the ema... haired maniac recent reports h... him, but a clever, cunning, ... criminal playing fantastic tricks ... and raiment as part of a scheme ... sanity to save his neck from t... halter.

Dacey spent his last night on a ... to a cot in the corner of the "d... the largest cell in the jail—hav... yesterday from the little six-b... which he had been previously ... ther Clancy visited him about t... which he fell asleep or pretende... about 4:30 this morning. Wa... and Judd kept guard all night-... the cot until relieved at ... Friend and Jones, the sp... for the day. During ... hours of the morning h... broke out into his custo... and cursings, and often shoute... refused to drink when it was b... Fathers Burke, Clancy, and ... about 8:30, and tried to induc... some breakfast, but he refuse... persisted in this refusal to the ... the execution took place he had ... fast for over twenty hours. He ... of water offered him by Fath... then smoked a cigar while the ... prayers. It was then about 9 ... he was quite composed an att... to dress him in the new suit ... vided by his brother. This ... and he struggled so hard a... deputies who were trying to pu... that the garment was torn almo... Eventually with the assistanc... he was dressed, but continued ... his ankles had to be bound toge... lows was directly opposit the ... cell, and he looked out frequentl... ure and at the few stragglin... were curiously examining its m... showed no consciousness of k... was or for whom intended. ... dressed and bound he was laid o... arms remaining free. The ... that when they were alone ... prayed and begged God's m... one else saw him treat their ... treaties with anything but scoff... or senseless ravings. At 11:30 ... undecided whether to admi... sacraments, Dacey having liste... ly to their solicitations for a con... ly Father Ryan entered the ce... out every one except the co... made a final and most urgent ... Dacey's answer was a string of ... priests then decided to not ... sacrament, saying the man w... mental condition to receive it.

The Last Scene of ...

Meantime a crowd of about ... had been admitted to the jai...



tiently awaited the last scene ... crowding whatever, as the ya... commodated three times the ... tators. There was no clamor ... for admission, the few cour... come to the city for "the ha... isfied to sit in the public squ... sight-seeing by proxy. Th... rounded by a cordon of eig... their work was mainly forma...

The gallows was erected ... corner of the open yard be... building and Connolly's store ... inclosed from public view ... fence at each end. As there ... passage from the jail to this ... passage had been made by r... dows at the northeast corne... and erecting steps to each sid... tween Dacey's cell and th... rooms and a portion of a c... passed through, so that the ... lows occupied several minut...

Dacey quieted down after ... him about 11:30, and a few ... brother Patrick, who had ar... train from Chicago, was sho... On seeing his brother James ... the cot and poured forth a vo... ravings. His brother kisse... men who had accompanied ... Chicago stopped short at the ... stepped back into the corrido... attention to his brother, b... did not recognize him, a... shout, his voice rising high... until it ended in beast-li... crowd in the yard heard th... almost as distinctly as if D... midst, being separated from ... grating of the open window ... tion on the cot, however, he ... the yard. A crowd of repor... and another knot gathered a... this, intermingled with grea... curses, and expressions t... printed, was what they hear...

Enter me in Hell, ye thievin... This mockery I despise! Bl... me advance—aha! I will sou... my Creator! Let me out—He... me go below! Horrors—I ... won't go on now! Oh-h-h! A... of Hell, I defy your tortures! ... diamonds or the towns of ... moment! Oh-h! Spirits o... furies of Hell—let me out ... Let the lying scoundrels at ... cals! I want none of this sh... My soul—life—spirit of all— ... I face my Maker! I defy you ... Hell!

These ravings continued ... utes and then he cooled d... again kissed him, and left t... without having interchang... It is said that he has been s... brother for a long time and ... been reconciled. Patric... searched before being ad... After leaving the cell he w... building and went to his ho...

At 12:20 preparations wer... march to the scaffold and t... death-warrant to Dacey, wh... solute stolidity. Dacey's ... handcuffed behind his b... taken off his limbs, ... cession started. Dacey wal... the rooms and corridor, and ... the window to the open air, ... the way. The procession t... through the iron railing in f... and thence straight to the ... Udell mounted it, followe... never faltered. The thr... closely behind, each carryi... and behind these came She... County, Deputy-Sheriffs H... Chicago, and Deputies Ben... Eble of Woodstock.

Dacey's face was distorte...

he Winnipeg crew soon pulled to and crossed the line winners by hs. In the double scull race the were the Minneapolis and Winni- doubles. The Canadians won

part of the regatta comes tomor- there will be doubles, singles, and Sylvans of Moline will row the onday. The annual meeting was t, and Winnipeg chosen as the next ding the regatta.

Regatta at Lake Minnetonka.
OLIS, Minn., July 16.—[Special.]— regatta of the Minnetonka Yacht for this season was sailed today. chts got away from Point Lookout time to sail the regular club twice, a distance of ten miles. The uded both sloops and cat-rigged nished in the following order:

1:51:12	Ida	1:58:40
1:55:11	Princess	1:59:30
1:56:54	Lizzie Gill	2:0:24
1:56:58	Curlew	1:1:8
1:58:28	Eleanor	2:4:16
1:59:20	Phyllis	2:1:24

es were E. L. Hardenburg, J. A. and George Caven.

t Atlantic Struck by Lightning.
RK, July 16.—[Special.]—The big yacht Atlantic was struck by light- the recent storm as she lay on the mm's shipyard, where she has been for repairs. The bolt came down e foreriggging, entered the fore- h, passed through to the chain- w, and out through the bottom, driv- its passage three of the bolts that ter planking on to the frame. The asleep in the forecastle at the time d a severe shock, but none of them sly injured. A careful survey of howed no other injuries than those she has been lowered from her owed to Whitestone, where she joins c Club fleet for their annual cruise.

nd Ritz Win with the Sculls.
RE, Md., July 16.—There were two es at Bay Ridge today, three miles won the first, with Teemer second, rd; time, 18:10. Ritz won the sec- lamm second; time, 19:43.

THE RING.

Again Renews His Challenge to Sullivan.
RK, July 16.—[Special.]—The inner gilistic society in this city is some- ed over the letter which James ampion of England, has written to Fox. Mr. Smith wrote that he had aited for John L. Sullivan to accept made by his (Smith's) backers to ding to the new rules of the London or £500 or £1,000 a side and the hip of the world. Smith thinks that he o the *Police Gazette* diamond belt, ivan has not accepted his challenge. is not forthwith expressed to Mr. ill renew his challenge to Mr. Sulli- ill fight him for $1,000 a side or up- he diamond belt, the fight to take ther England, France, or Ireland. w Mr. Sullivan £100 for expenses, ivan will not go across the ocean will come to this country if £100 for re allowed him. llivan received a copy of this letter friends say that he is "dead broke anxious to raise some money." He re to go to England, fearing he will fair treatment there, but he has t cabled to Mr. Smith to come to If Sullivan should conclude to go Mr. Fox will give him the diamond condition that he shall hold it comers.

Goes to England with a Fortune.
RK, July 16.—Charley Mitchell, the iled for England yesterday on the His departure was very sudden much surprise. Mitchell says that g back soon to make this country but it is not generally believed. He ill of exchange for £2,000 one day and took along about $8,000 in mon- dition to this he had another £700 cured some time ago. Altogether away with him $23,500. When he is country, about three years ago, ave a cent. It was said last night ason he left so suddenly was be- many wanted to fight him.

CHESS.

the American Champion Tied for the Lead.
July 16.—[Via Mackay-Bennett he Tribune.]—In today's play Burn enzie, and now ties for the lead with rican champion. The game was d closely contested Ruy Lopez. efeated Mason in a close French kertort won a Ruy Lopez against and Blackburn beat Bird in one ntric openings. Gunsberg defeated an Lipschutz repulsed one of Mor- rort "Evans gambit" attacks, and redit of the day for the Americans tyle.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Won 1,000 Sovereigns.
July 16.—The race for the interna- r-old stake of 1,000 sovereigns was pton Park today, and was won by 's bay colt, the Baron, by a , after a desperate struggle; sworth's chestnut colt by Spring- Celendine, second by a head, and gton's colt Isosceles third. Ten The betting before the start was st the Baron, 9 to 4 against the lendine colt, and 4 to 1 against

Notes.
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URPLUS OF WIVES.

Exploits of Louis Houswirth— s One Wife in California and Robs Two Other Women.
Mo., July 16.—[Special.]—The St. ives are anxiously in quest of rth, alias Houerman, alias Meyer, d by three women, each of whom if to be his lawfully wedded wife. go he closed out a large liquor an Francisco, and, deserting his ily, fled to Germany. June 7 he is country, and met on shipboard Heer, a young woman on her unich to visit her mother in was under the care of a St. Paul Lawyer, returning pean trip. Mr. Knox and family ein Heer's acquaintance in Ger- e greatly pleased with her. Mr. avorably impressed with House- shed his charge and the fraulein were married. They stopped short time and then went to here he robbed and deserted his me to this city and introduced number of wholesale liquor- t into the best German society. s going to Burlington, Ia., to weetheart. He went to Burling- ed a widow whom he had known induced her to sell all her prop- to St. Louis, and they registered es the 9th. A few days later he ith all his bride's money and day the woman was sent back almost penniless.

dren Struck by Lightning.
Wis., July 16.—Three children a farmer living near the Village re struck by lightning yester- dest, aged 9 years, killed in- ers were rendered unconscious

THE BLASPHEMER'S END.

JAMES DACEY FINALLY STRANGLED, UNREPENTANT TO THE LAST.

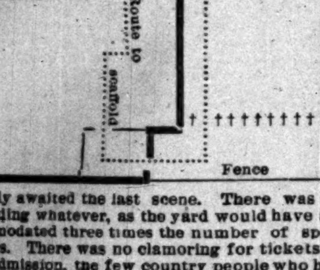
He Goes Sullenly to the Scaffold, Quiet Only When the Last Ray of Hope Is Gone—His Pretended Madness but a Cunning and Consistent Piece of Acting—The Last Sacrament Not Administered—A Quick Drop into Eternity.

WOODSTOCK, Ill., July 16.—[Special.]—Blasphemous and unrepentant, and keeping up the pretense of violent insanity almost to the last moment, James Dacey, the murderer of Ald. Michael Gaynor, suffered the extreme penalty of the law today in this city. Howling and raving until the last shadow of hope had fled—until he saw the noose dangling from the gallows and the crowd thronging the jail-yard to see him hanged—he then succumbed quietly to his fate with the stupor or indifference born of absolute despair. Except, perhaps, the priests who attended him, not one of those who have had an opportunity to observe him for the last few weeks but is convinced that his alleged madness was only a sham and a pretense—a cunning and consistent piece of acting modeled after ignorant conceptions of insanity. It was the floating straw clutched at by the drowning coward. The wise doctors of Chicago and other places will dissect his brain today and try to distinguish the abnormal conditions indicative of insanity from those produced by the load of congested blood which is the necessary result of death by strangulation; but whatever their verdict may be the opinion of those who had the best right to know will remain the same. While there was hope of a reprieve this opinion was mercifully held back, but now that the murderer has paid the penalty of his crime it is but justice that the whole truth should be told. Dacey was not the emaciated, matted-haired maniac recent reports have described him, but a clever, cunning, and muscular criminal playing fantastic tricks with his food and raiment as part of a scheme of feigned insanity to save his neck from the hangman's halter.

Dacey spent his last night on earth strapped to a cot in the corner of the "debtors' cell"—the largest cell in the jail—having been taken yesterday from the little six-by-nine cell in which he had been previously confined. Father Clancy visited him about 9 o'clock, after which he fell asleep or pretended to sleep until about 4:30 this morning. Watchmen Beach and Judd kept guard all night by the side of the cot until relieved at 6 a. m. by Friend and Jones, the special watches for the day. During the earlier hours of the morning he frequently broke out into his customary ravings and cursings, and often shouted for water but refused to drink when it was brought to him. Fathers Burke, Clancy, and Ryan arrived about 8:30, and tried to induce him to have some breakfast, but he refused to eat. He persisted in this refusal to the end, and when the execution took place he had not broken his fast for over twenty hours. He drank a glass of water offered him by Father Clancy, and then smoked a cigar while the priests offered prayers. It was then about 9 o'clock, and as he was quite composed an attempt was made to dress him in the new suit of clothes provided by his brother. This roused his ire, and he struggled so hard against the two deputies who were trying to pull on the pants that the garment was torn almost in two pieces. Eventually with the assistance of the priests he was dressed, but continued so violent that his ankles had to be bound together. The gallows was directly opposite the window of the cell, and he looked out frequently at the structure and at the few straggling visitors who were curiously examining its mechanism, but showed no consciousness of knowing what it was or for whom intended. After being dressed and bound he was laid on the cot, his arms remaining free. The priests said that when they were alone with him he prayed and begged God's mercy, but no one else saw him treat their prayers and entreaties with anything but stolid indifference or senseless ravings. At 11:30 the priests were undecided whether to administer the last sacraments, Dacey having listened unheedingly to their solicitations for a confession. Finally Father Ryan entered the cell, and, turning out every one except the condemned man, made a final and most urgent appeal to him. Dacey's answer was a string of oaths, and the priests then decided to not administer the sacrament, saying the man was not in a fit mental condition to receive it.

The Last Scene of All.

Meantime a crowd of about 100 or 120 people had been admitted to the jail-yard, and pa-



tiently awaited the last scene. There was no crowding whatever, as the yard would have accommodated three times the number of spectators. There was no clamoring for tickets or for admission, the few country people who had come to the city for "the hangin'" being satisfied to sit in the public square and do their sight-seeing by proxy. The jail was surrounded by a cordon of eighty deputies, but their work was mainly formal.

The gallows was erected in the northwest corner of the open yard between the county building and Connolly's store, the yard being inclosed from public view by a high board fence at each end. As there was no direct passage from the jail to this yard, a temporary passage had been made by removing the windows at the northeast corner of the building and erecting steps to each side of the sill. Between Dacey's cell and this window three rooms and a portion of a corridor had to be passed through, so that the march to the gallows occupied several minutes.

Dacey quieted down after Father Ryan left him about 11:30, and a few minutes later his brother Patrick, who had arrived on the 10:57 train from Chicago, was shown into the cell. On seeing his brother James sprang upright in the cot and poured forth a volley of incoherent ravings. His brother kissed him, and three men who had accompanied the brother from Chicago stopped short at the cell door, and then stepped back into the corridor. Dacey paid no attention to his brother, but acted as if he did not recognize him, and continued to shout, his voice rising higher every moment until it ended in beast-like howlings. The crowd in the yard heard the words and howls almost as distinctly as if Dacey were in their midst, being separated from them only by the grating of the open window. From his position on the cot, however, he could not see into the yard. A crowd of reporters gathered near and another knot gathered at the cell door, and this, intermingled with groans, howls, shrieks, curses, and expressions that may not be printed, was what they heard:

Enter me in Hell, ye thieving, lying scoundrels! This mockery I despise! Blow the horn and let me advance—aha! I will sound the keynote to my Creator! Let me out—Hell and furies! Let me go below! Horrors—I won't—I won't—I won't go on now! Oh-h-h! Aha, Devils! Master of Hell, I defy your tortures! Not for palaces or diamonds or the towns of earth—give me one moment! Oh-h! Spirits of torture—infernal furies of Hell—let me outside! Let me go! Let the lying scoundrels at me! Thieves, rascals! I want none of this show business! Aha! My soul—life—spirit of all—ten million Devils! I face my Maker! I defy you all—liars—hosts of Hell!

These ravings continued about fifteen minutes and then he cooled down. His brother again kissed him, and left the cell and the jail without having interchanged a sensible word. It is said that he has been at enmity with his brother for a long time and they had never been reconciled. Patrick was carefully searched before being admitted to the cell. After leaving the cell he immediately left the building and went to his hotel.

At 12:20 preparations were completed for the march to the scaffold and the Sheriff read the death-warrant to Dacey, who listened with absolute stolidity. Dacey's hands were then handcuffed behind his back, the shackles taken off his limbs, and the procession started. Dacey walked firmly through the rooms and corridor, and stepped through the window to the open air, the Sheriff leading the way. The procession then passed around through the iron railing in front of the jail yard, and thence straight to the scaffold. Sheriff Udell mounted first, followed by Dacey, who never faltered. The three priests pressed closely behind, each carrying a prayer-book, and behind these came Sheriff Berry of Peoria County, Deputy-Sheriffs Harper and Galpin of Chicago, and Deputies Benthusen, Quinn, and Ehle of Woodstock.

Dacey's face was distorted by a scowl. His brows, naturally heavy and overhanging, seemed almost to conceal his eyes. He looked up at the sun and blinked, and then looked blankly at the priests as they crowded around him on the trap repeating the prayers for the dying. Then he looked curiously at the dangling rope, and then gazed at the breathless crowd before him. He made no response whatever to the prayers, and at no moment from leaving his cell did he show the slightest emotion. It was 12:31 when the procession stepped into the jail yard. When Dacey stepped on the trap his legs were strapped together and his arms pinned close to his sides with a belt. The shroud was hung over his shoulders. When he held up his head for the noose to be fixed around his throat he said:

"The happiest day since I came into the hands of Udell."

At the same instant the white cap was pulled over his head; the priests and attendants stepped back; the signal was given, and the trap sprang from under the victim's feet.

The drop fell at 12:33; at 12:45 the heart had ceased beating; at 12:52 the body was cut down and placed in the silver-mounted, satin-lined coffin which the Chicago undertakers had in readiness.

Twelve of the fourteen members of the Sheriff's jury were doctors, and included Drs. R. J. Piper and M. W. Thompson of Chicago. Dr. E. C. Cook, County Coroner, acted as foreman, and the customary verdict was returned.

A number of Sheriff's deputies and others from Chicago, probably twenty in all, arrived by the forenoon train to see the execution. The spectators included three of the murdered man's brothers—Peter, Christy, and Patrick—and three of the jurors who found Dacey guilty. It was learned that the widow of the murdered man was very anxious to see the execution, and could hardly be persuaded to stay at home.

The body was taken to Chicago by the 4:45 train, and will be delivered at Rush Medical College where the autopsy will be held tomorrow. The remains will be interred Sunday in Calvary Cemetery.

[At 10:30 o'clock the night of Wednesday, May 14, 1884, Ald. Michael Gaynor was fatally shot by James Dacey in a saloon at No. 87 South Halsted street kept by one Higgins. The ball entered near the right ear and lodged in the brain. May 24, eleven days after the shooting, Gaynor died at his home, corner of Canal and Adams streets. All the circumstances went to show that the murder was unprovoked and cold-blooded, and inspired by bad whisky and ward politics. The day of the shooting a special election was held in the Ninth Ward to fill the office of Alderman made vacant by the death of Ald. Foley. The present Alderman, Mahoney, was the regular Democratic nominee, and was supported by Ald. Gaynor; a young man named Murray ran as an Independent, and was favored by Dacey. After the election Gaynor, and Dacey and a number of friends met in the above-mentioned saloon. There was no quarrel and, while Gaynor was approaching the bar to take a drink, Dacey deliberately stepped close to him and without any warning sent a ball crashing through his brain. The murderer was at once seized and held till the police arrived, who had some difficulty in keeping the mob from lynching him. The talk of violence was so earnest and persistent for several days that the police authorities deemed it prudent to secretly remove Dacey from the Desplaines Street Station.

The deceased Alderman was 38 years old, and was elected to the Council in 1882 to succeed John M. Smyth. He was very popular among his constituents. Dacey was at the time 39 years old, and came here from Buffalo about 1870. He was formerly a sailor on the lakes and a dock laborer, and soon after arriving here found it more profitable to become a ward striker and politician. He figured frequently and prominently during elections and was a blatant advocate of the "ring" and its candidates. His influence at one time, while President of the Laboringmen's Union, was deemed worthy of courting. He held at different times minor county and other offices, most of which it was said he owed to the kindness of the man he murdered. Dacey was indicted for murder and placed on trial June 14. The feeling against him here was so bitter that his counsel took a change of venue to Woodstock, McHenry County, where, Oct. 10, 1884, he was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged, a motion for a new trial being made and denied. A commission of doctors who examined him pronounced him sane. Recently an attempt was made by petition and argument to have his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life, but Gov. Oglesby refused to interfere with the verdict of the jury.]

Five Southern Negro Murderers Hanged.

DONALDSONVILLE, La., July 16.—Samson Roland and George Solomon, both colored, were hanged here today. In February, 1884, on Houmas plantation, nine miles from here, Roland shot and killed Benjamin Gersdorff while the latter was under the influence of liquor. The trouble between the two, it is believed, was caused by a woman.

George Solomon last January stabbed and killed Henry Smith, colored. Solomon had been living with a woman named Amy Hill, who was Smith's goddaughter, and had shot at her several times. Finally she went to Smith's house and Solomon followed her, demanding admittance to the house. An altercation ensued and resulted in the stabbing.

The condemned men were baptized yesterday into the Baptist Church. They seemed reconciled to their doom, and while ascending the gallows walked steadily. They listened calmly to the reading of the death warrant. The Rev. Mr. Butler then said the Lord's Prayer and the prisoners followed him with calm, firm voices. They asked their friends to meet them in Heaven. The trap was sprung at 12:30 o'clock, and at 1 p. m. the bodies were cut down.

SHREVEPORT, La., July 16.—George Harrison, colored, was hanged today for the murder of George Allen. Allen had ordered Harrison to leave his premises, and Harrison shot him dead while he was standing in his own doorway. The prisoner was cool and self-possessed to the last, and acknowledged the murder. He said he was ready, and announced his willingness to go. He said he believed he would at once enter Heaven. The drop fell at 2:25 p. m., and in nine minutes the Coroner pronounced him dead.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 16.—Jake Braswell, colored, was lynched at noon yesterday near Flat Ford, Bulloch County. Braswell had assaulted a six-year-old girl. She identified him and he confessed, saying that he would have killed the child but thought her dead when he left her. A crowd of 100 whites and blacks held a conference, and gave Braswell the choice of being burned to death or hanging himself. He chose hanging, climbed a tree, fastened a rope around his own neck, but then refused to jump off. A negro climbed up, tied Braswell's hands, and the crowd pushed him off with a pole. His body was riddled with bullets.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 16.—Richard Townsend, colored, who murdered a contractor in Florida and also killed a Florida Sheriff who followed him to Lowndes County, Georgia, to arrest him, was hanged at Valdosta today.

A Murderer Filled with Bullets.

GARDEN CITY, Kas., July 16.—One of the murderers of Davis, the man whose body was found floating in the Arkansas River with a bullet-hole in his head, was riddled with bullets by a pursuing party at Frisco this morning. He had concealed himself in a livery stable and was armed with a gun. The posse surrounded the stable and commanded the murderer to surrender. He commenced firing and was instantly killed by a volley of bullets.

AN EARTHQUAKE IN MINIATURE.

Many Buildings Damaged and a Huge Hole Torn in the Street by an Explosion of Sewer-Gas at Providence, R. I.—Fatal Boiler Explosion at Port Austin, Mich.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 16.—[Special.]—By an explosion of sewer-gas on Main street this afternoon a number of buildings and stores were ruined or damaged. The "Woodbine," Parker & Co.'s hardware store, and Phillips' drug store were injured, the windows being blown out, and Cole's cigar store on East avenue was demolished. The explosion was heard all over the city, and a large hole was made in the earth where the gas forced its way through. The effect of the explosion extended through all the pipes of the city, and blew off the manholes. The earth was lifted as if by an earthquake, a long strip of several yards being moved over three feet. No one is known to have been seriously injured.

PORT AUSTIN, Mich., July 16.—This morning one of the boilers in the Manufacturing Company's salt block exploded with terrific force, shattering the engine-room, injuring two men, and killing a boy. Dan Dygert, the engineer, had an arm broken, was badly cut on the head and face, and also severely scalded. Andy McKay, the fireman, escaped with a few bruises. The body of Willie Jewell, aged 14, was found under a pile of stone. The clothing was almost torn from the body, which was a shapeless mass of flesh. The loss on the building is $2,000. A strong head of steam caused the explosion.

Fighting Chicago Dressed Beef.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 16.—[Special.]—The organization of the Allegheny Butchers' Protective Association was completed today. The object is to prevent the sale of Chicago dressed beef. One of the by-laws reads: "No member shall buy, sell, or handle any foreign meat." The organization, it is thought, will fail to accomplish its object, inasmuch as Western meat is better and cheaper than that slaughtered here. The movement is a strong one, however, having a large membership and abundant capital.

IN AND AROUND NEW YORK

PROGRESS OF THE SCHEME FOR PUTTING WIRES UNDER GROUND.

The Commission Awards the Contract—Opposition by Western Union—The Plan in Detail—Creditors Waiting to Hear from De Rivera in Canada—Another Allowance for Miss Mary Irene Hoyt—Boston and New York Firms Disagree—A Young Woman's Tragic Death.

NEW YORK, July 16.—[Special.]—The State Board known as the Electric Subway Commission, of which ex-candidate for a Presidential nomination Roswell P. Flower, the Watertown (N. Y.) millionaire, is the chief member, for putting all electric wires in New York City under ground, today awarded to the Consolidated Telegraph & Electrical Subway Company the contract for building the conduits in which the wires are to be placed, and giving them the right to collect toll for the use of the conduits after they are built. The plan is to have three separate asphalt conduits laid—one for telegraph and telephone wires, one for arc-light wires, and one for incandescent-light wires. The conduits are to be of what is known as the "drawing-in" style, the wires being put into them by being drawn through from one man-hole to another. All the electric companies in the city are to be compelled to place their wires in these conduits and to pay the company building them for the privilege a rate to be approved by the commission and limited only by the provision that it must not exceed the cost of maintaining overhead wires. The consolidated company is to be compelled to give an indemnity bond in $500,000 before it begins work. The President of the company is Henry Fitzhugh, who is also President of the Equitable Gas-Light Company of Chicago, a member of the Union Club here, and a successful business-man. Henry J. Davison, the Vice-President, is a reputed millionaire. James B. Houston, Vice-President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, is one director, and Ewald Balthasar of the New York, Berlin, and Paris banking firm of Hallgarten & Co. is another.

The D. H. Dorsett Company of Chicago was among the bidders for the right to build the conduits, and was put third on the list. It will receive the contract in case the Consolidated Company and the Averill Insulating Conduit Company fail to agree to the terms of the commission.

Waiting in the De Rivera Failure.

A meeting of the creditors of the suspended firm of J. De Rivera & Co. was held today at the Bank of New York. The letter of J. De Rivera to Emmet R. Olcott, proposing to use his property to meet the accommodation notes held by the creditors present, was read. The total amount of such notes for which J. De Rivera stands liable was found to be $180,000. The meeting decided to do nothing until the return of Mr. Henry C. De Rivera's counsel and his partner, who have gone to Canada to see him.

Boston and New York Firms at Law.

Numerous legal proceedings are pending between Jordan, Marsh & Co., the well-known dry-goods house of Boston, and many New York merchants, who are charged by the former with having entered into a conspiracy with one of their clerks by the name of Hewes to ship to Jordan, Marsh & Co., without their knowledge, large quantities of merchandise, amounting in value to many thousand dollars, for which Jordan, Marsh & Co. are sought to be held responsible. An account of these proceedings was published some weeks ago. They assumed a new phase in the action brought by Jordan, Marsh & Co. against Seligman & Co. of this city to recover the rent of the premises occupied by the latter and owned by the former. As against the rent, amounting to about $5,625, Seligman & Co. have set up a counter claim for goods sold and delivered amounting to about $9,000. To this counter claim Jordan, Marsh & Co. have set up a defense, as in the other cases, that the goods were shipped in collusion with Hewes, and were without their knowledge intermingled with their stock and disposed of by Hewes. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, counsel for Seligman & Co. on an affidavit that the reply is evasive and tends to mystify defendants, and that without further information they would be unable to prepare for trial, noticed a motion, returnable today before Judge Wallace of the United States Circuit Court, requiring Jordan, Marsh & Co. to give particulars as to the following points: Whether the receipt of the goods in the establishment of Jordan, Marsh & Co. was known to any of their clerks other than Hewes; whether they were entered on the books of the firm; and whether the proceeds arising from the sale of these goods were received by Jordan, Marsh & Co. or credited upon their books. It is claimed by the counsel for the defendants that the reply of Jordan, Marsh & Co. is entirely silent as to these points, and merely sets forth a conspiracy, without alleging any injury.

Miss Wickoff's Shocking Fate.

Yardmaster Jessie J. Catlin of the Pennsylvania Railroad went to the South Elizabeth Station early this morning to take a train for Jersey City. When he reached there a west-bound train was approaching the station, and a fast train from the West, bound for New York, was momentarily expected. A young lady hoisted her umbrella over her head and stepped on the east-bound track, to be ready to spring to the westward-bound train the moment it came to a stop. The next instant a cloud of white steam whirled down the track and hid her from view. It had been puffed out of the locomotive of the east-bound express, which was thundering down upon her. Realizing her danger Mr. Catlin sprang into the steam and smoke in front of the express-train and seized the young woman around the waist. But before he could take her from the track both were struck by the rapidly-moving train. She was thrown over against the west-bound train and mangled to death. He was flung on the other side of the track unconscious, but he was alive when help reached him. He was taken to his home and physicians who were summoned have hope of saving his life, though he is in a very critical condition. The young lady was Miss Annie Wickoff. She was a school-teacher, and a regular commuter on the road. She was on her way to Rahway. She was 22 years of age, and lived with her mother on Grove street, Elizabeth.

An Allowance for Miss Hoyt.

Mary Irene Hoyt, whose contest of the will of her father, Jesse Hoyt, is still undetermined, recently appealed to the Surrogate for a further allowance of $20,000 out of her portion of the estate for her support and maintenance. No serious objection was made by the executors of the will to the granting of the allowance, but a former lawyer employed by her objected to the allowance on the ground that a claim be held against Miss Hoyt for professional services would be jeopardized. The Surrogate today granted Miss Hoyt an allowance of $10,000.

Death of the Bonanza King's Half Brother.

John Flood, a half brother of James Flood, the "Bonanza King" of California, died today in his house, No. 203 Greenpoint avenue, Greenpoint, aged 75. He was born in the County of Kildare, Ireland. Although his surroundings were of the plainest kind, he has often told his neighbors that his rich brother had asked him to go to California and he would be as rich as he cared to be, yet he preferred to remain in Greenpoint with his aged wife, who survives him.

WARNED AGAINST MORMONISM.

Gov. West of Utah Issues a Proclamation Designed to Discourage Latter Day Saint Conversions and Marriages.

SALT LAKE, Utah, July 16.—Gov. West today issued the following proclamation:

WHEREAS, Within this Territory an organization of religionists, denominated the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, known also as the Mormon Church, has its head and form here, and said body has heretofore sent and now has missionaries in every State in the United States and in foreign countries, proselyting to its faith and inducing its converts to immigrate to and settle in this Territory and such immigration has heretofore and continues to come into the Territory; and

WHEREAS, The said church, through its public teachers and press, openly proclaims the right and duty of its members to violate the law of the land upon the subject of marriage; and

WHEREAS, The chief officers of said body are now in hiding, avoiding the process of the courts under charge of a violation of the said law, and others of its prominent members, apostles, Bishops, and teachers are confined in the penitentiary under conviction and sentence for violation of said law; and

WHEREAS, Great expense is necessarily incurred and our courts continually crowded with the trials of offenders against said law, now, therefore, I, Caleb W. West, Governor of Utah Territory, while disclaiming all right to interfere with the religious views of any persons, yet recognizing it the duty of all to obey the law of the land, do hereby make proclamation of the foregoing facts, and warn all violators of the law as it pertains to the marriage relation that they do incur and subject themselves to heavy fines and imprisonment, and all well-disposed persons from associating themselves with any persons or organizations for the purpose of immigrating to this Territory to enter into or maintain any marriage relation other than that allowed and sanctioned by law, or to aid and abet others in so doing.

CALEB W. WEST, Governor.

By the Governor:

ARTHUR L. THOMAS, Secretary Utah Territory.

SALT LAKE, July 16, 1886.

THE FOURTH DISTRICT.

Meeting of the Republican Congressional Committee—Probability that Congressman Adams Will Be Renominated by Acclamation.

The Republican Committee of the Fourth Congressional District met at the office of R. S. Critchell yesterday afternoon. It was decided to hold the convention at 2 p. m. the 24th, at the North Side Turner Hall, the primaries to be from 12 to 7 p. m. the 23d and conducted under the Crawford law, with the additional qualification that the voters shall be "known Republicans."

The representation was fixed at one for every 200 Republican votes polled at the last Presidential election, the apportionment being as follows: Fifteenth Ward 9, polling place northeast corner of Larrabee and Centre; Sixteenth 9, corner Sedgwick and Sigel; Seventeenth 8, No. 100 East Chicago avenue; Eighteenth 17, North Side Turner Hall; Lake View 9, No. 534 Lincoln avenue and Diversy and Clark; Jefferson 6, Wolff's store and Bandow Station; Cicero 6; Evanston 5; Proviso 2; and the other towns one each, the polls being at the usual places. There is little or no opposition to Mr. Adams, and it is believed he will be renominated by acclamation.

The primaries at Jefferson for the election of delegates to the Seventh Senatorial Republican Convention aroused considerable interest. Two tickets appeared in each of the nine precincts of the town, and the fight was between Stephen A. Reynolds and Robert Beekington, candidates for the nomination for Representative. The total vote was 330, of which the Reynolds ticket received 225. The successful delegates are Carl Koch, A. G. Cox, Joseph Budlong, Joseph Haaf, George Stahl, and Herman Endohr. They will support Humphrey for Senator.

There was a light vote at Cicero in nearly all the precincts. The following delegates were elected by a fair majority: W. A. Hutchins, W. W. Griffin, John D. McLean, Joseph Forsythe, and J. B. Sage. For State Senator they will support O. W. Herrick of Oak Park, and are unpledged as to Representative.

Delegates to the Seventh Senatorial Convention.

MAYWOOD, Ill., July 16.—Special—At a primary held this afternoon for the election of two delegates to the Seventh Senatorial Republican Convention to be held in Chicago tomorrow, H. W. Tollested received 172 and E. R. Barney 171 votes; Philip Balander and M. F. Covell received 34 votes each. This looks strong for George L. Thatcher for state senator.

First District Iowa Republicans.

BURLINGTON, Ia., July 16.—The Republican Congressional Committee of the First Iowa Congressional District met in this city today and decided to hold the nominating convention at Columbus Junction Sept. 1. The contest will be between ex-Gov. Gear of Burlington and the Hon. John N. Irwin of Keokuk.

Republican Prospects in Wisconsin.

GALENA, Ill., July 16.—[Special.]—A prominent citizen of Platteville, Wis., one of the Republican leaders in his State, was in Galena today, and, being interviewed on the subject of politics in badgerdom, expressed the opinion that so far as his party was concerned every county was thoroughly organized and that victory promised to be sweeping at the fall election. Regarding the probable action of the Republican State Convention just called to meet at Madison, Sept. 8, he predicted with no little confidence the nomination of the following candidates, which would make one of the strongest State tickets ever presented to Wisconsin electors: For Governor, J. M. Rusk; Lieutenant-Governor, G. W. Ryland of Grant County; Secretary of State, E. G. Timme of Kenosha; State Treasurer, W. S. Stanley of Dane County; Insurance Commissioner, Phil Cheek of Baraboo; Attorney-General, H. O. Fairchilds of Oconto County; Railroad Commissioner, A. L. Hutchinson of Fond du Lac. C. E. Estabrook of Manitowoc is also a candidate for Attorney-General, but it is said that Fairchilds has the inside track. In the Third Congressional District the Republicans will renominate and handsomely elect R. M. La Follette, present Representative, who won his seat two years ago by a small majority. The Democratic nominee is likely to be Tom Cleary of Grant County or D. N. Rose of Lafayette.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

How Coal Dealers Who Break Association Rules Are Brought to Terms.

The first boycott of the new Chicago Coal Exchange worked like a charm, and the victim surrendered upon short order. When the shippers formed the exchange they were asked by the retailers the use of joining when the retailers could do nothing to maintain prices, while the shippers, who are notorious "cutters" of price-lists, were to remain in a position to make their own rates to dealers. Then the shippers made a solemn agreement, clinched with heavy forfeits, not to sell to any retailer not a member of the exchange, and to no member who had not maintained the schedule except at full retail price.

The first rebellious retailer was Mr. W. H. Bryan of Ravenswood. The exchange decided July 9 that he was guilty of high treason, and the shippers were ordered by the exchange to sell him no coal. Of course coal is necessary in the coal business, and when Bryan found he could not get any he joined the exchange as soon as he could get in.

"What do you call it: it has the shape and guise of boycott?" was asked the Secretary of the exchange yesterday.

"Well, I suppose that is what it is."

"And if a retailer sells for less than that price-list he'll get no coal?"

"You seem to have comprehended the situation."

An Old Couple Robbed.

A daring daylight burglary, which the police have studiously kept from the public, was committed Wednesday afternoon at No. 209 West Van Buren street. The building is a small frame house, one-story high, with a basement. It is occupied at present by E. Goldman and his wife. Mr. Goldman is employed by E. J. Lehmann, while Mrs. Goldman takes in washing. The couple had quite a quantity of jewelry, including a gold necklace said to be of 135 pennyweight, a pair of bracelets of forty-five pennyweight, gold watches and chains, a number of valuable diamonds, and a quantity of rare silks, velvets, and laces. Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Goldman went to Evanston. On her return she found everthing in the house topsy-turvy and her valuables gone. Among the articles lost was a handsome pair of opera-glasses, which were yesterday found in a pawn shop, and the man who pawned them arrested. Through information given by him four other arrests were made, and the five are now locked up at the Desplaines Street Station. Three of them have been identified as men seen in the alley near the scene of the burglary. An entrance into the house was effected through a window. About $500 worth of goods was taken.

A Protective Agency for Women and Children.

A meeting of the Governing Board of the Protective Agency for Women and Children was held at the Palmer yesterday. The report of the work done to date proved most satisfactory. A careful investigation follows each complaint and only when indisputable evidence is gained of the guilty parties is action instituted. The Finance Committee is in need of funds and donations can be sent to the Board of the Protective Agency, No. 1 Central Music-Hall. The fee of $1 entitles one to membership.

A Mammoth Transfer Warehouse.

Ex-Congressman A. L. Conger, Akron, O., was at the Grand Pacific yesterday. Mr. Conger is interested in a syndicate that has purchased a piece of property on the corner of Monroe and Jefferson streets, of this city, upon which they will begin at once to erect a large transfer warehouse to cost several hundred thousand dollars.

Fatally Burned.

Katie Mallory, 5 years of age, living at No. 110 Wesson street, was playing with matches, when her dress caught fire, and she was fatally burned in the hands and face. She died last evening in great agony.

Three Pleasure-Seekers Drowned.

NORFOLK, Va., July 16.—Particulars of an accident to a party of excursionists on Albemarle Sound Wednesday reached here this evening. Between twenty and thirty residents of Manteo, N. C., had been to Nag's Head on a picnic. While returning by schooner, and when about two miles from the shore, the vessel was capsized by a squall and a number of persons were thrown into the water. Lieut. Chaeter of the revenue-marine service, with the sloop Alert, went to the assistance of the party and rescued a number of those in peril. Two young ladies and a child were drowned.

SEEING THE MINISTER.

A FORMIDABLE DUTY INDEED TO A VERY YOUNG LOVER.

He Is Not Sure Whether the Doctor of Divinity Made Fun of Him or Not—Some Matters of Form That Must Be Attended To or There Can Be No Marriage—Cutting Down Advice So that a Train Could Be Caught.

NEW YORK *Times:* The flavorless-looking youth with the bang was a Benedict of two years' standing. As he stood at the Hoffman House bar last night and announced the racy fact to the three dress-suited men with whom he had entered they opened their mouths in ecstacies of astonishment, and only closed them at the appeal of three toothsome absinthe cocktails.

"Why not?" queried the languid youth, as he looked stupidly into a fourth cocktail, and then set down his glass. "It doesn't require much courage to get married. The only difficulty is making arrrngements for the all-important step and seeing the minister—O! my dear fellows, let me warn you against seeing the minister—it's an awful ordeal. If it could only be used instead of capital punishment for the torture of criminals!"

The flavorless-looking youth sighed, drained his glass, and gazed at his companions as though he would give worlds for them to ask him to relate his experiences. They resisted the mute entreaty, and he was forced to express it in words. The result was four more absinthe cocktails, four seats, three attentive listeners, and one interested talker, who brooked no interruptions.

"When I married," said the Benedict, "I was even more bashful and retiring than I am at the present moment. No, don't say that's impossible. It's a positive fact, I assure you. My bashfulness had been increasing in proportion as my marriage day approached. When my wife—I will call her Carrie now, because we were not then married—said one day, 'Alan, you had better see the minister and arrange to be married at the house,' I almost succumbed to the frightful possibilities it suggested. I had hoped for a quiet little semi-clandestine wedding in church—a tranquil walk, followed by an entrance into church and an exit as man and wife. Carrie dispelled my restful dreams. To be married in the house, before prying friends and critical acquaintances, and, above all, to summon a minister as though he were a doctor or an undertaker, were ideas so hateful to my sensitive mind that I could have found it in my heart to quail.

"The night preceeding my visit to the minister I passed sleeplesly. As I tossed about it seemed to me that the formalities of the marriage ceremony were overwhelming enough to disgust any delicately constructed couple. But I was in for it. Go I must. I dressed hastily, went and told Carrie what I was about to do, heard her remark, 'Darling, tell him to come early,' and started forth. The reverend doctor lived in a red brick house, with green blinds. Why do I mention that? Because, my good fellows, that red house and those green blinds are indelibly engraved upon my memory. I walked round them for one hour and a half before I summoned up courage sufficient to enter. At last I rang the bell, and was admitted by an ugly housemaid——"

"Ministers always have ugly housemaids," interrupted one of the listeners with dogmatic promptness.

"She showed me into a study and asked me to wait until the doctor came down-stairs. I felt as though I were waiting for a dentist to extract a tooth or for a surgeon to perform an operation. There were comic papers on the table. That minister evidently knew that his visitors needed cheering up. But I couldn't smile at the comic papers. They all contained jokes about mothers-in-law and henpecked husbands. As I was angrily glaring at some of this lugubrious humor I became aware that a little white-haired man, with spectacles and black clothes, was standing before me. He was smiling. I thought compassion was mingled with his risible expression. I blushed to the roots of my hair, and remained—as the French say—planted there.

The flavorless youth took a long draught of absinthe and cleared his throat before he resumed. "The doctor saw my embarrassment. 'Well, my friend,' he said, 'what can I do for you?' He made matters ten times harder to clear up.

"'Sir,' said I, with a ghastly smile, 'I need your services—yes I do—I really do—very badly.'

"'Ah! Well, I am always ready to help any man. It is my mission. I am here for that purpose!' Then he looked at me again, waiting, I suppose, for some commencement. I looked at him, more crimson than ever.

"'The fact is, doctor—well—er—it's rather a delicate matter,' I stammered in the most hopelesly idiotic way, 'I want—er—to—er—be married.'

"He never smiled. He was as perfectly grave as though I had told him I wanted to be buried. What he would do I could not guess. I was soon to know. First he called to a secretary in an adjoining room for blanks; secondly, he took the blanks from the young man's hands and sat down; thirdly and lastly, he smiled in what I now know he meant to be a reassuring manner. 'Just a few formalities,' he began. 'Your name you say is Alan Dale. Well, there is no reason why it shouldn't be. Your age?'

"I was only 21 and I hated to say it. I would have given $100 for a full beard at that moment. I mentally cursed my hirsute backwardness. 'I am of age, doctor,' I said feebly. 'I should think that was all you needed to know.'

"'What age?' asked the doctor placidly. 'Nineteen? Don't mind me, you know, any more than you would your medical adviser. Twenty-one? Ah, that's a nice age. At 21 a young man's fancy lightly turns, etc.; and now, Mr. Dale, how many times have you been married before?'

"I gasped in amazement. That I should have lived to hear a minister ridiculing a holy institution, for that he was ridiculing it I felt more than certain. 'I don't understand you, doctor,' I said indignantly; 'I didn't come here to amuse you. I came because I was obliged.'

"'O, it's a formality,' said the doctor gravely, but I thought I saw a twinkle in his eye. 'You must answer or I can't marry you. Look here at this blank. Number of groom's marriage. Now, shall we say second or third? Don't mind me, as I said, any more than you would your medical adviser. I couldn't keep it if you told me it was your tenth marriage, you know. I might feel a little grieved for you. Such is my sympathetic nature.'

"To this day I do not know whether he was joking. I think he must have been, but he looked so fearfully solemn and clerical that I have my doubts. 'This is my first marriage,' I said with a gurgle in my throat, and he wrote it down.

"'May I ask the lady's age, now?' continued my tormentor sweetly.

"'Seventeen,' I answered in disgust.

"'Very, very young,' was the doctor's comment. 'Young man, do you know—have you any idea of the responsibilities you are assuming? Marriage is a——'

"'Don't, please,' I interrupted, waving my hands in frenzied anguish. 'I have had sermons preached at me for the last six months. I know everything. I am as a god knowing good and evil, especially evil.'

"The doctor laughed. It was a merry laugh. I believe it was a chuckle, a fiendish chuckle. Never did my nerves undergo so severe a strain. But it was not over. The doctor resumed sadly: 'Well, I can marry you, young man; more than that, I will do it. I will be at the house, as you say, at 8 o'clock, and there will be no trouble. Of course if I don't come you'll know that something has happened. Accidents will occur.'

"I was dumfounded. 'Doctor,' I exclaimed, "what do you mean? You must come. All my arrangements are made. Invitations are issued. O, doctor, I shouldn't think you would play me such a trick as that.' I almost wept.

"'Young man,' he said, with a quiver in his voice—I thought it was tears at the time—'we are all in the hands of Providence. We are here today and there tomorrow. Who can tell what will happen before Monday? I may be dead; so may you. Promises are the rash impulses of human ignorance.' He looked at me over his spectacles, and a sorry sight I must have been. I felt thoroughly crestfallen and damped. Here he was answering my questions about marriage with remarks savoring of death.

"'Well, doctor,' I said, with a little hiccough of disappointment, 'come if you can. If I can't be married I can't.'

"'You silly fellow,' was his rejoinder, 'of course I'll come. A broken leg is the only thing that will detain me. Nay, I'll come even if I break my leg—in an ambulance.'

"At this I cheered up. He wasn't such a bad fellow after all, I thought. My countenance shortened and I ventured to be a little facetious. 'Don't let the marriage service be too long,' I remarked with elphantine playfulness. He snubbed me at once, 'Ah, that's another point,' he said. 'I forgot to say the ceremony will be of a Presbyterian character—something less in duration than two hours and a half. You see, I cannot and will not omit my advice. You are both very, very young.'

"He had whirled around his objections so much that I was dizzy at this last turn. We were to catch the 9:30 train. If he married us at 8 we should not be ready till 10:30. What could we do? I felt sick and weary of the situation.

"'You will be doing me an inestimable favor, doctor,' I said impressively, 'if you will omit the advice. In the first place, we have had a positive plethora of it, you know; then—then—we have to catch a train at 9:30.'

"'My friend,' he said solemnly, 'why talk of trains? The moment is too solemn. Without advice a wedding is like "Hamlet" without the title rôle.' I rose, determined to leave the house and have nothing further to do with the reverend doctor. He stopped me. 'Come, young man,' he said, 'I don't like your temper, but I must humor it, I suppose. I will try and cut down my advice so that you can catch your train. It will be rash and indelicate on my part, I know, but I will do violence to my feelings for once. Good afternoon. My regards to your fiancée.'

"How glad I was to get out of that house. I breathed the fresh air with increased delight; even the ash-barrels were a welcome sight. I told Carrie of my adventures, and she laughed. She said the doctor had been amusing himself at my expense. She did not seem to be in the least sorry for my tribulations. The only suggestion she had to make was that the next time I got married I should go to another clergyman."

"He! he!" laughed the listeners. "But," said one of them, "my precious greenhorn, my adorable Benedict,"—the absinthe was making them feel quite jolly—"did the marriage come off satisfactorily?"

"I did," was the answer. "The doctor came exactly at the appointed time. He was so affable, so cordial to Carrie that I forgave him on the spot. He laughed and talked with us and made himself generally agreeable. Not one solitary word of advice did he give us. I think it was the shortest marriage I have ever had—I mean seen. It was a most agreeable surprise, I can tell you. Perhaps the day I saw the minister he had indigestion or was not feeling well. I decline to believe that he intended to be funny."

HAVOC WROUGHT BY FLAMES.

A Big Oatmeal Mill at Dubuque, Ia., Destroyed at a Loss of $75,000—A Wisconsin Village Badly Scorched—Blazes Elsewhere.

DUBUQUE, Ia., July 16.—[Special.]—About 7 o'clock this evening the Dubuque Oatmeal Mill was discovered to be on fire, having caught in the fifth story near the smokestack. In two hours the entire building, with most of its contents, including several thousand barrels of oatmeal, was consumed. The total loss on buildings, stock, and adjoining warehouses, is estimated at $75,000, on which there is an insurance of about $40,000, represented chiefly by the agencies of Stanley, Plaister, Van Slyke, and Torbert. The books and papers were saved. The mill was owned by H. L. Stout, J. K. Graves, John Bell, and William Andrew. All are men of means, who will probably rebuild. The cause of the fire is believed to be an explosion of flour dust ignited by the friction of the elevator, which was running at the time. The mill was doing a big business, running night and day on orders.

APPLETON, Wis., July 16.—[Special.]—Fire broke out in the stave factory of Syme & Jones at noon today. The large main building was leveled to the ground in a short time. A strong wind drove the fire east into a large pile of headings that surrounds it. An area of about three acres was a blazing furnace, the flames mounting about 100 feet in the air. The firemen worked at a disadvantage on account of lack of sufficient hose. The loss is estimated at $20,000; insurance about $12,000. Seventy-five men are thrown out of employment.

KEOKUK, Ia., July 16.—[Special.]—A fire at Bonaparte, Ia., this morning destroyed several buildings and burned and damaged an equal number of stocks of goods. The losses are as follows: T. J. Bradford, livery stable, $1,000, insured in State of Keokuk and State of Des Moines for $1,600; C. H. Coolidge, $200; W. B. Pattin, restaurant, $400, insured in the Des Moines for $600; Mrs. Troutman, two buildings, $1,500; B. P. Blackmore, drugs, $2,000; Parker & Steimeyer, restaurant, $700; J. W. Whitely & Son, dry goods, $300; Stebbins Bros., hardware and groceries, $2,000, insured in the State of Des Moines and the Cedar Rapids for $1,500; G. L. Cheney, building, $800; Davis & Stutsman, general merchandise, $5,000, insured for $2,500; J. G. Brown, $300; Henry Grimsby, on goods, $200; John H. Cresap, building, $500, insured for $1,000.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 16.—[Special.]—A spark from a passing locomotive on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway started a blaze in a shingle-shed at Morley, a small town forty-two miles north of here, at 2:15 today. Considerable loss resulted, everything being dry as tinder. The fire burned for three hours before it was under control. A steamer was sent from this city on a special train and probably saved the town from total destruction. The principal losers are Cutler and Wright, warehouse, with wool contents, $1,500; J. E. Thurkow, staves and shingles, $1,000; Henry Stropp, shingles, $1,500; J. Nelson, shingles, $1,000; old National Bank, Grand Rapids, shingles, $200; William Hugh, millstone, $175; D. J. Northcutt, $300; contents owned by S. Cummings, $200; insurance will cover the whole except the property owned by Cummings and Stropp. At the time men were stationed all along the track watching for fire, and when discovered a bucket of water would have put it out had one been handy.

Fire devastated the lumber-yards of Dunham, Peters & Co., at Chase, Lake County, today. About half a million feet of lumber belonging to the firm, valued at $5,000, together with 100,000 feet belonging to L. V. Recken, valued at $1,000, was destroyed; also a locomotive and 30,000 feet, the property of J. A. Houk, worth $2,500, 35,000 feet belonging to John Spiers, worth $500. Dunham & Peters' stock was fully insured, but there was none on the balance. Forest fires caused it all.

ROCKTON, Ill., July 16.—[Special.]—The Keeney Paper-Mill, owned by Bradner Smith & Co. and leased by W. T. Randall of Beloit, was partially destroyed by fire, which broke out about 8 o'clock tonight, caused by the overturning of a lamp. The fire was kept out of another large paper-mill owned and operated by Bradner Smith & Co., who bought the Keeney mill a few months ago. The loss is probably $10,000 and is well covered by insurance. Mr. Randall, the lessee, was burned out ten years ago, when he was proprietor of the Northwest Paper-Mill, and the Keeney mill was also rebuilt a few years ago, after being burned. Dr. Randall has bought the old Northwest Paper-Mill site and is preparing to rebuild it.

F. A. Reiher's self-locking transom and lifter factory, occupying the third and fourth floors at Nos. 11 and 13 South Canal Street, was damaged by fire last evening to the extent of $500, fully covered by insurance. The building is owned by the Gaff estate.

A NON-PARTISAN SCHEME.

A Proposition for a Judicial Election on These Lines—Mr. Prendergast's Friends to the Fore.

Some of Judge Prendergast's friends have evolved a scheme for the election of a "non-partisan" judiciary this fall. Their plan is to renominate all the present Judges this fall who are candidates by both parties. As all of them, except Judge Gardner, are candidates for reelection this scheme would mean the nomination of Judges Anthony, Williamson, and Hawes for the Superior Bench, Judge Knickerbocker for the Probate Court, and Judge Prendergast for the County Court. In Judge Gardner's place they propose to name a Democrat, their claim being that it would just equally divide the Judges in Cook County between the Democratic and Republican parties. In the interest of Judge Prendergast this scheme was suggested to some West Side Republicans a few days ago, who promptly rejected it. There is very little probability that the plan would be seriously considered by any Republicans who are recognized as party leaders. In the first place the candidates for judicial nominations are so numerous that they would probably be strong enough to prevent its consummation even if such a deal were seriously considered. In the second place, there is no reason why the "non-partisan" plan should be adopted for the benefit of Judge Prendergast. Under the new election law the County Judge is no longer an entirely "non-partisan" officer. To a large extent he controls the election machinery. If the Republicans can elect their county ticket this fall they can also elect the Judges, and, under the circumstances, there is no reason why they should make an absolute gift of the election machinery to their political opponents.

An Option-Deal Judgment Reversed.

VANDALIA, Ill., July 16.—[Special.]—At the September term, 1885, of the Fayette County Circuit Court, Bensley Bros., commission merchants of Chicago, recovered a judgment of about $400 against H. R. Miller of this city, formerly editor of the *Fayette County News.* The money, it was claimed, was lost in an option deal for Miller on the Board of Trade in Chicago. The case was taken to the Appellate Court, where the decision of the Circuit Court has just been reversed.

LONG BRANCH'S CRUSADE.

A BITTER WAR IN PROGRESS AGAINST A NOTED GAMBLER.

The Moral Element Led by an Ambitious Mayor and a Salvation Army Sprig Making Life Interesting for Phil Daly—A Recent Raid at the Wicked Pennsylvania Club—A Bid for Jersey Justice—Happy Triumph of the Unsullied Law.

NEW YORK, July 16.—[Special.]—The Mayor of Long Branch is determined to shut the gambling-houses that have for years been a chief feature of summer life at that seashore resort. He is actuated by a desire for revenge against Phil Daly, the keeper of the Pennsylvania Club, the biggest of these notorious hells, and so it is thought that no compromises can be effected. Several raids have been made by the funny rural police, and today the big gamesters—men of enormous local importance—appeared before a Justice of the Peace. Mayor Wilbur A. Heisley is a lawyer, and belongs to an old New Jersey family. At the last election of Village Trustees he was opposed in his candidacy by Daly, who had a man of his own whom he wished to elevate to the Mayoralty. The tribute paid annually by the gamblers for official tolerance had been heavy, and he was resolved to be more secure in his unlawful business at less expense. The canvass was bitter. Heisley was elected, and the Board of Trustees chose him President, which is the equivalent of Mayor, as he is called. It is said that Daly then sought to make the usual bargain for the present season, and was astonished by Heisley's reply that there were no terms on which he could keep his Pennsylvania Club open.

Phil Daly is wealthy beyond any other gambler in the United States, and all his fortune has been made out of the summer residents at Long Branch within ten years. He owns not only the beautiful gaming-house and grounds on the most conspicuous corner along the beach, but his private residence, with its famous chapel attached, is one of the wonders of the place. He lives there the year round and spends money freely, being careful that every stroke of work done for him is by a citizen of the Branch. By that shrewd system he has made himself popular with the villagers and a majority of them are on his side. Against him are all the summer cottagers, who regard the clubs as a disgrace to the resort, and sustain the Mayor earnestly in his crusade. The movement is against all the hells, from the fine Pennsylvania and Ocean Clubs to the meanest keno den for negro waiters; but Daly, as king of the gamesters, stands the brunt of the assault. It is in his place that three different sets of heavy players leave their money in immense quantities during the season—the turfmen, who are numerous at the Branch during the Monmouth Park races; the Wall street brokers, who bring down from town every night an appetite for taking the chances which has not been satiated in the day's stock operating; and the multitude of prosperous Jews, who are in a majority at the tables, in the Pennsylvania's gaudy halls.

The curious figure in the warfare is an evangelist, William G. Wimpfheimer, a zealous religionist who is spending the summer at Ocean Grove, the great resort of the Methodists. He is a theological student for the ministry, has labored at times with the Salvation Army, and is not suspected of any selfish motives. He is a stripling, with a mild face and a gracious bearing; but in a midnight raid by the police on the Pennsylvania Club he fiercely waved a revolver as he dashed in among 100 players and cried "Surrender, sinners, surrender!" like any valorous leader of a forlorn hope on a battlefield. He and his band were beaten then by the gamblers, professional and amateur, and they made no prisoners at the time; but Daly was next day arrested for assaulting an officer, and that was one of the charges to be dealt with in court today. Wimpfheimer was an authorized agent of Mayor Heisley, who had placed the police officers under his command. The consequence of the raid was that the Pennsylvania Club has been lonesome of nights during the last half of this week, for the accustomed players feared another incursion and staid away. As they are said to usually lose fully $2,000 a day more than they win during the short two months' season the loss to Daly is heavy. Cajolery and intimidation have alike been tried on Wimpfheimer to make him desist in his crusade, but he has remained firm. Mayor Heisley, too, has steadfastly refused to ease up.

Phil Daly disports in the only four-in-hand drag now seen at the shore. The coachman is a marvel in uniform and a bugler blows his horn high on the rear seat. It was in this equipage that he rode from the dazzling architecture of the Pennsylvania Club this afternoon to the mean little charter jail over which Police Justice Morris sits in a dingy chamber. The room was already jammed with people, mostly partisans of the gamblers, and these began to cheer their chief, but were quieted by the police. On Justice Morris' desk lay an envelope containing $250 and across it was written by him:

Handed to me by a messenger who would not tell from whom it came.

This money will be handed over to the Mayor, who will keep it for any possible claimant, and eventually turn it into the public treasury. Lawyers discussed technical legal points for three hours, but at length the trial itself was held. It lasted only half an hour, and consisted of the testimony of Evangelist Wimpfheimer, with the interruptions. He is a clerical young fellow aged 19, and he swore that he saw Phil Daly superintending the play in the club-house. Daly's counsel questioned him as to his history. He had been a bookkeeper in several large New York dry-goods houses, and then a secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, from which position he was discharged because his private conduct did not in one particular accord with his Christian professions. He refused to describe his sin, and the court did not compel him to. He is now a student in the Pennington Seminary, and intends to become a preacher. He went into this crusade conscientiously and was not paid. The only money he had taken was $25 for expenses. There was no defense. Justice Morris decided Daly guilty, as he did another gambler named Dunham, and fined them $100 each. He said that the Long Branch Commissioners were resolute in their determination to close the gaming-houses, and that imprisonment would surely follow the next conviction. Then Daly rode back to the Pennsylvania Club in state, and this evening his games are open to those whose gambling instincts are stronger than their fear of being caught in a raid.

SUBURBAN.

Washington Heights.

There is in progress a lively fight between H. Behrens, a wealthy saloonkeeper, and the Village Board of Trustees. The latter recently passed an ordinance specifying certain limits outside of which no saloons should be licensed. Meanwhile Behrens expended $7,000 in fitting up a resort within its proscribed territory. Property-owners in the neighborhood fearing that the board might rescind their order petitioned them not to grant Behrens a license. The board has refused to license him and a mass-meeting has been called of Behrens' friends, of whom there are many.

Cummings.

William Aurelieus, a man employed in the rolling department of the Calumet Iron & Steel Mills, was assaulted yesterday morning at daybreak by an unknown man. The assailant was secreted and did his work with a heavy oak club, striking Aurelieus on the head and rendering him insensible. He was then pounded about the head and body until he appeared as dead. His unknown assailant made his escape across the sloughs toward Stony Island, and the police are after him. This is a result of the labor trouble at Cummings and more serious outbreaks may be looked for.

Blue Island.

An important social event was the wedding Thursday evening of Mr. Fred D. Day and Miss Nellie B. Fuller at the residence of C. D. Robinson, grandfather of the bride. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. B. Millard in the presence of a large number of invited guests.

An engine and pump with a capacity of 100,000 gallons per day are to be erected at the water-works.

South Chicago.

About 6 o'clock last night Henry Bailer, a boy 16 years old, and son of Charles Bailer, who keeps a saloon at Erie avenue and Ninety-second street, was drowned in the mouth of the Calumet River while bathing. An attempt to resuscitate him was made without success, and the body was removed to the home of his parents, where the Coroner will hold an inquest this morning.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS TODAY.

McVicker's—Palmer's Co.—"Our Society." Mat.
Columbia—The Japanese Village.
Hooley's—Rice's "Evangeline." Matinee.
Casino—"The Maid of Belleville." Matinee.
Madison-St. Theatre—Kellar, the Magician. Mat.
New Dime Museum—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
South Side Dime Museum—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Panorama—Battle of Shiloh; 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Panorama—Mission Ridge; 8 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.
Exposition Building—Thomas Concerts. Matinee.
Washington Park—Races at 2:30 p. m.
World's Pastime Exposition—At Cheltenham.
Cricket—Thirty-seventh-st. and Indiana-av. at 1:30.

SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1886.

THE DAYS OF RECONSTRUCTION.

Gen. Adam Badeau's seventh paper, to be published in tomorrow's TRIBUNE, deals with the events immediately following the rejection by the seceded States—under President Johnson's pressure, persuasion, and advice—of the constitutional amendment submitted in the fall of 1866. Congress at once determined that the recusant States should return under very different conditions than those at first proposed, and the result was the prompt passage of the Reconstruction act. The reasons for Grant's conversion to the policy of Congressional reconstruction are set forth fully and clearly, and additional light is thrown upon the great leader's actions by the published correspondence with Gen. Howard, the Hon. E. B. Washburne, and that intrepid soldier and firm Unionist, Gen. Sheridan. The article is one of the most interesting of a series which are a regular and attractive feature of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

"THE TRIBUNE" FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the city for the summer can have THE TRIBUNE forwarded by earliest mail (postage prepaid) to any address at the rate of $2.50 for three months, or 85 cents per month, Sunday edition included. (Exclusive of Sunday the rates are $2 for three months, or $1 for six weeks—all postage prepaid.) The address may be changed as often as desired. In directing a change care should be taken to mention the old as well as the new address.

JOHN RUSKIN is again seriously ill.

THE Transcaspian Railroad is now open to Merve.

THE Senate yesterday passed the Naval Appropriation bill.

ALBANY, N. Y., will celebrate its bicentennial, beginning tomorrow.

TERRIFIC storms in Greece have damaged the crops and the people are in great distress.

IN the House yesterday the conference report on the Legislative Appropriation bill was agreed to.

WILLIE SELLS will be tried next Monday at Erie, Kas., for the murder of his father, mother, brother, and sister.

THE French Chamber of Deputies has adopted a credit of 5,000,000 francs for Madagascar war expenses.

LIEUT. GREELY is said to be sorely disappointed over his failure to receive the recent vacancy in the Adjutant-General's department.

THERE was a slight increase in the failures in the United States and Canada the last week, the total being 183, against 179 the previous week.

THE Crawford divorce case is having a rehearing in London. The opinion is that there is to be a strong attempt to whitewash Sir Charles Dilke.

JAMES DACEY, the murderer of Ald. Gaynor, was hanged at noon yesterday in Woodstock, Ill. He regained his composure before his death and marched to the scaffold with scarcely a tremor.

REPRESENTATIVES COBB of Indiana and Laird of Nebraska engaged in a wordy warfare yesterday in Washington which finally led to blows. Laird drew first blood, striking Cobb on the nose. The two were then separated.

YESTERDAY in the House an effort to pass the Pension bill of Elizabeth Luce over the Presidential veto was lost by a vote of 116 yeas to 124 nays. Similar action was taken on the measure pensioning Catharine McCarthy, the vote being yeas 122, nays 97, but in the case of Joseph Romiser the bill was passed over the veto—yeas 175, nays 38.

AN exchange gravely announces that the latest comet is traveling through space at the rate of 968,000 miles per hour, which is nearly 270 miles per second. The calculations of astronomers show that such a tremendous velocity is possible when a comet is very close to the sun, but that it cannot be long maintained. Only during a few hours can anything like that rate of travel be kept up.

In the Anarchists' trial yesterday the witnesses examined were Felix W. Burdick, a draughtsman, who presented a map showing the locality where the haymarket massacre took place; Inspector John Bonfield, who recited matters leading up to the meeting the night of May 4, the movements of the police in dispersing the crowd, and the facts in connection with the bomb-throwing; and Gottfried Waller, who presided at the meeting May 3 at which it is claimed the slaughter was planned.

THE Chicago money market was quiet and steady yesterday. There was a better investment demand for local securities. Eastern exchange was firm and sterling weak. Stocks in Wall street were generally firm, with active buying on London orders and some selling for this city.—The Chicago wheat market was unsettled by increasing receipts at primary points, and corn was easier on rumors of rain in the West. Other produce was steadier and moderately active. As compared with Thursday pork and meats closed unchanged, lard 2½ cents lower, wheat, rye, and flaxseeds ⅛ cent lower, corn ⅜ cent lower, oats ¼ cent lower, and barley firm.

THE amendment to the River and Harbor bill increasing the appropriation for improving the harbor at Chicago from $75,000 to $150,000 was yesterday rejected by the Senate, as also the amendment increasing the appropriation for the Missouri River from $375,000 to $500,000. An amendment swelling the appropriation for the Mississippi River, from the passes to Cairo, from $1,687,500 to $2,250,000 was tabled. The amendment reducing all appropriations in the bill 25 per cent was then agreed to, and the measure put on its final passage and adopted.

SOME of the Eastern papers are stating that the Morrison resolution is not a party measure. That may be true in a certain sense, and yet the animus of the movement may turn out to be a desire on the part of the Democratic leaders to shift from their own shoulders the responsibility of declining to honor the pledges so profusely made previous to the election of Cleveland. The Democrats announced it as their policy to cut down the Treasury surplus and appropriate it as far as possible towards the lessening of the National debt. It is notorious that they have not hitherto done more in this direction than would have been accomplished by a Republican Administration, if as much. The men who have had control of the matter are believed to be not in sympathy with the movement; and the defeat of the Morrison resolution could be held up as a Republican veto of an attempt by the party to act as it promised to do when asking for popular support at the polls.

THERE is a little mystery surrounding the position of the Lake Shore Railroad on the question of grain transfer in this city. The building erected two or three years ago at Englewood for that purpose is closed up. Ostensibly the cause of the inaction is a disagreement between the officials of the line and the parties who managed the transfer house; but there is some reason to suspect that the incentive to that disagreement may yet be found to lie in the direction of the permanent grain warehouses. When the elevator proprietors agreed to reduce the charge for the first ten days to three-quarters of a cent per bushel they were promised that the receivers would use their influence to have all the transfer business done on those terms. They seem to have been taken at their word in a way which some of them did not anticipate; and if the disagreement above referred to has no connection with that pledge it is, to say the least, a singular coincidence. It was long ago sung in England of the United States that "There's room enough for all." Can it be that the poet was mistaken in so far as his assertion may be understood to apply to Chicago?

WHAT GRINNELL EXPECTS TO PROVE.

A jury has at last been impaneled in the Anarchists' case, and the State's-Attorney has laid before that jury the facts which he expects to prove to sustain the charge of murder and conspiracy. The public is familiar with the details of the horrible massacre the night of May 4 in the Haymarket Square, and the circumstances of the riot in the vicinity of McCormick's factory the previous day are well known. The latter, it is now apparent, was also the result of the Anarchists' conspiracy. But the events which led up to both demonstrations are now for the first time given in the clear and concise opening address of the State's-Attorney.

From the narrative of events, as stated by Mr. Grinnell, it is clear that the use of dynamite bombs was contemplated by the conspirators many months before the tragedy occurred. It was settled over a year ago that there would be an eight-hour strike the 1st of May. During that time Neebe, Schwab, and Fielden repeatedly advocated its use, and Parsons, in the columns of the *Alarm*, had informed his readers how to make the bombs. The 4th of October Spies in a public speech advised his hearers to be ready to resist the law. The 2d of last January he showed a reporter one of the bombs, incautiously told him that they were made at and distributed from the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* office, and even went so far as to say that a meeting would be held about the first of May for the purpose of drawing on the police, whereupon dynamite would be used. Three or four weeks from that time he repeated his statements and volunteered the further information that the Anarchists were armed and ready for the proposed assault.

If the State's-Attorney can prove these charges he will establish the general fact that the outbreak was not only contemplated but decided upon at least four months before the strike, which was to be its signal, began. We now come to the specific details of the conspiracy itself. Mr. Grinnell makes no mention of the Communistic procession the Sunday preceding the 1st of May, but our readers will remember that such a procession took place, composed largely of Bohemians and other foreigners, carrying red flags and banners inscribed with advice to workingmen to arm themselves and sentiments of the most incendiary description, many of them in the very language the conspirators had used. The 3d of May Spies made his appearance among the crowds in front of McCormick's factory and urged them to attack it as well as the little squad of police guarding it. It will be remembered that as soon as the latter were reinforced they dispersed the mob without killing any one, strong as the provocation had been to fire upon them. That afternoon Spies returned to the city, spread abroad the story that twelve or fourteen persons had been killed, and wrote the famous "Revenge" circular in English and German, the latter part being of the most inflammatory description. It was distributed by an unknown horseman broadcast in the Socialistic sections of the city. The same day appeared the secret call, which had been previously agreed upon, for a meeting of the armed Anarchists. It was held that evening at No. 54 West Lake street, and at that meeting the bloody work was unquestionably decided upon. Another signal appeared the next morning in the columns of the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*. It was the German word "Ruhe," meaning "rest," but it signified action. It meant the time had come. Lingg had already prepared the bombs. They had been filled the previous afternoon at No. 58 Clybourn avenue, and had been distributed with instructions to hurl them at the patrol wagons. For some reason which has not yet appeared but one of them was thrown. If the truth were known, it would probably be found that when the time came the conspirators' tools were too cowardly to carry out the orders of their superiors. The circulars for the evening meeting were distributed. Another secret session was held early in the evening and then the principal conspirators went to the haymarket, though all of them but one retired before the encounter with the police began. The rest of the story is too well known to need telling.

The case is now in the hands of an unusually intelligent jury, and pending their decision it would be manifestly inappropriate to anticipate or prejudice the result. It may be safely left with the court and the jury to see that justice is done and that this infamous conspiracy against law, social order, and peaceful government is punished as it deserves, if the facts as presented by the State's-Attorney are established. One demand, however, the people have a right to make, and that is expedition in the trial. They will not regard with patience any attempt to save these men by delays and technicalities.

THE HIGHWOOD MILITARY POST.

The article in the New York *Sun*, to which reference has already been made in THE TRIBUNE, attacking the proposed new army post at Highwood not only displays a very mean spirit towards Chicago, but dense ignorance of the merits of the question. It assumes in the first place that the post is to be located in this city, whereas if the site offered the Government be accepted it will be twenty-five miles north of Chicago. The locality itself was selected because of its special adaptability to the purposes of a military post, being the same that was recently urged upon the State authorities as an excellent militia camping ground. Hence the slur of the *Sun* that the idea was originated to provide the ladies of Chicago "with a new toy at the public expense" and that "competitive Chicago society women want a gold-laced spectacle to ride to at the afternoon hour of dress parade and the music from an army band," etc., etc., is the purest balderdash.

Equally absurd is its description of "elegant brick barracks, officers' residences, storehouses, hospital, magazine, and stables doubly sufficient for the twelve companies mentioned." Nothing of the kind is contemplated. The proposition is to make the post mainly a Government supply depot and to concentrate troops where they can be easily handled when needed. Chicago is a central distributing point. Troops and supplies can be dispatched from here without delay in every direction and with much more facility than they can be handled in remote and widely separated places. During the recent Chinese troubles at Rock Springs in Wyoming, for instance, much valuable time and expense would have been saved had there been such a post in this vicinity. It frequently happens in an emergency that troops have to be forwarded immense distances and sometimes make long and wearisome foot marches to reach the scene of trouble, all of which would be avoided by the quick and easy transportation Chicago can furnish, not to mention the great saving in money. More than once army officers have recommended the abandonment of the antiquated system of posts hundreds and sometimes thousands of miles apart and far distant from lines of transportation. The proposed post at Highwood, which has been warmly indorsed by Gens. Sheridan, Terry, and other army officers, offers just what the service needs and will materially lessen its expenses. The statement of the *Sun* that the purpose of the scheme is to gratify Chicago ladies and shoot down laboringmen is not only too malicious but too silly to deserve an instant's consideration on the part of Congress.

EXTRADITION WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The report from London a fews days ago that an extradition treaty had been or was being negotiated by the State Department at Washington and the British Foreign Office has not been verified at Washington, although there is reason to believe that it is authentic. In any event there can be no doubt that there is a strong demand for such a treaty both in England and the United States. It would involve no material concessions of rights or privileges by either Government, while it would conserve the proper enforcement of numerous laws governing crimes in both countries which are now rendered inoperative in many cases by the escape of the criminal into Canada or England or other British possessions from this country and *vice versa*. Under present treaty stipulations extradition between the United States and Great Britain is authorized only in cases of murder and forgery. The presence of the dynamitard in England and his recent appearance on this side of the Atlantic ought to operate as a strong incentive on both countries. It is a curious fact that, in spite of the contiguity of the United States and Canada, such a treaty has not been negotiated before; for it has long been as easy for a criminal to escape from either country to the other as for a person to pass from one State to another within our own boundaries. He is beyond the jurisdiction of his own Government in a few hours at most and still among a people having the same customs and speaking the same language as his own. The absence of such a treaty is a premium upon crimes of a certain class. Under such a treaty we at least would be interested in depleting the American colony of bank cashiers and the like now so rapidly growing up in the Dominion.

THE SILVER SYNDICATE.

It is stated on good authority that a syndicate of about five firms in London has controlled the price of silver in the markets of the world for several years past. It is their action that determines what shall be paid for it there, here, and wherever else the metal is quoted, whether actually dealt in or not. It is believed that the action of these firms is dictated by a purpose to regulate exchange with India. Their course is widely recognized on the other side of the Atlantic as purely arbitrary. Financial men there have only consented to it on the pretext that it insures cheap bread from India to the people of the United Kingdom. Even with that argument in their favor the self-constituted autocrats of the silver market find it difficult to retain the allegiance of European financiers; and their castle is in imminent danger of being pulled down over their heads by a general rebellion against their authority. They are recognized as having overshot the mark to an extent which indicates unmistakably that they have ruled too long.

It is difficult to find in a review of the situation any adequate reason for the great increase in the discrimination against silver, as compared with gold, that has developed within the last few months. The "price" has declined one-quarter since the two stood at actual par on the basis of United States coinage, and at least two-thirds of that drop may be characterized as factitious. It has not been justified by increased production, but only by the determination of a few men to use silver as little as possible and do as much as they could to discourage its employment by others as money. The smaller part of the depreciation, due more to the fact that the consumption of gold has exceeded its production than to an immense production of the cheaper metal, would have been unnoticed by the people of this country had not the fact been forced upon their attention, and even then they would have ignored it in practice but for the mandates of the men who were held up to view as the Solons of the financial world. And if the difference were so little noticed with us, where the smallest gold coin is practically the unit of pecuniary reckoning, how much less would it have been noticed by those whose pay is so small that they seldom see gold except as a solitary piece may be purchased for hoarding with the savings of many weeks in silver currency. The great mass of the people in Europe do not earn enough to permit the payment of their wages in gold, and would never think of finding fault with a too great abundance of silver if it were not decried by those above them in the social and monetary scale.

The people of the Old World are rebelling against the tyranny of the money kings in putting the price of silver down to a point it never would have reached if not meddled with. In England especially a strong expression of popular opinion is coming out. The movement is one in which the English may fittingly be seconded in the United States, where silver forms such an important item of annual production.

MR. HARRISON FOR A FIFTH TERM.

A prophet is not without honor save in his own country. M. C. McDonald's conversation in Chicago with reporters and others is always regarded as idle and truthless chatter. When he gets away from Chicago he is regarded as an oracle. He perhaps speaks seriously outside of Chicago, and his remarks when they come back with a foreign brand upon them have a dignity they do not possess at home. His interview at Pittsburg, printed in yesterday's TRIBUNE, probably expressed his real feelings. After alluding to the fact—if fact it is—that his daughter dined with the King of the Belgians, McDonald expressed his mind about politics in Chicago. He of course referred to his friend and patron, Mayor Harrison. He said:

> The recent troubles have had one marked result. They have made Carter Harrison stronger and given him a firmer hold on the people than ever before. You see, when the policemen were killed Harrison was around on horseback right in the middle of the fray. He declined the aid of State or county and this gave renewed confidence to business-men. Then, the Germans like him. He is a great fellow for improvements, and with all that keeps taxes down. Shrewd as a Yankee lawyer, and rarely making mistakes when he is out for office, it is almost a sure thing to bet he will win.

This is a strong testimonial to Harrison's merits and the beginning of a movement in favor of his nomination for a fifth term. It is evidently not intended to help him for Congress in the Third District. The interview is a left-handed appeal to the "business" and sporting element of Chicago and to the Germans of the North Side. It is a touching tribute to Mr. Harrison's bravery in defying decent public opinion and his economy—of true courage. He was present before the bomb-throwing, McDonald declares, but the faithful Achates forgot to say that the Mayor departed when one of his subordinates told him there would be trouble; he "gave renewed confidence to the business-men," and at the same time made himself agreeable to the Anarchists and Socialists by retaining in office their spokesman, Gruenhut, and several other of their leaders and ex-leaders; the Germans love him, McDonald believes, notwithstanding his recent attitude on the cable line for Larrabee, Sedgwick, and Division streets and Clybourn avenue. He always keeps the taxes down, because he is compelled by the law and the constitutional limitations to do so. McDonald praises Harrison without qualification. It may help the Mayor to a fifth term to have it known that the chief gambler of the city is still his devoted friend. That Harrison is a candidate there seems to be no doubt. In a recently published conversation he is reported as saying:

> I am not a candidate for Congress, and will not be under any circumstances. I propose to run for Mayor for a fifth term, and I will be elected. Then, on the record I have made by being elected five times as Mayor of a Republican city, I propose to succeed Shelby M. Cullom in the United States Senate.

McDonald would no doubt like to have Mr. Harrison reëlected. It would be a good thing for the development of McDonald's new railroad, and for his enterprises generally.

But the Italians of the Second Ward and the "lodgers" of the Ninth will hardly be able to give Mr. Harrison a fifth term, even with McDonald's powerful aid.

COMMUTATION TICKETS ON STREET CARS.

Ald. Kerr's amendment to the tunnel ordinance providing for twenty-five rides for $1 ought to be vigorously pushed Monday evening when the Mayor's substitute ordinance comes up in the Council. This method of commutation to regular daily patrons of the street cars prevailed formerly on the North Side as well as on the West and South, and it ought not to have been allowed to lapse; it has long been the common custom of railroads and street-car companies throughout the country.

In this connection the fact should not be lost sight of that the ordinance as it now stands, while fair to the city, which can afford to sacrifice something for the benefit of the North Side residents, is more than fair to the company. This was apparent from the readiness and even anxiety on the part of Yerkes' agents in the City Council to secure its immediate passage last Monday night.

So far there is no trustworthy evidence going to show that the company will not accept the new ordinance, for Mr. Yerkes' reported interviews with the Mayor may be regarded as insincere in view of the course of the boodlers last Monday evening.

The ordinance will bear the four-cent-fare amendment. Admitting even that its adoption would result in a falling off of receipts, it is clear that as a question of public policy the corresponding advantage to the poorer classes of regular patrons would more than compensate for the sacrifice on the company's part. But it is believed that increased traffic would in part counteract the reduction. In view of the opposition to his amendment, however, Ald. Kerr might so modify it as to provide for six rides for 25 cents, twelve for 50, and twenty-five for $1. At any rate, the adoption of the amendment should be accomplished, if it can be without jeopardizing the ordinance.

BIG AMBITION OF A LITTLE MAN.

Mr. Bayard, it is said, is desirous of a seat on the Supreme Bench, having become tired of playing at ducks and drakes with questions of diplomacy, and being apparently debarred by his agreement with Senator Gray from taking that statesman's place in the Senate in 1887.

It is not surprising that Mr. Bayard should have tired of the State Department, where his course has been thus far one of almost uninterrupted failure. But Mr. Bayard is no better fitted for the Supreme Bench than for the State Department. He may know more of the common and statute law than he does of international law, but he is in no sense an eminent or a well-trained lawyer. He has never had an extensive practice, and has distinguished himself at the bar more by his chicanery in defeating the United States law in Delaware and securing the State to the Democratic party than by any other legal or illegal performance. All his ideas are opposed to the later amendments to the Constitution, and he is far from having the judicial mind. In the Senate, aided and prompted by his partner, Judge Gray, the present Senator, and by his colleagues, he was able through an assumption of mysterious dignity to make certain Democrats believe him to be a leader of great ability. He had, too, the prestige of being one in a line of three Senators from his own family. But his administration of the State Department, with his feeble and vacillating policy, un-American ideas, and repeated blunders, has exploded his claim to intellectual preëminence and exposed his mediocrity. In the course of nature Judge Bradley's retirement must soon make a vacancy; but seats on the Supreme Bench are not rewards for party service. Mr. Bayard's appointment to the vacancy would be a precedent for making the Supreme Bench an asylum for political failures or disgruntled politicians in high places.

The Government Crop Reports.

C. M. Shultz, the commercial editor of the St. Paul *Pioneer-Press*, writes to *Daily Business* as follows: "I am very glad to see you show up the stupidity of Prof. Dodge's crop report. I think he knows less about the condition of the crops than he ought to considering the facilities he claims to have for obtaining information. The truth is there is a sight of humbug about the Government crop reporting bureau. I know that last year the department had no agent in this State, although it pretended to cover the crops very fully and figured the condition down to a fine point every month. H. H. Young, who was formerly agent here for this State, told me that the last report he sent was in May, and that no other agent had been appointed. This year I wrote Prof. Dodge twice asking the name of the agent in this State, but received no reply, and I have not been able to discover if one exists. The agent in Dakota lives in a little village a thousand miles from nowhere, and probably does not receive fifty reports from the whole Territory. The Government reports are considered a perfect farce by everybody up this way who knows anything about the workings of the alleged Agricultural Department."

THE reapers have at last taken the field to gather Anarchists. What will the harvest be?

GRAHAM, who went through the rapids in the Niagara River, has achieved some fame with his bar'l; but it's nothing to the reputation won by other prominent New-Yorkers with the same contrivance.

SOME surprise has been expressed in England during the visit of Mr. Watterson there that a man with such a singularly un-Kentuckyish name should ever have risen to eminence in his State.

THE recent disasters which overtook the English torpedo-boats while maneuvering in Bantry Bay and the French boats engaged in similar practice off the coast, resulting not only in the destruction of the boats themselves, but in serious loss of life, show that there is something radically defective in their construction, or, as Secretary Whitney would say, that they are "structurally weak." In order to secure great speed they are built very long and narrow, and in anything like a stiff breeze become unmanageable. As all the naval Powers of the world have recognized their efficiency and are providing themselves with large fleets of them, probably some means will soon be discovered of making them safe. Their accuracy under favorable circumstances, as well as their terribly destructive power, has been satisfactorily demonstrated, but until some method can be found of guaranteeing the safety of those who manage them they will be likely to demoralize their crews rather than the enemy.

KANSAS CITY has a militia company, the Scott Rifles, made up entirely of Union veterans of the War. None are admitted not in good standing in the G. A. R. They are not a showy lot, the members of this company, but if Anarchists ever make trouble in Kansas City and this company turns out there will occur an advance in the price of cheap coffins.

MORE counties in Missouri have spoken for Cockrell for United States Senator. Missouri is like some poor old wretch with the opium habit on him—for opium substituting mediocrity.

HE was a business-like gentleman, the Italian Count who committed suicide in Montreal day before yesterday. The note he left read briefly:

> It is useless holding an inquest. I shot myself through the head deliberately. The reason—financial troubles. Please take me to the hospital instead of to my home.

There is so little that is fantastic about this note that it commends itself strongly to the intelligence of the community. It is possible that there are Counts—say one in a thousand—whom American girls might marry without making themselves ridiculous.

IN their envy of Chicago, because selected by Miss Cleveland as her future home, a number of impulsive newspaper-editors elsewhere have presumed to call the lady an optimist, and to doubt the wisdom of her choice. It was natural, perhaps, that this jealousy of another Venice upon another Adriatic should exist; but that editors sufficiently ungallant to question the lady's judgment should so declare themselves is most surprising. The circumstance is in itself a confirmation of the fact that Miss Cleveland made no mistake.

THE Hon. Thomas Boyd will certainly receive the nomination for County Judge of Fulton County at the hands of the Republicans. An attempt was made to have a non-partisan candidate selected for this office, and a prominent Democrat was approached on the subject. "Certainly," said he, "I am in favor of a non-partisan candidate, provided the nominee is a Democrat." As Fulton County gives a Democratic majority of about 500 or 600 the magnanimity of this can be understood. But Judge Boyd will probably be nominated and elected.

A STRANGER was passing through Peoria the Monday succeeding the Fourth of July, and, noticing a large crowd gathered on the square, asked: "Did you not have your celebration Saturday?" "Yes," answered a citizen; "that crowd you see is composed of the candidates for Sheriff. They all came in from the country to attend the exercises."

THE whisky pool will probably arrange its troubles ere long. The Peoria distillers are especially anxious to do so. Another election is coming on in the Peoria district, and it costs a good deal of money to elect Mr. Worthington.

JUDGE JAMES of Peoria County is so far behind with his records of probate and other business pertaining to the County Judge's office that the lawyers of Peoria pleasantly refer to him as "the late Judge James."

WIGGINS, the weather prophet, abates nothing of his claim that there will occur in the fall a storm compared to which other storms are zephyrs. The elements will begin amusing themselves the afternoon of Sept. 20, and when the affair has ended this country will look as if it had gone through a thrashing-machine. Attention is here called to Mr. Wiggins' date, as it seems to have slipped the mind of the giddy thousands, who go along with their petty affairs as if no such shaking-up were in prospect.

THIS is the time of year when the tourist and the agriculturist join heartily in calling down the blessings of heaven on Colorado, that fair young member of the sisterhood of States of the American Republic, which has conferred upon mankind the inestimable and apparently everlasting gifts of Pike's Peak, Garden of the Gods, and the striped potato-bug.

A FEW years ago the Democrats were afraid that Samuel J. Tilden would not live; now they are afraid that he will not die. An absolute satisfaction of the Democratic party is an impossibility.

A CHICAGO auctioneer claims to have over 1,300 wads of chewing-gum which he has scraped from the backs of second-hand bureaus and bedsteads sold at his rooms.

STRANGE as it may appear, the people sometimes confound Providence and the Democratic politicians. This is the case down in the Eleventh Congressional District, the Hon. Bill Neece's stamping-ground. The Hon. Bill exercised great care in selecting his garden seeds, and they were mailed in due time to his constituents, but the season turned dry, and the seeds refused to fructify and bring forth. Instead of looking upon this as a dispensation of Providence, the people murmur at Mr. Neece, asserting that the seed is to blame, and that he, being an old agriculturist by brevet, should have known better. So every day that the red sun shines through a brassy sky is costing Mr. Neece votes. A rain would wonderfully revive vegetation down there, but nothing to the extent to which it would revive Mr. Neece's hopes of serving another term in Congress.

"DAN," said the President, "you may not believe it, but Frank is hopping mad."

"What!" asked Mr. Lamont, "the honeymoon not yet over, and quarreling? This is sorrowful." And the secretary twisted up his mouth until he looked as though he had been taking pills.

"What in the name of sense is the matter with you, Dan, talking about honeymoons, etc.? What has that to do with the Postmastership of South Chicago?"

"And you didn't mean your wife?"

"What has my wife to do with Frank Lawler? I am astonished at you, Dan. We will now proceed to draw up another pension veto."

CURRENT NOTES.

"You say he called you a liar?" "Yes, an unmitigated liar." "And you didn't resent it?" "No; how could I? My grandfather died of heart-disease, and it won't do for me to get excited."

The Civil-Service Commission makes a long report on the wicked doings of the Baltimore Postmaster, but it did not occur to them to say that he was of Veazey political virtue.—*Lowell Courier.*

A rattlesnake got in front of a mowing machine in St. Joseph County, Indiana, and was cut into three pieces. When Mrs. Ronck, who was raking hay, came up where it was, the head still had life enough to bite her, and the jaws had to be torn apart to remove the fangs. Mrs. Ronck came near dying.

Kosciusko Murphy—I say, Gus, do you believe in horoscopes? Gus De Smith—No, I believe it is all nonsense about horoscopes. Murphy—Well, I don't. I am satisfied that all the girls to whom I have been engaged were born under the influence of the crab, for they all go back on me.—*Texas Siftings.*

Smith (at the circus)—"Never too old for the circus, eh, Brown?" Brown—"I don't care anything about it myself; but somebody had to come with the boy." Smith—"Is that your boy?" Brown—"Well—er—no; my boy was taken sick at the last moment—poor little chap!—and so I brought a neighbor's. Ah, me! we were all young once, Smith."

Mrs. Agassiz found one morning, in one of her slippers, a cold, little slimy snake, one of six sent the day before to her scientific spouse, and carefully set aside by him for safety under the bed. She screamed: "There is a snake in my slipper!" The savant leaped from his couch, crying: "A snake! Good heavens! where are the other five?"—*The Commonwealth.*

"Why don't you use a crowbar to make that hole?" asked the Governor of the landlord of the Woodenhead Park Hotel, who was struggling with the soil of Auburndale preparatory to fireworks in the evening. "They won't let me keep a bar in Auburndale," responded Boniface, as he dug viciously at the turf again, and the Governor and the Judge immediately left to look after the Fourth of July punch.

A certain editor of a weekly newspaper made it a practice of "stopping the press to announce," if he had nothing more important to announce than a dog fight. One week everything was as dull as a Patent Office report, but the ruling passion cropped out as follows: "We stop the press to announce that nothing has occurred since we went to press of sufficient interest to induce us to stop the press to announce it."—*Texas Siftings.*

"Can any of you tell me why Gottfried Muller is not at school?" said a teacher to her scholars a few weeks ago. Up went a little hand like a jumping jack. "Well?" was the interrogative response. "Please, ma'am," answered a little boy with a rapidity that almost took away his breath, "his father's dead and Uncle Pete's got the job." It is not perhaps necessary to say that the relative referred to was an undertaker.—*Boston Budget.*

The Red Rock camp-meeting, at which Sam Jones and Sam Small delivered many plain talks, has come to an end, and the various religious and worldly temporary residents thereof are coming back to their respective homes. "Well, it was a glorious meeting," remarked a worldly member of the camping outfit. "Amen!" responded a religious exhorter, who had not been able to attend the last gathering. "I hope, brother, you have got religion." "No," responded the worldly man, "I've not got that far yet." "Well, what have you got, then?" asked the exhorter detained at home. "I've got back."—*St. Paul Globe.*

PERSONALS.

Paul Hayne once described a cyclone, which he viewed from the windows of his cottage, as "the untranslated blasphemies of hell."

Lord Savernake has at last been admitted to a reputable London club. He is the interesting being who used to find amusement in driving a costermonger's cart.

The monument for the grave of Josh Billings, the humorist, which will be placed in the cemetery at Lanesboro, Mass., will bear only the inscription "Josh Billings."

George W. Childs told me today that Mr. Dana has ordered presses for the enlargement of the *Sun* to an eight-page paper, which will be done as soon as the presses can be made.—*New York Dispatch.*

Allen G. Thurman, when informed that he had been made an LL.D by Otterbin University, looked very thoughtful for a moment, then broke into a series of smiles and remarked that he Otterbin so honored long ago.—*New York World.*

Roderic Fatty, a little Apache, a pupil in the Indian school at Carlisle, Pa., recently said to his teacher: "I don't like 'Roderic Fatty'; I want a new name." "What name do you want?" "I would like 'Roderic Reconciliation,'" said the little redskin.

The mother of ex-Khedive Ismail Pasha, who died a few days ago at Cairo, was one of the most wicked old women imaginable. She was noted for her depravity, and the men who once entered her palace at the Abbassieh, just outside of Cairo, never emerged therefrom again. On several occasions her carriage was pelted with stones and she herself mobbed by crowds of women, some of whom demanded their sons, others their husbands and brothers. Latterly she had become exceedingly devout.

Dora Schroeder, a 12-year-old girl, in South Holyoke, Mass., was playing on the roof of a three-story building, and thought it would be fine to walk on the brick wall which surrounds the roof. So she climbed up and fearlessly walked until she came to a chimney, which she endeavored to pass by drawing herself around it on the outside. This was tempting fate a little too much. A brick in the chimney gave way and Dora went whirling down sixty feet. Horrified passers-by ran to her aid and she smiled at them. She had only broken her ankle.

Bishop Tuttle, whom I remember as a bright-eyed boy, was once journeying on horseback over a corduroy road, when he met a settler whose heavily-loaded team was shipwrecked in the mud. In a minute he was off his horse, had put his stout shoulder to the half-buried wheel, and sent the horses on their way rejoicing. The gratified owner of the establishment looked at his black-coated rescuer curiously and said; "Who be you, anyhow?" "I'm a Bishop of the church," said "Dan," the prelate, once more his dignified self. "Wa-al," replied the native, "I don't know what a Bishop be, but I know you're a d—d good fellow. Let's have somethin' out of the bottle."—*Correspondence Philadelphia Record.*

THE RAMBLER IN GOTHAM

WHY APPOINTMENT CLERK SMITH LEFT THE TREASURY BUREAU.

He Was Not in Sympathy with the Administration's Civil-Service Policy, Quarreled with the Mugwumps, and So Resigned—Democrats Discuss the Tariff and Silver—Praise for Treasurer Jordan's Methods—A New Republican Organizer—Friends of a Pension Service.

NEW YORK, July 16.—[Special.]—The retirement of William E. Smith from the position of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury continues to excite curiosity and discussion among politicians. A story has been printed here that it was the result of charges filed against him by prominent New York mugwumps, which had reference to his method of appointment of employés in the Treasury Department. It was asserted that on the presentation of these charges the President sent for Mr. Smith and had a long talk with him, in the course of which the young politician said flatly that he would not submit to any dictation in the matter and thus created a breach between himself and the President which made his resignation a necessity. This story is ridiculed by Smith's friends here, although they admit that the mugwumps did make charges against him. The most reasonable and the most probable truthful statement heard concerning the reasons of Smith's departure from the Treasury came to THE TRIBUNE correspondent today from one of the old Tilden leaders, who said:

> The burden of appointments in the Treasury Department was on Mr. Smith's shoulders. The general impression over the country among Democrats is that after the adjournment of Congress there will be wholesale changes in the Government service, and that the Republicans everywhere will be replaced by Democrats. Mr. Smith knew that this belief was ill-founded, and that the President does not propose to make any present departure in reference to the offices from his declared course. He was also apprised of the intention of the President to issue his recent manifesto with reference to participation of officeholders in politics. Smith is too shrewd a politician not to have felt the pulse of the Democratic party to be against the Cleveland policy. He believes that there will be, immediately after it is ascertained that these removals will not take place, a general revolt in the Democratic party over the country. If he had remained in the Treasury as the appointing power he would have been crushed in this revolt. As a young politician with high ambitions he and his friends concluded that he could not afford to remain in such an equivocal position. He is not in sympathy with the Administration, but if he had remained he could not have avoided supporting it against the wishes of the Democrats in the country. His quickest way out was to resign. He consulted with Mr. Tilden, Smith M. Weed, and other old Democrats, who have in a measure been his political tutors and sponsors, and his resignation was the result.

Barnum and Weed on the Tariff.

Ex-Senator William H. Barnum of Connecticut spends a great deal of time in New York, where he is engaged in watching the drift of politics as well as in attending to his private business in the iron trade. Mr. Barnum is a strong protective-tariff man, but is very reticent in discussing the action of Congress on that question, although he does not hesitate to characterize Mr. Morrison and his followers as "cranks." Mr. Barnum, while conversing today about the general outlook and the tariff question, was joined by his political chum, Smith M. Weed of Plattsburg. The tariff talk was continued by Mr. Weed, who said:

"There are 7,000 Democrats in my district and there is not a free-trade Democrat in the district. I agree with Hancock that the tariff is a local question, and as a local question it is all settled in my district. We are a unit and do not discuss it, even."

The Democrats of Mr. Tilden's school, by the way, praise United States Treasurer Jordan for his conduct of that office in flattering terms. Senator Barnum said about Jordan:

"He is the first man within my knowledge in that office who is the real Treasurer of the United States. He knows his business thoroughly. He has mastered every detail of the office, and is not merely a figurehead to sign his name when papers are presented for signature. He has had forms prepared so that any stranger may take them and understand just what he is to do without making a single inquiry. Any man who will pay attention to the matter may understand his system. Since he took the office he has quietly paid off $25,000,000 of bonds in $5,000,000 calls without disturbing the gold in the Treasury by a single dollar. He paid them with greenbacks, which are easier handled and answer every purpose. When he went into office it cost the Government to handle silver and to keep it in circulation $4.90 on every $1,000. He has reduced that charge to $1.40. This is the cost of expressage and other similar items. You may count up nearly $500,000 saved for the Government on that item alone. Senator Barnum holds the opinion that but for Treasurer Jourdan's ability as a banker the Government at the present time would be involved in the silver question and reduced to a silver basis. He thinks that the silver question can only be settled by treaties with foreign nations, as treaties have binding force, where the work of a commission would only be ratified by legislation, which might be frequently changed.

Thurlow Weed Barnes as an Organizer.

A nephew of Thurlow Weed, to whom the old sage left all his property, is coming into some little prominence in the politics of this State. His name is Thurlow Weed Barnes. He lives at Albany in the old Tweed homestead, and is 33 years of age, a lawyer by profession, with wealth and leisure to make politics a pastime. He is a giant in stature, being six feet and four or five inches high, with a large head and smooth shaven face. There have been bitter quarrels among the Republican factions at Albany, amounting to rupture between the leading Republicans there for several years. Two County Committees were maintained, and the Democrats were able to carry the county by reason of this division. This spring all the factions got together and united on Mr. Barnes as Chairman of the County Committee. He has been able to bring harmony out of chaos. Now he is ambitious to extend the work done in Albany County to the other counties of the State where the Republican organization has been similarly torn up. His effort is meeting with the approval of the old heads, and the younger men of the State are joining hands with him for the accomplishment of his purpose. He was here today, a warm advocate for the plan of holding a Republican State Convention. The plea that is set up by the temporizing members of the State Committee against holding the convention is that it will necessitate a declaration of principles upon temperance, prohibition, labor, and other dangerous topics. Mr. Barnes was quite indignant that such a plea should be put forward. Said he:

"Since when has the Republican party been afraid to declare its principles? It would be sheer cowardice to refuse to hold a convention on such grounds as these. There may be other reasons why a State convention should not be held. But I am heartily in favor of the convention, if for nothing else than to start the reorganization of the party. This is a good year to train men—put new men to the front when there is little at stake and start the work which shall reclaim the State and the country from the Democratic rule. The sentiment throughout the State is with me on this proposition."

The Service Pension Movement.

Col. E. B. Loring, who has been active in the service pension movement, said today that the Massachusetts Pension Association has caused blanks to be sent to every Grand Army Post in the country, to be signed and forwarded to the Grand Army National Encampment at San Francisco, asking that body to pass resolutions favoring service pension. The Colonel is a delegate to the encampment, and says that the sentiment among old soldiers is in favor of such a pension, and that it is growing rapidly. The discussions in the Grand Army Encampment on that subject are likely to be a most interesting feature. The pension agent influence at Washington will, of course, be against the passage of such resolutions, but he thinks the soldiers will be able to defeat any such influence.

Material for an Arkansas Lynching.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 16.—[Special.]—Yesterday Robert Bird, aged 18, was shot and killed by his uncle, Joseph Shearer, on the latter's plantation in St. Francis County. Shearer was quarreling with John Bird, the boy's father, and both men had their guns raised, when Shearer fired, shooting the boy in the breast. He dropped dead, and Shearer fled. He was pursued by armed men with dogs, and was captured and jailed at Forrest City. Reports tonight from that place say that he will probably be lynched within the next twelve hours.

[GA]MBLER IN GOTHAM

[APPO]INTMENT CLERK SMITH [OF T]HE TREASURY BUREAU.

[Not] in Sympathy with the Admin[istration's] Civil-Service Policy, Quarreled [with the] Mugwumps, and So Resigned— [He] Discuss the Tariff and Silver [and] for Treasurer Jordan's Meth[ods]—[A] New Republican Organizer—[A] a Pension Service.

... July 16.—[Special.]—The retire[ment of Willi]am E. Smith from the position of [Appointment Clerk of the Sec]retary of the Treasury continues [to excite curi]osity and discussion among poli[ticians. A st]ory has been printed here that it [was because] of charges filed against him by [some of the N]ew York mugwumps, which [referred] to his method of appointment of [clerks in th]e Treasury Department. It was [said that] on the presentation of these [charges the] President sent for Mr. Smith [and had a] long talk with him, in the [course of] which the young politician [declared] that he would not submit [to interferen]ce in the matter and thus created [a breach bet]ween himself and the President [which made h]is resignation a necessity. This [story is deni]ed by Smith's friends here, al[though they] admit that the mugwumps did [have a grudge] against him. The most reason[able and m]ost probable truthful statement [concer]ning the reasons of Smith's de[parture from] the Treasury came to THE TRIB[UNE corresp]ondent today from one of the old ..., who said:

"... of appointments in the Treasury [Department] was on Mr. Smith's shoulders. [The general] impression over the country [among Democ]rats is that after the adjourn[ment of Con]gress there will be wholesale [removals in th]e Government service, and that [Republicans] everywhere will be replaced. ... Mr. Smith knew that this be[lief was unfo]unded, and that the President [did not prop]ose to make any present depart[ure in referen]ce to the offices from his de[clared policy]. He was also apprised of the [intention of th]e President to issue his recent [order wi]th reference to participation of [officeholders i]n politics. Smith is too shrewd [a politician] not to have felt the pulse [of the Democ]ratic party to be against the [Administration's pol]icy. He believes that there will [be a revolt sho]rtly after it is ascertained that [a general change] is will not take place, a general [revolt of the] Democratic party over the coun[try; and if he h]ad remained in the Treasury as [a man in] power he would have been [blamed for th]is revolt. As a young politician [with am]bitions he and his friends con[cluded that h]e could not afford to remain in [his offici]al position. He is not in sym[pathy with t]he Administration, but if he had [remained he c]ould not have avoided supporting [it against th]e wishes of the Democrats in the [country. Hi]s quickest way out was to resign. ... with Mr. Tilden, Smith M. Weed, [and other] Democrats, who have in a meas[ure been his] political tutors and sponsors, and [this] was the result.

[Barnum a]nd Weed on the Tariff.

... William H. Barnum of Connecti[cut spends a] great deal of time in New York. [He is e]ngaged in watching the drift of [affairs as we]ll as in attending to his private [business in] the iron trade. Mr. Barnum is a [pro]tective-tariff man, but is very reti[cent in discus]sing the action of Congress on [the tariff], although he does not hesitate to [praise] Mr. Morrison and his followers as [...] Mr. Barnum, while conversing to[day on the] general outlook and the tariff [question, wa]s joined by his political chum, [Smith M. We]ed of Plattsburg. The tariff talk [was continue]d by Mr. Weed, who said:

"[There a]re 7,000 Democrats in my district [and there is] not a free-trade Democrat in the [lot. I] agree with Hancock that the tariff [is a local qu]estion, and as a local question it is [important in] my district. We are a unit and [we expre]ss it, even."

[The Democ]rats of Mr. Tilden's school, by the [way, praise] United States Treasurer Jordan [for his con]duct of that office in flattering [terms. Sen]ator Barnum said about Jordan: "[He is the] first man within my knowledge in [my time w]ho is the real Treasurer of the [United States.] He knows his business thor[oughly and] has mastered every detail of the [office. He i]s not merely a figurehead to sign [his name] when papers are presented for [signature.] He has had forms prepared [so that a]ny stranger may take them [and find] just what he is to do [without ma]king a single inquiry. Any man [who will pa]y attention to the matter may [understand t]his system. Since he took the [office he has] quietly paid off $25,000,000 of [silver ...]00,000 calls without disturbing the [T]reasury by a single dollar. He [has paid w]ith greenbacks, which are easier [to handle and] answer every purpose. When he [went into] office it cost the Government to [issue silver] and to keep it in circulation $4.90 [per $1,0]00. He has reduced that charge to [... the] cost of expressage and other [charges.] You may count up nearly [... saved] for the Government on that item [alone." Senat]or Barnum holds the opinion that [Treas]urer Jourdan's ability as a bank[er ... is recognized] at the present time would [be felt i]n the silver question and reduced [to a ba]sis. He thinks that the silver [question can] only be settled by treaties with [other nations], as treaties have binding force, [and the wo]rk of a commission would only be [subject to le]gislation, which might be fre[quently chang]ed.

[Thurlow W]eed Barnes as an Organizer.

... [grandson] of Thurlow Weed, to whom the [old man left] all his property, is coming into [pr]ominence in the politics of this [State. His na]me is Thurlow Weed Barnes. He [was m]any in the old Tweed home... [He is] 33 years of age, a lawyer [by professio]n, with wealth and leisure [and politi]cs a pastime. He is a giant in [size, being] six feet and four or five inches [tall, with a] large head and smooth shaven [face. There] have been bitter quarrels among [the Republic]an factions at Albany, amount[ing to a rup]ture between the leading [Republicans] there for several years. [The Count]y Committees were main[tained by] the Democrats were able to [carry the cou]nty by reason of this division. [Recently a]ll the factions got together and [elected Mr.] Barnes as Chairman of the [County Comm]ittee. He has been able to bring [order out o]f chaos. Now he is ambitious [to extend the] work done in Albany County [to the oth]er counties of the State [where the] Republican organization has [been badl]y torn up. His effort is meet[ing with the a]pproval of the old heads, and the [leaders] of the State are joining hands [with him in] the accomplishment of his pur[pose. He i]s here today, a warm advocate [of the pl]an of holding a Republic[an State Co]nvention. The plea that is set [up by the te]mporizing members of the State [Committee a]gainst holding the convention is [that it would n]ecessitate a declaration of prin[ciples on] temperance, prohibition, labor, [and other da]ngerous topics. Mr. Barnes was [asked wha]t that such a plea should be put [forward, an]d he:

"[What] has the Republican party been [doing? A]re its principles? If would be [cowardi]ce to refuse to hold a convention [on groun]ds as these. There may be other [reasons. A] State convention should not be [held. I] am heartily in favor of [a conventi]on, if for nothing else than [to keep the] organization of the party. This [is the time] to train men—put new men to [work whe]n there is little at stake and start [a fight whi]ch shall reclaim the State and the [nation from] the Democratic rule. The senti[ment thr]out the State is with me on this."

[Se]rvice Pension Movement.

... [Wa]ring, who has been active in the [pensio]n movement, said today that the [Service] Pension Association has caused [a docume]nt to every Grand Army Post [in the co]untry, to be signed and [forwarded] to the Grand Army National [Encampment] at San Francisco, asking that [r]esolutions favoring service pen[sions. ... C]olonel is a delegate to the en[campment an]d says that the sentiment among [the veterans] in favor of such a pension, and [is gr]owing rapidly. The discussions [at the Grand] Army Encampment on that sub[ject are] to be a most interesting feature. [The ...] agent influence at Washington [will] be against the passage of such [a bill, bu]t he thinks the soldiers will be [able to resist] any such influence.

[Cause] for an Arkansas Lynching.

[LITTLE RO]CK, Ark., July 16.—[Special.]—[Rob]ert Bird, aged 18, was shot and [killed by his u]ncle, Joseph Shearer, on the lat[ter's farm] in St. Francis County. Shearer [was quarrelin]g with John Bird, the boy's [father. Bo]th men had their guns raised, [when Shearer] fired, shooting the boy in the [heart. He d]ropped dead, and Shearer fled. [He was pursu]ed by armed men with dogs, and [captured] and jailed at Forrest City. Re[ports] from that place say that he will [be lyn]ched within the next twelve ...

THE THOMAS CONCERTS.

OVER FIVE THOUSAND PEOPLE IN ATTENDANCE LAST NIGHT.

The Program a Popular One in Every Respect, and the Good Taste of the Selections a Happy Index of the Appreciation of the Audience—An Outline of the Evening's Entertainment and the Generous Manner in Which It Was Received.

Over 5,000 people passed through the doors of the Exposition Building last night. In fact, probably 500 or 600 more. Three hundred additional chairs were brought into use, and even these scarcely sufficed. The program was a popular one in every sense of the word—it was of the people and for the people. The good taste of the selections is a happy index of the appreciation of the audience. A request program is a good test by which to recognize the point up to which the popular taste has been shaped. Thomas' patrons have beyond doubt learned the first lesson of art—that all kinds are good except the tedious kind. The program last night was as cosmopolitan as a graveyard, and like the people in the graveyard all the pieces were good. Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" opened the evening. Hallen's Rhapsody, No. 1, which was given for the first time last week, was repeated. It is a work of much gracefully-expressed feeling, and can hardly fail to become a welcome concert number.

Rubinstein's supplementary movement (Ocean Symphony)—one of the most vivid bits of descriptive noise ever shaped—was played with all the unleashed fury one expects. That old familiar face, Handel's Largo, shone from the second part of the program. Of course it was warmly received and in fact a repetition was asked for. There was no particular reason why Thomas should have repeated it, but he did. The encore nuisance is one that certainly should not be countenanced by him.

Saint-Saëns' symphonic poem, "Phaeton," was read with a great deal of suggestiveness. Boccherini's delicious minuet, with its hints of masks, and tapers, and flowers, proved that the days have dimmed none of its winsomeness.

Two-thirds of the audience went away humming the polonaise from "Mignon."

The most important number of the program for this afternoon is the excerpt from Max Bruch's "Odisseus."

This evening:

March, Jubilee (New)........Jean Louise Nicode
Overture, Flying Dutchman..............Wagner
The Vine (New)..........................Rubinstein
1. The Wine Tasting.
2. The Wines of Italy.
3. The Wines of Hungary.
4. The Wines of Spain.
Symphonic Poem, Phaeton..........Saint-Saëns

INTERMISSION.

Overture, Hositzka........................Dvorak
Variations, from D Minor Quartet.......Schubert
String Orchestra.
Damnation of Faust........................Berlioz
1. Invocation.
2. Minuet of the Will o' the Wisp.
3. Dance of the Sylphs.
4. Rakoczy March.

INTERMISSION.

March Movement, Lenore Symphony.........Raff
Serenade...................................Schubert
Spring Song..........................Mendelsshon
Suite, Sylvia.................................Delibes
1. a. Prelude. b. Les Chasseresses. 2. a. Intermezzo. b. Valse lente.
3. Pizzicati. 4. Cortege de Bacchus.

CHICAGO AND THE IRISH.

A Distinguished Body of Men Invited by President Egan of the Irish National League to Receive the Delegates to the Great Gathering in This City.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 16.—The following important dispatch was forwarded today from the President of the Irish National League to Gen. Kerwin, New York:

LINCOLN, Neb., July 16, 1886—*Gen. M. Kerwin, State Executive Irish National League of America, New York:* As the time in which to make preparations for the reception of the delegates from the National League in Ireland and the Parliamentary party is growing short, I beg you will take immediate steps to convene a meeting of the following gentlemen, whom I respectfully invite to act as Commissioners to receive the delegation on their arrival in New York and accompany them to the convention in Chicago: The honorable Mayor of New York, the honorable Mayors of Boston, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia; the Vice-Presidents, the Rev. Treasy, and the Executive Committee of seven of the league; the three ex-Presidents of the league, Messrs. Collins, Mooney, and Sullivan; the three ex-Secretaries of the league, Messrs. Flattry, Hines, and Walsh; the Rev. Canaty, ex-Treasurer of the Parnell fund; yourself as State Executive of New York; Mr. T. M. Brady, State Executive of Massachusetts; Mr. P. H. Lynch, State Executive of Pennsylvania; and Mr. M. B. Holmes, State Executive of New Jersey; the Presidents of Municipal Councils of the League of New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and Boston, and Mr. M. D. Gallagher, ex-President of the League Municipal Council of New York; the National Delegate of the A. O. H., Mr. Patrick Ford, New York; Mr. John Boyle O'Reilly, Boston; the Hon. John F. Finerty, Chicago; the Rev. Father Cronin, Buffalo, N. Y.; Messrs. Harty and Mahoney, Philadelphia; Mr. William K. Elliott, Columbus, O.; Mr. J. H. Campbell, Philadelphia; Dr. Thomas O'Reilly, St. Louis; the Rev. George C. Betts, Louisville, Ky.; Father Sylvester Malone, Brooklyn; the Rev. George W. Pepper, Ashland, O.; the Rev. Father Dorney, Chicago; Judge Fitzgerald, Cincinnati; Mr. P. J. Walsh, Cleveland, O.; Mr. John Fitzgerald, Lincoln, Neb.; the Rev. Father McKenna, Marlboro, Mass.; Mr. James Reynolds, New Haven, Conn.; and Mr. Dennis O'Connor, Chicago.

From the praiseworthy activity being displayed by our branches all over the country I believe I am justified in predicting that the forthcoming convention will be the largest and most important Irish gathering ever held in America.

PATRICK EGAN,
President Irish National League of America.

THAT MILITARY STATION.

Gen. Terry Says that the Talk About "Social Advantages" Is All Bosh—What He Knows About Highwood.

The fact that the Government will probably accept the site at Highwood for military purposes has aroused the jealousy of the Eastern cities, and the New York *Sun* takes occasion to assert that there will be about 1,000 men on duty there, and that the anxiety to have the land accepted grew from the fact that the ladies of Chicago were very desirous of enjoying the social opportunities and importance that such an institution would give them connected with it.

"This talk about social advantages is all bosh," said Gen. Terry yesterday to a TRIBUNE reporter. "These gentlemen have offered this land to the Government as a site for a military post. The army commission appointed examined it and reported to the Secretary of War. He has now recommended to Congress that the gift be accepted. As to what the intentions of the department further may be I am as ignorant as you are. It was understood that the land was offered to be used as a military post. There is no technical difference between a 'post' and a 'station,' and the words are freely interchangeable. A military post may contain ten men or a million, but I cannot say that there has been any definit understanding as to how many men might be detailed for duty here. Yes, there is a modicum of truth in the statement that architects, acting under the supervision of the Quartermaster General of this division, have prepared some plans for buildings. In this, that it has been thought advisable to suggest that a light-artillery school should be located here, and some plans for structures to carry out that idea have been drawn. But they have not been adopted in any way and I cannot give you any idea what the intentions of the Government or the War Department may be beyond the fact that the Secretary has advised the acceptance of the Highwood site for the purposes indicated by the gentlemen offering it."

The Charity Conference.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 16.—[Special.]—Ex-President Hayes warmly commended the work of State Boards of Charities, and Bishop Whipple spoke to the same effect.

Mrs. Marsh of Chicago spoke on the care of homeless girls. She said the industrial school in Chicago was the only one in the State. The plan of the institution was to take these children and instruct them in such useful branches of education as will make them self-supporting and self-respecting until they arrive at the age of 18. She regretted that the age was not extended to 21.

Judge Prendergast of Chicago read a paper on the care of dependent children, urging the necessity of religious teaching, and advocating the method pursued in Illinois, and based upon that of England, of state aid for private institutions.

An informal reception and lunch at the State-House was then given the 350 delegates in attendance by the local committee.

Nebraska Crops.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., July 16.—[Special.]—Crop prospects for Southeastern Nebraska were never more promising than at present. Small grain is nearly all harvested without rain and corn is doing well. The yield will be: Wheat, 75 per cent; oats, 95 per cent; barley, 85; corn, 100.

MORRISON'S SURPLUS SCHEME.

The Legislative Financiers Busy Figuring Out the Possible Results of It Should the Resolution Become Law—The Naval Appropriation Bill Passed by the Senate—Other Washington Briefs.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.—[Special.]—The passage of Morrison's surplus resolution has given rise to an impression that $100,000,000 gold reserve for the redemption of greenbacks is fixed by law. This is not the case. Maj. McKinley tried to have the resolution amended so that such a provision would be inserted, but Morrison had it voted down. The $100,000,000 gold reserve was fixed at this amount by Secretary Sherman in putting in operation the Resumption act in 1879, and was maintained by succeeding Secretaries of the Treasury. Under the authority of the Resumption act of 1875 the amount was purchased by Secretary Sherman by the sale of bonds to the extent of $95,500,000, and the balance by reservation from the revenue. Up to the present Administration this sum was not specifically set aside in the debt statements for the purposes of redemption. Secretary Manning and Treasurer Jordan claimed that under authority of the Redemption act and under the Banking act of 1882 they had the right to do this. In the debt statement of June 30, as in preceding statements of the Cleveland Administration, appears the following liability item: "Reserve for redemption of United States notes, acts of 1875 and 1882—$100,000,000." The clause in the banking act of 1882 is as follows: "Provided, that the Secretary of the Treasury shall suspend the issue of such gold certificates whenever the amount of gold coin and gold bullion in the Treasury reserved for the redemption of United States notes falls below $100,000,000." The construction put upon this proviso by the Treasury Department in making up the debt statements has from the time the change was made been contended to be a forced one. The fact remains that there is no positive law authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to hold $100,000,000 for the purposes of redemption. The precedent set by Secretary Sherman has been followed, and this is all. Silver men like Bland say no positive enactment like that offered by McKinley is wanted, because in its terms, by specifying the amount received from the sale of bonds under the act of 1885, it would make the greenbacks of the country redeemable in gold only and not in coin. As to the portion of the $175,000,000 surplus in the Treasury which consists of silver, no two persons' figures agree. Randall ciphered so he found $57,000,000 gold besides the $100,000,000 reserve, which would leave a net silver remainder of $18,000,000. If this is correct and the proportion should be maintained as the accounts now stand there would be about one-fourth of the $75,000,000 proposed to be paid out for the redemption of the bonds which would be met with silver. This is all, however, speculation. Greenbackers like Weaver think that the Treasury Department's hostility to silver would cause it to be ignored entirely. Extreme anti-silver men like Hewitt and Hiscock believe the silver basis in its most dangerous form would be reached.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Miller today abated the last of the assessments made against a number of Illinois distillers last August upon the ground that the barrels used by them had been constructed irregular in form. This action relieves the distillery of any imputation of wrongdoing. The parties interested are the Great Western Distilling Company, Wollner Bros. Distilling Company, Manhattan Distilling Company, Zell, Schabacher & Co. of Peoria, and the Hamburg Distilling Company of Pekin. Gen. Raum represented the distillers before the department.

Today in the House Mr. Belmont of New York, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President to furnish the House with all correspondence not heretofore made public between the Government of the United States and the Republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica since 1876 in reference to the location and construction of an interoceanic canal by the San Juan River and Lake Nicaragua, and relating to the treaty and other rights of the bordering Republics.

The President has issued an order in the case of Commodore W. T. Truxtun, in which says:

I regret the hardship entailed upon an old and meritorious officer, and, while of the opinion that relief must come to him, if at all, through legislative action, am also of opinion that his case may properly be commended to the favorable consideration of Congress.

[Commodore Truxtun was nominated for promotion to Rear Admiral, but was retired as a Commodore before the Senate acted upon the nomination.]

The Senate took up the Naval Appropriation bill. The amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations were all agreed to without question and the bill passed.

The House resumed the consideration of the conference report on the Legislative Appropriation bill, and it was agreed to, thus disposing of so many of the amendments in dispute as were agreed to by the conference committee. Mr. Cannon of Illinois moved that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment providing for an increase of the clerical force of the Civil-Service Commission. Agreed to—yeas 123, nays 111.

SENATOR VEST'S INFLUENCE.

It Apparently Did Not Have Much Weight with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs—Two Settlers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.—The examination of R. M. Hunter, attorney for Cleveland & Co., late traders at Anadarko, I. T., was continued this morning by the Platt special committee of the Senate. Mr. Hunter's evidence was substantially in corroboration of that of Mr. Cleveland Tuesday last. The witness several times referred to interviews with Senator Vest, who, he said, was interested in behalf of Mr. Cleveland, but the committee decided not to hear anything with regard to those interviews which was not essential to a clear understanding of Hunter's own action, because Senator Vest had made a request to be called as a witness and allowed to tell his own story. Witness, by instruction of his clients, appealed the matter to the President, and sent to him, after a personal interview with Col. Lamont, some documents relating to the case. Among the documents were the following letters, both addressed to Maj. James R. Bannerman, care Meyer, Bannerman & Co., St. Louis, Mo.:

UNITED STATES SENATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5, 1885.—*Dear Jim:* I had a long talk today with Atkins, Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The result of it all was that he is willing to license either Reynolds or Cleveland in conjunction with Jackson. He refuses to license both, but says he will give either of them a recommend for a joint license with Jackson, who is already licensed. This was the best I could get. Now, I want you to see Dave and then write me who is the man—Cleveland or Reynolds. I don't care for either, but I want to meet your and Dave's wishes. Let me know at once. Your friend, G. G. VEST.

UNITED STATES SENATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12, 1885.—*Dear Jim:* Since writing you the other day I received a note from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs asking me to call at his office. He wanted to tell me that he had just seen Jackson and found it impossible to keep his promise in regard to giving a partnership with Jackson either to Reynolds or Cleveland, as I might select. He then said that he would try to give Reynolds another tradership at another point, and that this was the best he could do. It is simply impossible for me to do justice to my astonishment when I found he had changed his mind, but I found I could not help myself, and so the matter rests. Atkins seems determined to put all the traderships in Indian Territory in the hands of Mississippians or Tennesseeans. I do not want to have a quarrel with him, but I think I shall offer a resolution in the Senate asking for full information as to these appointments. Let me know whether Reynolds will take a tradership at another point. Atkins told me that Cleveland had a herd of cattle on the reservation, and he did not think he could appoint him under any circumstances. Your friend, G. G. VEST.

The Preparations for the Saengerfest.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 16.—Private dispatches received by the officers of the North American Sängerbund state that Sunday next a half-dozen special trains with 4,000 or 5,000 Eastern visitors will start from New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Buffalo, and Rochester to attend the twenty-fourth National Sängerfest, which will begin Wednesday of next week and last six days. So far as heard from 40,000 singers and over 100,000 strangers will be in attendance. It will be the largest musical gathering this country has ever known. The chief event will be the initial performance of "Columbus," the $1,000 prize composition which was composed by Charles Brambach of Germany especially for this event. The most elaborate preparations for the affair have been completed. All of the European artists and visitors have safely reached New York.

After St. Louis Aldermen.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 16.—[Special.]—Five bench warrants were issued by the grand jury late this evening for alleged corruptionists in the municipal assembly. The warrants were taken in charge by the Circuit Attorney, and will not be served until morning. The names are still a secret.

THE NEWS FROM ABROAD.

EARL ROSEBERRY LEADS THE LIBERALS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Conservatives in a Quandary—The Elections About Over and Salisbury and His Followers Have Not a Majority—The Boulanger-Lareinty Duel Postponed Until Today—Cardinal Guibert's Funeral—Storms in Greece—The News from Berlin—Cholera's Victims.

LONDON, July 16.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—Earl Rosebery has succeeded Earl Granville as the leader of the Liberal party in the House of Lords, in consequence of the latter's retirement from public life, and will assume that position on the assembling of Parliament. This will probably restore him to the degree of influence which he has partially sacrificed by his constant intimate association with Mr. Gladstone, which has all along obliged him to play second fiddle to the first of the great Commoner. This advancement of Lord Rosebery will be of very marked advantage to Mr. Gladstone, as he is not only an abler man than Lord Granville but is questionably devoted to the individual fortunes of the Liberal leader and is sure to indorse all his political maneuvres.

The proportion of lawyers in the two great parties has been totally changed by the elections just closing, and is altered for the worse so far as concerns the support of Mr. Gladstone by gentlemen of legal learning and attainments. The whole number of lawyers returned to the House is 120, as compared with 130 in the preceding Parliament. Of these 120 only thirty-eight are to be counted in the Liberal ranks, against seventy-five last year, while the present legal representatives on the Conservative side number eighty-two, against fifty-five Tory barristers last year.

Unless he is specially cabled by the Queen to return at once to England in readiness for a change of Ministry, Lord Salisbury will remain in France another ten days. The Conservatives are beginning to find themselves in a quandary. Finding it impossible, after all, to obtain a clear working majority over all other sections together in Parliament, they are becoming anxious about their power to push any party measure. They are now puzzled how to discover any policy with regard to Ireland which will unite with them on a division the Unionist-Liberals, and so enable them to govern in reality as well as in name. It is almost certain that the Marquis of Hartington will refuse to join a Conservative Cabinet under the Marquis of Salisbury, and a further difficulty presents itself in the probable impossibility of proposing any measure which will obtain the support of both the Hartington and the Chamberlain factions. In a word, the anti-Gladstonites of all shades of opinion are hopelessly separated on minor points, and the real balance of power remains with Mr. Gladstone's friends.

There will be two pollings today, which will close the elections with the exception of those for the Orkney and Shetland Islands, which are fixed for July 26. The present position of the parties is as follows: Conservatives, 315; Unionists, 72; Gladstonians, 191; Parnellites, 83. The Conservatives and Unionists have polled 1,485,435, and the Gladstonians and Parnellites 1,416,612.

The News from Berlin.

BERLIN, July 16.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—In Augsburg extensive preparations are being made for the reception of Emperor William. This will be the first time in ninety-four years that Augsburg was visited by a German Emperor.

Princess Marie of Saxony is engaged to be married to the Austrian Archduke Otto.

German manufacturers of textile fabrics are making profitable use of Schliemann's discoveries by reproducing the cloth and silk patterns which he had found and which are of a rare beauty. Immense quantities of ladies' dresses and cloaks made up of that material are bought by American and English dealers.

Two aristocratic ladies owning large tracts of land in Poland have offered their estates to the Government.

A large Catholic gymnasium will be erected in this city.

The Cholera Record.

ROME, July 16.—The following are yesterday's cholera returns: Brindisi (town), twelve new cases, four deaths; Brindisi (province), 103 new cases, forty-six deaths; Fontana, fifty-three new cases, eighteen deaths; Latiano, twenty-three new cases, twenty deaths; Venice, one new case, one death; Codigoro, five new cases, three deaths.

The cholera returns for today are as follows: Brindisi, 75 new cases, 44 deaths; Fontana, 37 new cases, 19 deaths; Latiano, 16 new cases, 7 deaths; Codigoro, 7 new cases, 2 deaths; Venice, 1 new case, 1 death.

LONDON, July 16.—Since the last report there have been eight cases of cholera and three deaths at Trieste, and six cases and two deaths at Fiume.

The Boulanger-Lareinty Duel Postponed to 9 O'Clock This Morning.

PARIS, July 16.—The duel between Gen. Boulanger and Baron Lareinty has been postponed until tomorrow at the earnest entreaty of the President of the Senate. Boulanger is twenty-six years younger than Lareinty. Gen. Boulanger presided at the opening of a new military club this evening. A large crowd gathered outside the building. Cheers were given for the General and cries of "A bas Lareinty!" were uttered. The duel will take place at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning at Vincennes.

President Grévy and several members of the Cabinet are attempting to avert the proposed duel. The General, however is obdurate, and offers to resign if his office is an obstacle to the vindication of his honor.

The Poet Schneckenburger's Final Resting-Place.

GENEVA, July 16.—The remains of the poet Schneckenburger, the author of "Die Wacht am Rhein," were today disinterred from the grave wherein they have reposed at Burgdorf, Switzerland, since the poet's death, for removal and final burial at Thalheim, near Tuttlingen, in Wurtemberg, South Germany. Schneckenburger was born in Thalheim, and his dying wish was that he should be buried in the village of his birth. The disinterment and removal of his remains were accompanied by solemn funeral services, and great crowds of people allowed the coffin to the railway station. At Tuttlingen a monument is being erected in Tonor of Schneckenburger.

Gladstone Writes Another Letter—Parnell and the Fenians.

LONDON, July 16.—Mr. Gladstone, in a letter to George Granville Leveson-Gower, uses the following:

I am amazed at the deadness of vulgar (common) opinion to the blackguardism and baseness which befoul the history of the union. It is an open question in my mind whether, if this folly lasts, the thing may not contribute to a repeal of the union.

Mr. Arnold Forster, in a public reply to Mr. Parnell's letter of July 13, denying Lord Hartington's assertions that the Parnellites and the Fenians were in league, claims to have in his possession a copy of a letter written on Mr. Parnell's behalf by his secretary to "Dear Mr. Ford," giving in detail the dates and items of Ford's payments to the Parnellite treasury.

The Funeral of Cardinal Guibert.

PARIS, July 16.—The funeral services today over the remains of Cardinal Guibert, Archbishop of Paris, were very impressive. The ceremonies took place in Notre Dame Cathedral. An immense procession, composed of deputations from the various Catholic associations and institutes, marched to the cathedral, where the clergy in a body awaited them. M. Goblet, Minister of Public Worship, a number of public officials, and many Senators and Deputies attended the services.

France's Madagascar Expenses.

PARIS, July 16.—The Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 308 to 92, adopted a credit of 5,000,000 francs for expenses in Madagascar. The session was closed by President Grévy amid cries of "Vive la Republique!"

Petroleum in Egypt.

CAIRO, July 16.—The engineer of the petroleum works at Gebel-Zeyd telegraphs that there is a chain of limestone rocks twenty miles inland impregnated with oil.

Americans with Royalty.

ATHENS, July 16.—Admiral Franklin, U. S. N., and the officers of his squadron were presented to the King yesterday. Today the King visited the American men-of-war in the harbor.

The Belfast Riots.

BELFAST, July 16.—The new jury impaneled in the case of Policeman Gardner, who was shot in the riot this week, rendered a verdict of willful murder against Walker. In the case of the shooting of Citizen Watterson the jury found that he came to his death at the hands of an unknown member of the police force.

Terrific Storms in Greece.

ATHENS, July 16.—Terrific storms are reported in the Province of Elis. Much damage has been caused to property and crops, and the people are in great distress.

Death of Herr Voulyeskowski.

BERLIN, July 16.—Herr Voulyeskowski, a prominent Polish member of the Reichstag, is dead.

Ruskin Seriously Ill.

LONDON, July 16.—Mr. Ruskin shows symptoms of serious illness. His friends are anxious.

HOME-RULE PERSUADER.

The Significant Inscription on a Lovely Shillelah Presented to Capt. Prindiville on 'Change Yesterday.

Capt. John Prindiville of the Wasp was the recipient of a distinguished mark of honor on the floor of the Board of Trade yesterday at the hands of Commodore Edmund W. Syer of the yacht Verve. The Commodore, who was recently on a visit to the old country, knowing his friend the Captain's strong national proclivities, resolved to bring him some memento big enough to remind him of the "ould sod" and strong enough to aid in securing her freedom. Commodore Syer, who is a member of the firm of C. W. Brega, called the boys to order, and, a ring having been formed, delivered himself of a neat speech in honor of Capt. John Prindiville and "home rule." As he finished his peroration he drew from the recesses of his seersucker a gigantic blackthorn shillelah that would have knocked out the club of Hercules in a second, and, flourishing it aloft amid an indescribable chorus of howls and cheers, presented it to the patriotic Captain to wield for the liberation of his native soil. The Captain, who was deeply touched with the honor, grasped the growth of the Green Isle and, twirling it around with the same ease with which in youth he used to handle his shillelah at Donnybrook Fair, swore eternal hatred to the Saxon oppressor, and solomnly engaged to use the cudgel over the Lord-Lieutenant's shins when he sails in the Wasp for the bombardment of Dublin Castle. The shillelah, which can be seen at the Captain's office in the Royal Insurance Building, bears the significant inscription, "Home-Rule Persuader."

THE CROSS-TOWN RAILWAY.

West Side Property-Owners Who Are in Favor of the Scheme.

There was another meeting of property-holders last night at Curran Hall, on Blue Island avenue, near Fourteenth street, to further consider the project of the Cross-Town Railroad. John J. Curran was in the chair, and in opening the meeting said that of the feasibility of operating the road there could be no serious doubt. Residents along its proposed route were heartily in favor of it. With the proper energy and spirit there would be no more trouble in building it than in putting up a house. Others spoke in favor of pushing the project, and then the following were appointed a committee to consider and determine upon the best route for the road: J. B. Ryan, Richard Dooley, George P. Bunker, Nicholas Simon, James A. Taylor, P. C. Herrighty, and R. L. Martin. After a brief consultation the committee suggested that the line of the road be as follows: From the river along Taylor street to California avenue; south to Twenty-second street; east on Twenty-second to Ashland avenue; north to Fourteenth street; east to Union street; south to Twelfth; east to Desplaines; and north to Taylor street. The committee said that it was their intention to look over the entire field today, and would bring in a complete and definit report at the meeting to be held next Friday night. The purpose is to cross the river at Taylor street and then run south on Dearborn to Twenty-second street and State. It is thought there will be not much difficulty in securing a bridge and viaduct at Taylor street, and it is expected that the city will pay one-half the cost of building the bridge and viaduct, and the railroad company one-fourth the expense of the latter structure. The length of the road as at present contemplated will be about eight miles, and it is estimated that the track can be laid for about $5,000 a mile. Mr. Curran said the people along Paulina street were anxious for a line along that street to Milwaukee avenue, and the proposition met with favor. The line is to be known as "The Cross-Town Passenger Railway of Chicago." About $15,000 worth of stock was subscribed for last night, which makes the amount already subscribed over $35,000.

GETTING READY TO DEPART.

Members of the Militia Regiments Preparing to Leave for Springfield This Morning.

All day yesterday and last evening the armories of the different militia organizations were scenes of more than usual activity. Men were coming and going, making the last preparations for their departure today to the annual encampment of the First Brigade, at Camp Lincoln, near Springfield.

The First Infantry has had sixteen men under Lieut. Bell on the camp ground since Monday morning, and all the tents and regimental baggage, except the Gatling gun, have been forwarded. The regiment, about 400 strong, will leave this morning at 7 o'clock by a special train over the Chicago & Alton Road. The Gatling-gun squad goes with them.

The Second Infantry also has a detail in camp already, and they will leave the Chicago & Alton depot at 9:30 with about 350 men. The Chicago Zouaves, known as Company E, Fourth Regiment, will go with them from here, and they will take up Companies A, B, C, D, F, and G of the same organization along the road.

The men of Battery D have been ordered to meet at their armory at 6 o'clock this morning, and they will leave by special train over the Illinois Central Road as soon as they can load their guns and horses. They will take fifty horses, four field-pieces, and a Gatling gun with them. The train will be made up of four horse-cars, a box-car, four flats, and a coach. It is thought that sixty men will turn out for the encampment. A detail from the battery under command of Sergt. D. M. Warren left last night to prepare the camp.

The First Cavalry will assemble at 8 o'clock and march to the Illinois Central Depot at once, with the intention of getting out of the city at 9. The troops from Elgin and Rockford will join the cavalry here early in the morning, and the remainder of the Fourth Regiment will meet the train at the Indiana, Bloomington & Western junction below Kankakee.

Brig.-Gen. Fitz-Simons and staff left the city last night at 11:30, taking the regular Chicago & Alton train for Springfield. Horses for all field and staff officers of all the commands will be supplied at Springfield, and the troops will carry nothing with them but their regular marching equipment and the company baggage.

THE TEACHERS' CONVENTION.

It Concludes at Topeka, Kas., by the Presentation of Interesting Papers and the Election of Officers.

TOPEKA, Kas., July 16.—[Special.]—Today's session of the National Educational Association was largely devoted to the subject of race education in the United States. Papers were read with special relation to the education of the Chinese, Indians, and Mexicans by the Rev. S. L. Baldwin, late missionary to China, Robert L. Owen, Secretary of the Board of Education of the Indian Territory, and W. H. Ashley, Principal of the Las Vegas Academy. The night session, which concluded the labors of the convention, was given up to reports of committees and brief speeches on general educational topics and results of the present meeting. The different departments of the National Association elected officers as follows:

Department of Industrial Education—President, J. M. Ordway of Louisiana; Vice-President, A. Wickersham of Indiana; Secretary, J. D. Walters of Kansas.

Department of Art—President, Walter S. Perry of Worcester, Mass.; Vice-President, Mrs. E. F. Dimock of Chicago; Secretary, Mrs. L. F. Pickens of Emporia, Kas.

Kindergarten and Elementary Department—President, Mr. W. H. Bartholomew of Kentucky; Vice-President, Miss Elizabeth Baumgartner of Illinois; Secretary, Miss Sutherland of Ohio.

Department of Normal Schools—President, A. R. Taylor, Kansas State Normal, Emporia, Kas.; Vice-President, Prof. James H. House, Courtland, N. Y.; Secretary, Miss Mary Nicholson, Indianapolis, Ind.

Something New at Last.

New Haven *News:* When a man bores you, don't say "You make me tired," but observe politely, "I'd give anything for a chair."

TO CHECK EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

The New Extradition Treaty to Include Embezzlers and Criminals Who Commit Larceny and Dynamite Outrages.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.—[Special.]—An extradition treaty between the United States and Great Britain was signed in London June 25 and sent to the Senate July 8, with a message advising its ratification. There can be no doubt that it will be favorably reported to and ratified by the Senate without material opposition. It continues in force the provisions of Article 10 of the Treaty of 1842, which deals entirely with the question of extradition of criminals and includes among crimes made extraditable, murder, assault with intent to commit murder, piracy, arson, robbery, forgery, and utterance of forged paper. To these crimes the new treaty adds four others: Manslaughter, burglary, embezzlement, or larceny involving the amount of $50 or upward, and, finally, malicious destruction of property which endangers the life of others and which in either country is made a felony by law. This last provision is meant to cover crimes of which dynamiters and Socialists have been guilty. The treaty specifically exempts from extradition persons who have been convicted of merely political offenses. Upon this point its provisions are believed to admit of no possible misinterpretation. It is specially provided that in no manner shall the treaty be considered as retroactive in its scope. This will be glad tidings to bank Presidents, cashiers, and Aldermen who have made Canada their home for the last few years.

From the accompanying correspondence it appears that this treaty, if ratified, will be followed soon by a more comprehensive one. In this respect the present treaty is regarded as a temporary measure only, designed to check to some extent emigration to Canada, and the irregularities of Socialists and dynamiters.

OBITUARY.

The Post-Office Fight at Hamburg, Ia., Ended by the Death of George Wise.

HAMBURG, Ia., July 16.—[Special.]—George Wise, Postmaster at this place, died at 5:30 p. m. today, of inflammation of the bowels, after an illness of five days. He was conscious and of good spirits a short time before he died, but was taken with a violent spell of vomiting and expired a few moments thereafter. The remains will be taken to Canton, Ia., for interment.

[The deceased was appointed Postmaster at Hamburg on charges preferred by him against H. C. Coolbaugh, the former Postmaster, but the Senate, after investigation, refused to confirm him on account of there being no grounds for the charges. His non-confirmation, together with financial troubles caused by the embezzlement of his clerk and a loss by robbery amounting to $700 in all, is said to have worried him a great deal. He has also been subjected to violent personal attacks by the Hamburg *News*, a Democratic paper of which he was formerly the editor. He recently sold out to the present owner, who has persistently assailed the deceased in his paper.]

Col. Junius B. Wheeler.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 16.—Col. Junius B. Wheeler, formerly a professor at the West Point Military Academy, died at Lenoir yesterday.

THE WEATHER.

Indications for Today—Atmospheric Conditions Yesterday.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17—1 a. m.—Indications: For Indiana and Illinois, generally fair weather, stationary temperature, variable winds.

For Minnesota and Eastern Dakota, slightly warmer weather, variable winds, generally southerly.

For Iowa, slightly cooler, generally fair weather, variable winds.

For Michigan and Wisconsin, light local rains, followed by fair weather, stationary temperature, variable winds, generally northerly.

The following were the general observations throughout the country yesterday, taken at the same moment of time at all the stations named, being 10 p. m. Chicago time:

Place of observation.	Hight of barometer	Thermometer	Direction of wind	State of weather	Rain fall last 8 hours
New York	29.90	70	S.	Cloudy	
Washington	29.91	66	N. W.	Clear	
New Orleans, La.	29.87	78	E.	Clear	
Cincinnati, O.	29.86	70	Calm.	Clear	
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.86	68	S.	Clear	
Oswego, N. Y.	29.85	61	S.	Clear	
Rochester, N. Y.	29.85	64	S. W.	Clear	
Erie, Pa.	29.87	67	S. W.	Clear	
Cleveland, O.	29.84	68	S. E.	Cloudy	
Sandusky, O.	29.89	72	S. W.	Smoky	
Toledo, O.	29.90	73	W.	Clear	
Detroit, Mich.	29.86	74	S.	Clear	
Alpena, Mich.	29.86	66	W.	Cloudy	
Escanaba, Mich.	30.00	57	N.	Cloudy	
Grand Haven, Mich.	29.87	69	N. W.	Clear	
Mackinaw City, Mich.	29.90	61	N. W.	Thr'n'g	
Marquette, Mich.	30.06	54	N.	Cloudy	
Port Huron, Mich.	29.85	71	S.	Cloudy	
Chicago, Ill.	29.90	77	S. E.	Fair	
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.95	61	N. E.	Fair	.35
Duluth, Minn.	30.08	58	N. E.	Cloudy	
St. Paul, Minn.	29.99	70	N.	Fair	
La Crosse, Wis.	29.89	75	N.	Clear	
Davenport, Ia.	29.93	77	N. W.	Clear	
Des Moines, Ia.	29.95	74	Calm.	Clear	
Keokuk, Ia.	29.91	78	S.	Clear	
Cairo, Ill.	29.97	74	Calm.	Hazy	
Springfield, Ill.	29.93	78	S. W.	Clear	
St. Louis, Mo.	29.94	80	S. E.	Clear	
Lamar, Mo.	29.90	78	E.	Fair	
Leavenworth, Kas.	29.89	77	E.	Clear	
Omaha, Neb.	29.97	70	Calm.	Clear	
Huron, Dak.	29.92	77	S. E.	Cloudy	
Yankton, Dak.	29.94	77	S.	Clear	
Moorhead, Minn.	30.00	66	N. E.	Hazy	
St. Vincent, Minn.	30.07	64	Calm.	Hazy	
Bismarck, Dak.	29.94	75	S. E.	Clear	
Fort Buford, Dak.	29.87	81	S. E.	Cloudy	
Helena, Mont.					
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.81	73	S.	Cloudy	
Denver, Colo.	29.83	73	S.	Cloudy	*
Dodge City, Kas.	29.84	76	S.	Clear	
El Paso, Tex.	29.74	87	Calm.	Clear	
Salt Lake City, Utah	29.78	83	E.	Cloudy	*
Fort Garry	30.08	62	N. E.	Fair	
Medicine Hat	29.61	89	Calm.	Hazy	

*Too small to measure.

Ocean Steamship Movements.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Arrived, the City of Richmond, from Liverpool, and the Moravia, from Hamburg.

LONDON, July 16.—Arrived, the Helvetia, from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, July 16.—Arrived, the Adriatic, from New York.

Buying Up Wisconsin Pine Lands.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., July 16.—[Special.]—Papers were drawn this afternoon for the transfer by local lumbermen to Frederick Weyerhauser of the pine lands on the West Fork of the Chippewa for a consideration of $74,000. The tract comprises about 24,000,000 feet of standing pine. It is thought Weyerhauser is buying for the Mississippi River Logging Company which is taking rapidly all the pine lands in this region which can be found in the market by industrious land-hunters. Weyerhauser has just purchased $70,000 worth of pine land from H. C. Putnam of this city and more heavy deals are being figured.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Summer Complaint.

There is a stage of this malady—both in children and adults—when the successful issue depends less on medicines than on assimilable food. Thousands of children perish every summer from starvation. "Nothing will stay on his stomach," says the nurse. "I have done all I can for your child," says the doctor. In precisely such circumstances I have ordered kumyss, and an experience of four years justifies the praise I bestow upon it. Fresh young kumyss given little by little, in gradually increasing quantities, and at very frequent intervals, I have known to be retained and assimilated, the vomiting arrested, the appetite and strength return as by magic. In low and exhausted conditions, where the stomach refuses its office—yet nutriment must be had—there is nothing like kumyss. .... M. D.

Only retail depot for Arend's Kumyss, Madison-st., corner Fifth-av.

Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.

When she was a Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Ten Drops of Angostura Bitters impart a delicious flavor to all cold drinks and prevent all summer diseases. Try it and you will never be without it, but be sure to get the world-renowned Angostura, manufactured only by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

Cleanliness and purity make Parker's Hair Balsam the favorite color restorative.

To regain your health use Parker's Tonic.

The Germicide, 305 Wabash avenue, prevents sewer-gas, bad odors, and sickness.

CELLULOID COLLARS AND CUFFS.—Beauty, Neatness, and Economy. Require no laundrying. Retain shape and finish through months of wear in any climate. Illustrated Fashion Plates of new styles and prices by mail on application.

BARNES & CO.,
56 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

"PARDEE"
NERVE FOOD

Restores the exhausted system and removes at once the fatigue from physical and mental overwork. It is a REAL FOOD for the nerves and overworked brain. It is a delicious drink, and can be used freely by both old and young with beneficial results. It contains no alcoholic stimulants, poison, or medicine to injure the system. It strengthens the entire system, and supplies the requisite nutriment for the starved and inactive nerves that cannot be obtained from ordinary food. Its effect is instantaneous, pleasant, and lasting. It cures Nervous Headache, and produces sweet and healthy sleep. It destroys the appetite for strong drink, and is a splendid antidote for the opium and morphine habit.

FULL QUART BOTTLES ONLY 50 CENTS.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DR. PARDEE'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY has a world-wide reputation, and will cure when all others fail. Ask for it, and TRY IT. Price, $1.00 per bottle.

ITCHING
Skin Diseases Instantly Relieved by Cuticura.

TREATMENT—A warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure. This repeated daily, with two or three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier, to keep the blood cool, the perspiration pure and unirritating, the bowels open, the liver and kidneys active, will speedily cure Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Lichen, Pruritus, Scall-Head, Dandruff, and every species of Itching, Scaly, and Pimply Humors of the Scalp and Skin, when the best physicians and remedies fail.

ECZEMA ON A CHILD.

Your most valuable CUTICURA REMEDIES have done my child so much good that I feel like saying this for the benefit of those who are troubled with skin disease. My little girl was troubled with Eczema, and I tried several doctors and medicines, but did not do her any good until I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which speedily cured her, for which I owe you many thanks and many nights of rest.
ANTON BOSSMIER, Edinburgh, Ind.

TETTER OF THE SCALP.

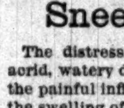
I was almost perfectly bald, caused by Tetter of the top of the scalp. I used your CUTICURA REMEDIES about six weeks, and they cured my scalp perfectly, and now my hair is coming back as thick as it ever was.
J. P. CHOICE, Whitesboro', Texas.

COVERED WITH BLOTCHES.

I want to tell you that your CUTICURA RESOLVENT is magnificent. About three months ago my face was covered with Blotches, and after using three bottles of RESOLVENT, I was perfectly cured.
FREDERICK MAITRE,
23 St. Charles-st., New Orleans, La.

Sold everywhere. Price: Cuticura, 50 cts.; Soap, 25 cts.; Resolvent, $1.00. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

PIMPLES, Blackheads, Skin Blemishes, and Baby Humors, use Cuticura Soap.



KIDNEY PAINS

And that weary, lifeless, all gone sensation ever present with those of inflamed kidneys, weak back and loins, aching hips and sides, overworked or worn out by disease, debility or dissipation, are relieved in one minute and speedily cured by the Cuticura-Anti-Pain Plaster, a new, original, elegant, and infallible antidote to pain and inflammation. At all druggists, 25c.; five for $1.00; or of Potter Drug Co., Boston.

Sneezing Catarrh.

The distressing sneeze, sneeze, sneeze, the acrid, watery discharges from the eyes and nose, the painful inflammation extending to the throat, the swelling of the mucous lining, causing choking sensations, cough, ringing noises in the head and splitting headaches,—how familiar these symptoms are to thousands who suffer periodically from head colds or influenza, and who live in ignorance of the fact that a single application of Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh will afford instantaneous relief.

But this treatment in cases of simple Catarrh gives but a faint idea of what this remedy will do in the chronic forms, where the breathing is obstructed by choking, putrid mucous accumulations, the hearing affected, smell and taste gone, throat ulcerated and hacking cough gradually fastening itself upon the debilitated system. Then it is that the marvelous curative power of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE manifests itself in instantaneous and grateful relief. Cure begins from the first application. It is rapid, radical, permanent, economical, safe.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE consists of one bottle of the RADICAL CURE, one box CATARRHAL SOLVENT, and an IMPROVED INHALER; price, $1.
POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.

ACHING BACKS,

Weak Backs, Pain, Weakness and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Shooting Pains through the Loins, Hip and Side Pains, Lack of Strength and Activity RELIEVED IN ONE MINUTE and speedily cured by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, a new, original, elegant, and infallible antidote to pain and inflammation. At Druggists, 25c.; five for $1.00; or postage free of POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

The "Erie Express."

The lines of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railway and branches, including the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railway and connections, are now operated by the "Erie Express." This Company has superseded the "United States Express Co." in the territory reached by the above-named Railways, and will afford to the shipping public SUPERIOR SERVICE in receiving, forwarding, and delivering Express goods, parcels, money packages, valuables, etc., between all stations on the "Erie" system, and to all parts of the United States.

A SPECIAL FAST TRAIN CARRYING EXPRESS GOODS ONLY, leaves New York at 8 p. m., running through without transfer or breaking bulk, and reaching Chicago the NEXT EVENING, thereby insuring prompt and early delivery.

Order goods shipped from New York and the East via "Erie Express."

RATES, CALL CARDS, RECEIPT BOOKS, and information furnished on application.

☞ Office, 140 & 142 Monroe-st.
WM. W. CHANDLER, JR., Gen. Agent.

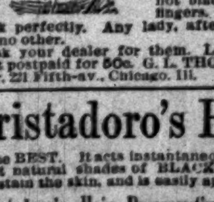
WOOD MANTELS IN STOCK AND MADE TO ORDER.
COMMON-SENSE AND PEERLESS GRATES.

TILE FLOORS

LAID IN ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY AT COMPETING PRICES. SEND FOR ESTIMATES.

CHAS. L. PAGE, CHICAGO.
337 Wabash-av.

THE IDEAL HAIR CURLER.



A NEW DEVICE for Curling the Hair. Bound to supersede all the old methods, for the following reasons: 1st. The hair is wound around the outside shell while cold, avoiding any danger of burning the hands. 2d. It will not scorch the hair. 3d. The heated iron not being brought in direct contact with the hair, it will not black the hair, face, or fingers. 4th. It does the work perfectly. Any lady, after a single trial, will use no other.

Ask your dealer for them. Lady agents wanted. Sent postpaid for 50c. G. L. THOMPSON, Manufacturer, 221 Fifth-av., Chicago, Ill.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye

Is the BEST. It acts instantaneously, producing the most natural shades of BLACK or BROWN; does not stain the skin, and is easily applied. Price $1.

Cristadoro's Hair Preservative and Beautifier

the best Dressing for the hair. Try it. Price $1.
J. CRISTADORO, 95 WILLIAM-ST., New York.
Interesting pamphlets sent free.

PUTNAM CLOTHING HOUSE

Only One Day More

TODAY.

All our $5.00, $6.00, and $8.00

Short Pant Suits

Ages 4 to 14, indigo, blue serge, blue Middlesex flannel, nobby checked cassimere, fine light fancy cassimere, dark mixed cassimere, made up with belts, corded and plaited, best styles,

Choice, $3.88

ALL OUR

BIG BOYS' SUITS

Ages 12 to 17; worth $8.00 to $10.00; Sawyer cassimere, light colored and Scotch mixtures, all

For $4.88.

These are prices for One Day Only, before moving into our New Boys' Department.

Putnam Clothing House

131 & 133 Clark-st., 117 Madison-st.

VISIT OUR NEW

House Furnishing Department

Just Opened in Basement.

LARGEST STOCK AND LOWEST PRICES IN CHICAGO.

Mason's Porcelain-Lined Fruit Jars.

PINTS, 79c Per Doz.		By the 6 Doz. Package, $4.50.
QUARTS, 93c Per Doz.		By the 6 Doz. Package, $7.00.
½ GALLON, $1.29 Per Doz.		By the 6 Doz. Package, $7.00.

A. S. Gage and Company,

Wabash-av. and Adams-st.
(N. E. Corner.)

Imported Beer!

Kaiser, Pilsen, Liebotschaner, Munich, Culmbach, Erlanger, Ale, and Porter.

FAMILY TRADE SOLICITED.

FRED. HOLLENDER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
38 La Salle-st. 38
Telephone No. 708.

ICE!

PURE CRYSTAL LAKE ICE.

For sale in car or train lots.
C. S. DOLE, Crystal Lake, Ill., or
J. H. DOLE & CO.,
19 and 20 Mallers Building, Chicago.

MISSOURI RIVER RATES.

They Are to Be Restored On and After the 20th Inst.

An Agreement, Also, that They Are to Be Maintained, and the Managers' Compact Covering Commissions Adhered To—East-Bound Freight Percentages from Chicago—The New Agreement of the Western and Northwestern Roads—The Latest Trunk-Line Pool Scandal.

The Chicago, St. Louis, and Missouri River Passenger Association held a meeting yesterday at the office of Arbitrator Wilson to consider what action was necessary, in view of the notices of withdrawal given by the Hannibal & St. Joe and Chicago & Alton, to prevent a demoralization of passenger rates between Chicago or St. Louis and St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, and Kansas City. After some discussion the conclusion was reached that the best that could be done would be to allow the present association to go out of existence July 20, and that from that date the roads in the association work under a similar agreement as adopted by the Council Bluffs and St. Paul roads Thursday.

Thereupon the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That rates be restored on and after July 20 to the rates in effect May 1 between Chicago and St. Louis, between St. Louis and Missouri River points, and between Chicago and Missouri River points, including Council Bluffs and Omaha and all points north, and between all Missouri River points and Minneapolis and St. Paul, and that such rates be absolutely maintained; that the managers' agreement of March 1 covering commissions shall be reinstated and in force from above date to Sept. 15, 1886, on or before which date it is agreed that there be formed a money pool covering this and all other competitive passenger business, and that the lines parties thereto, in case of the adoption of this resolution, each agree with the other on honor to carry out its terms in good faith to the date agreed—namely: Sept. 15, 1886; that the Chairman appoint a committee consisting of one member from each line which shall prepare so far as practicable the details necessary in the way of the perfection of a plan for pooling through and competitive business to the Southwest and other competitive points that we are all interested in.

The Chairman appointed as such committee Messrs. C. H. Chappell, Chicago & Alton; T. J. Potter, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; R. R. Cable, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; J. F. Barnard, Hannibal & St. Joe and Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs; H. M. Hoxie, Missouri Pacific; A. A. Talmage, Wabash; E. T. Jeffery, Illinois Central; E. F. Leonard, Toledo, Peoria & Western; E. L. Dudley, Central Iowa; C. E. Henderson, Indiana, Bloomington & Western; and H. L. Morrill, St. Louis & San Francisco.

On motion of Mr. St. John it was resolved that the association known as the Chicago, St. Louis, and Missouri River Passenger Association be dissolved from and after July 20, 1886, and that Mr. E. P. Wilson be elected Commissioner of the new Southwestern agreement to carry out its terms between July 20 and Sept. 15.

It was decided that a meeting of the General Passenger Agents of the Northwestern, Western, and Southwestern Passenger Associations be held at Commissioner Wilson's office in the Lakeside Building Monday, July 19, 1886, to arrange details for carrying out the new agreements.

East-Bound Freight Percentages from Chicago.

Arbitrators J. C. McMullin, R. R. Cable, and T. J. Potter having decided not to rearbitrate the percentages fixed by them for the roads forming the Chicago East-Bound Pool the new percentages, both on dead freight and live-stock business, will be put into effect at once. The new percentages are as follows:

ROADS.	DEAD FR'GHT. Old.	DEAD FR'GHT. New.	LIVE STOCK & DRES'D BEEF. Old.	LIVE STOCK & DRES'D BEEF. New.
Chi. & G. Trunk	14.37	14.81	22.48	23.20
Michigan Central	22.10	20.78	18.90	21.40
Lake Shore	17.68	17.50	25.11	22.00
Fort Wayne	20.44	20.73	12.40	14.40
Pan-Handle	9.50	10.23	7.12	6.00
Baltimore & Ohio	7.29	8.00	5.15	5.00
Nickel-Plate	8.62	8.00	9.65	8.00
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The New Western and Northwestern Agreement.

There is a wide difference of opinion among railroad people regarding the temporary agreement made Thursday for the maintenance of Western and Northwestern passenger and freight rates. A majority of the railroad men think that rates will be well maintained until Sept. 15, when a permanent agreement for pooling gross earnings is to be made. Others do not think that the rates can be maintained any great length of time under the agreement made, as there are no penalties provided for the cutting of rates, and it has been frequently demonstrated that roads could not be relied upon to maintain rates "upon honor." Much depends, of course, upon the action taken by the committee of managers between now and Sept. 1. That committee is to prepare a detailed plan for a gross money pool including all business, both freight and passenger, between Chicago and St. Paul and Council Bluffs, and also other business competitive between the parties not already included in a money pool. The contemplated agreement is virtually the scheme proposed in the first place by President Cable of the Rock Island, and it is generally admitted that it is the only plan by which permanent peace between the Western and Northwestern roads can be secured. The temporary agreement makes no provision for the settlement of the old complications, and the disposition of these questions will give the committees considerable trouble. The committees which are to settle the old complications and prepare a plan for a gross money pool are constituted as follows: Western business—T. J. Potter, J. F. Barnard, F. B. Clarke, R. R. Cable, J. F. Tucker, James Smith, H. C. Wicker, H. M. Hoxie, T. L. Kimball. Northwestern business—J. F. Tucker, E. T. Jeffery, T. M. Finney, F. B. Clarke, R. R. Cable, and E. L. Dudley. Vice-President Marvin Hughitt of the Chicago & Northwestern is Chairman of both committees.

Trunk-Line Pool Difficulties.

New York, July 16.—[Special.]—The trunk-line pool is in a bad way according to the statements of insiders high in authority. The Erie Road is the disturber. It leaks out that the other lines are desperately mad over a discovery that the line has been getting the best of them. It has been doing business by way of the lakes at rates that, when discovered, astonished its associates in the pool. Where her recent big traffic has come from has been a very perplexing question, but no satisfactory answer has been obtainable until now comes this explanation of her cutting rates by using cheap lake transportation beyond Buffalo. And while the roads this side of Buffalo have been badly hurt by losing business to Erie the lines west of Buffalo have come in for heavy losses through the building up of water transportation rivals. "All in all," says the authority who has whispered this story, "the trunk line pool has not been so excited and so close to going all to pieces before. Open cuts in rates would not have a more demoralizing effect than this quiet discovery of the Erie's tactics. There are going to be fireworks before long."

Concerning the new peace which seems to have been patched up out West among the Granger railroads a Wall street man summed up the situation in this way: "The Granger Presidents have gone to watering places to keep cool; the Superintendents stay at home to raise a breeze by cutting rates on the sly, and the stockholders—the stockholders, they will all be shivering before August gets here." Dispatches from the West today pooh-poohed the idea that the Granger peace was in good faith.

Reorganizing the Colorado-Utah Association.

A meeting of the representatives of the roads comprising the Colorado-Utah Railroad Association west of the Missouri River held a meeting yesterday at the Grand Pacific Hotel to take action regarding the continuance of the association, made necessary by the notice of withdrawal given some time ago by the Burlington & Missouri River. The Burlington's notice of withdrawal is due to the fact that under the existing agreement it is unable to compete on sugar, canned goods, or other articles to Colorado points. The Central Pacific not being in the pool can make whatever rates it chooses on sugar, canned goods, and other articles on which there is competition between the Pacific coast and the East, and consequently the Burlington & Missouri River, which is the only line in the association that does not extend beyond Denver, has to put all its business in the pool, while the Union Pacific and Denver & Rio Grande could take sugar, canned goods, etc., from the Central Pacific for Colorado points without accounting for the same to the pool. In order to give the Eastern shippers of sugar and manufacturers of canned goods, etc., an opportunity to compete against the competition from the Pacific coast, the Burlington demanded at yesterday's meeting that the articles above named be eliminated from the pool. After a long and animated discussion it was found that it was impossible to carry out the pool any longer as now organized, and it was therefore decided to terminate the existence of the present pool and form a new agreement both on freight and passenger business. Committees were appointed to prepare new agreements. The committees submitted their reports to the meeting late in the evening and they will be acted upon this morning.

A New Railroad Construction Company.

Springfield, Ill., July 16.—The Secretary of State today licensed the incorporation of the Pana & Roodhouse Construction Company, to construct and equip railroads; capital stock, $100,000: James C. Essick, T. A. Rosebrough, and D. A. Gilbert, incorporators.

General Notes.

General Manager G. B. Sherman of the Red, White, and Midland fast freight lines gives notice that the next regular monthly meetings for auditing accounts of those lines will be held at the Cataract House, Niagara Falls, N. Y., July 28.

Vancouver is generally referred to in the papers as the Pacific coast terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. This is incorrect; the present Pacific coast terminus of the Canadian Pacific is at Port Moody, fifteen miles south of Vancouver.

Mr. F. H. Kingsbury having resigned the Chairmanship of the East-Bound Classification Committee, Mr. R. M. Fraser has been appointed Chairman of that committee. The Classification Committee now consists of the following members: R. M. Fraser, D. T. McCabe, A. Mackay, C. L. Cole, C. E. Gill, W. S. Weed, John Porteous, J. T. R. McKay, G. G. Cochran, H. W. Hibbard, R. W. Geiger, Edgar Hill, M. Knight, and G. B. Spriggs.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad calls attention to the new service of refrigerator cars put on July 13, between Kansas City and points on its line in Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas. These cars leave Kansas City Tuesdays for all points on the main line to and including El Paso, Tex.; leave Newton Wednesdays for points South to Arkansas City; leave Rincon, N. M., Fridays and Saturdays for Deming, N. M. Returning, leave El Paso Saturdays, Arkansas City Tuesdays, and Deming Fridays and Saturdays. Close connection is made at Kansas City with refrigerator cars to and from Chicago.

DRIVEN OFF BY ARMED MEN.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway in Trouble Over the Entrance to Their New Milwaukee Depot—An Armed Force Guarding Certain Property at the Rifle's Point.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 16.—[Special.]—Quite a commotion was created in the city this morning by the circulation of a report that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company had, at the point of the bayonet, been brought to a halt in its advance with tracks to the new and magnificent passenger depot in course of erection on the West Side. Work on this structure has progressed at a rapid pace, and it was recently announced that trains would arrive and depart therefrom by the 15th of next month. It was supposed that every foot of the right of way necessary to bring the tracks into this new passenger station had been acquired, so that this morning's announcement of guns and bayonets being brought into use to prevent this track laying would naturally create a sensation. An investigation of the matter shows that the guns are there, in the hands of desperate men, who have been instructed to shoot the first intruder. Among other bits of property condemned by the railway company and appraised by the commissioners was fifty feet off a lot in Block 11, in the rear of Suelflohn & Seefeld's carriage hardware establishment, Nos. 75 and 77 West Water street. From the records it appeared that this property belonged to Gustav A. Seefeld, member of the firm of Suelflohn & Seefeld. At the meeting of the Commissioners he was present, and allowed the Commissioners to understand that no other person than he was interested in this property. It was appraised as belonging to him, the commission allowing him $2,700 for the land and improvements thereon, and an additional amount of $550 as damages to adjoining property. This award was filed in court Aug. 15, and Oct. 12, according to the provisions of law, the railway company paid to the court the amount of these two awards, $3,250. Nothing further was thought of the matter until about a week ago, when Seefeld caused the word to be passed to the railway officials that the property in question, at the time of the appraisal, was held by lease by the firm of Suelflohn & Seefeld, and that before the railway company could secure possession it would be necessary for the company to take condemnation proceedings and have an appraisal of damages made to the firm. Notice of warning to all persons to keep off the property has been posted and the armed guard placed on duty to shoot any and all trespassers. The guards appeared quite ready to carry out their part of the program upon the appearance of track-layers there last night, and would undoubtedly have "shot to kill" had not the gang boss called off his men. Suelflohn & Seefeld's lease of the lot runs until Nov. 1, they paying Gustav Seefeld an annual rental of $125. For the desired fifty feet of the lot they offered the railway company a relinquishment of the lease for $2,000, but have now reduced this amount one-half. Rather than resort to the courts General-Solicitor Cary offered to pay the firm $500, at the same time explaining that they had no right whatever upon which to hold the property, the offer being made for the sole purpose of avoiding further annoyance or delay. It being refused, however, Mr. Cary this afternoon resorted to law, under a provision of the statutes whereby a railway company, in case of such a resistance, may apply for a writ of assistance to put it into possession of the contested property. Application of this kind was made to Judge Hamilton of the Circuit Court, and it is quite probable that the muskets and guards will soon be removed and the railway company put into possession. It has also been reported that a number of property-owners along the new railway have been unable to get the money awarded them by the commissioners for such parcels of real estate as the railway company has taken. In every case but one the railway company has paid over to the court the amount awarded the different property-owners, subject to the order of the latter. The case in exception is that of John Esch, in which the company appealed from the award, and in that instance it was only necessary for Esch, in order that he receive his money, to give bond that he would pay back any part of the sum which the court might decide should be returned. In no other case was an appeal taken by the railroad company.

To Attend Albany's Bicentennial.

Albany, N. Y., July 16.—[Special.]—Gov. Hill received a telegram from Washington this evening announcing that President Cleveland and Secretaries Bayard and Whitney intended to come to Albany bicentennial day, next Thursday. They will arrive in the morning, participate in the military parade, literary exercises, visit the loan exhibition, and attend the municipal and Fort Orange Club receptions. If they remain over night they will be the guests of Gov. Hill at the Executive Mansion. Secretary Manning, who is in town, will also be of the distinguished party.

Iowa's Mineral Riches.

Des Moines, Ia., July 16.—[Special.]—State Mine-Inspector Smith returned today from an inspecting tour in Northern Iowa. He reported the discovery in many of the river counties from Jackson north of a large number of valuable lead and zinc mines. He reported that those who were working them paid little regard to the State laws for the protection of employés, and bad ventilation and dangerous contrivances were the result. The inspector has written to the owners of all the mines, and an attempt will be made to thoroughly enforce the mining laws.

Southern Illinois Soldiers' Association.

Centralia, Ill., July 16.—[Special.]—The Executive Committee of the Southern Illinois Soldiers' Association met here tonight and selected Cairo as the place for holding the next reunion. The time set is the three last days of September and the first day of October. The best of feeling prevailed, and the selection of Cairo meets a general and hearty approval.

A Detroit Alderman Acquitted of Bribery.

Detroit, Mich., July 16.—The trial of Thomas Manning, ex-Alderman, for bribery resulted this evening in a verdict of "not guilty." Manning was charged with offering Councilman Raynor $1,000 for his vote in favor of the Brush Electric Light Company when a contract for lighting the city was under consideration two years ago.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Anglo-American Premium Notes in the Hands of Brokers.

Vessel-Owners Who Accepted Policies from the Company May Have to Pay the Premiums—The New Barge Hawgood—Carriers Get an Advance in Grain Freights—An Immense Cargo of Cedar—The Barge Sunshine Narrowly Escapes Going to the Bottom.

Some Chicago vessel-owners were considerably excited yesterday over a report that the managers of the defunct Anglo-American Insurance Company disposed of a large number of their outstanding premium notes before the company suspended business. Where this rumor sprang from no one seemed to know, but whether authentic or not it succeeded in stirring up quite a sensation. Something like 100 Chicago vessels were insured in that company last spring, and risks were taken by its Chicago representatives on almost as many more vessels that are owned at Milwaukee, Cleveland, Detroit, and other ports. When the policies were delivered the persons accepting them gave their notes for the full amount of the premiums, payable at the close of the season, or whenever the policies expired. The face value of these notes is from $150 to $800 each. Some of the notes are yet in the hands of the agents, who hold them as security for their commissions. Most of the notes, however, were sent to the home office of the company at Washington, and it is said that the managers of the company hypothecated them with Eastern brokers. If this is true the parties holding the notes will soon be wanting their money, and there does not seem to be any chance for avoiding payment. The fact that the company is insolvent and cannot or will not pay what it owes, or that the persons giving their notes did not receive the value of their premiums, will hardly enable them to escape. The courts have already decided this question. Several years ago a crowd of sharpers representing themselves as agents for patent mowing-machines raided the country and fraudulently obtained from farmers promissory notes to the aggregate value of many thousands of dollars. The farmers were compelled to pay, although some of them were financially ruined by the transaction. The only loophole by which some vessel-owners may crawl out is the recent decision of the United States courts to the effect that a note given for the payment of insurance premiums is not a lien on vessel property.

The New Barge Hawgood.

The new four-masted tow-barge H. A. Hawgood, recently built at Bay City at a cost of $60,000, is in port for the first time. In appearance she closely resembles the Polynesia. Capt. George Jewell, who has commanded a tug on Chicago River for twenty-three years, says the Hawgood is the finest barge he ever towed. Her dimensions were given at the time she was launched. One important feature was omitted, and that is the fact that she is fitted out with steam. The steam does not furnish propelling power, but it saves a vast amount of manual labor in working the ship. There is a small donkey engine and an upright boiler. The sails and anchors are hoisted by steam, and the engine can also be utilized in pumping out the vessel whenever there is an accumulation of bilge water or in the event of the vessel springing a leak. It also enables the Captain to handle his vessel with a much smaller crew than would otherwise be required. Mr. Hawgood, her managing owner, came up with the barge.

Freights and Charters.

There was very little tonnage seeking grain cargoes for Buffalo. Carriers took advantage of this fact to force rates up a notch. One vessel was placed for that port at 2¼ cents. Believing there would be freer offerings today shippers declined making charters at the advanced rates asked. They were, however, willing to take steam craft, but there were none ready to load. The rate to Kingston declined to 4½ cents on corn. Charters were made for Ogdensburg at 5¼ cents on corn. Georgian Bay rates were steady at 1¾ cents. Several small vessels that were on the market for Georgian Bay and Lake Ontario ports were not placed. The following engagements were reported:

	No. bu.
To Buffalo—	
Schr D. G. Fort, corn	24,000
To Erie—	
Prop Wissahickon, wheat and corn	44,000
To Kingston—	
Prop Lincoln, corn	17,000
Schr Lisgar, corn	23,000
Schr Riverside, corn	22,000
To Ogdensburg—	
Prop W. A. Haskell, corn	50,000
Schr Mary Lyon, corn	23,000
To Midland—	
Schr Lottie Wolf, corn	22,000
Schr A. Mosher, corn	19,000
Total	244,000

An Immense Cedar Cargo.

The Canadian barge L. Hotchkiss of Collingwood arrived here in tow of the tug Wales yesterday. Her cargo of cedar was the largest ever brought to this port. It was shipped from Manitoulin Island and consisted of 29,000 fence posts, 18,000 railway ties, and 200 telegraph poles. The deckload was piled twenty-one feet above the deck and reached nearly half way up to the crosstrees. The cargo was equal to 1,500,000 feet of lumber. Its value was not far from $14,000. The freight amounted to about $3,500.

An Ancient A2 Vessel.

The old barge Sunshine, 30 years old, was fitted out the other day and sent after a cargo of ore. She loaded at Escanaba and started for Ashtabula in tow of the steam-barge White & Friant. On reaching Lake Erie she encountered a fresh breeze and considerable sea. The strain was greater than her rotten old timbers would stand. Some of her butts were sprung, and the water poured into her hold as though she were a basket. The crew expected she would go to the bottom. When she arrived off Sandusky her deck was almost flush with the surface of the lake, and she was run into shoal water and permitted to sink. A steam-pump and tug are now at work on her. She was chartered for a second cargo of ore, but the shipper cannot afford to risk the loss of his cargo and has annulled the charter. The Sunshine is owned by Edward Smith of Buffalo. Despite her extreme old age and unseaworthy condition she is given an A2 rating in the hull register. Mr. Smith is Secretary of the company that gets up the register.

Around the Lakes.

Duluth, Minn., July 16.—[Special.]—Arrived—Campana, Collingwood, merchandise; City of Owen Sound, Collingwood, merchandise; Hecla, Buffalo, coal; J. H. Devereux, Buffalo, coal; M. M. Drake, light; Nellie Reddington, Buffalo, coal. Cleared—Arizona, Buffalo, flour; Iron Chief and Iron State, Buffalo, wheat; Spokane, Buffalo, sundries.

Freight rates to Buffalo are steady, 150,000 bushels' capacity being chartered today at 3¼ cents.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 16.—Coal freights were steady at previous quotations. Charters were the stmr John B. Lyon and consort J. M. Hutchison, for Chicago, at 60c; barges S. Clement, Little Jake, and Chicago Board of Trade, for Milwaukee, at 60 cents; stmr Belle Cross, for Racine, at 60 cents; schr Owasco, for Sheboygan, at 60 cents; stmr J. H. Farwell and consorts J. H. Rutter and J. Godfrey, for Superior at 45 cents. Capt. Henry thought of sending the stmrs Oceanica and Clyde light to Chicago. The schr P. B. Locke takes another cargo of brick to Two Harbors.

Canal freights were quiet but firm. Fair shipments of wheat to New York were made at 3¼ cents.

The stmr S. F. Hodge arrived today with a new master. Capt. Tyler Morley has left her to take charge of the new prop W. H. Stevens, which will be out in about a week. F. W. Stenson, mate with Capt. Morley, is now in command of the Hodge. Edward Moser, first engineer of the Hodge, has been transferred to the Stevens, and John Hayes, the second, has been promoted to first. Capt. McDougall, long in the Western line, goes as mate on the Stevens.

Capt. W. P. Henry, Superintendent of the Lehigh Valley Transportation Line, states that there is no truth whatever in the recent reports from Chicago concerning his line. They do not intend building a freight warehouse at that port, nor do they intend to build any new steamer for handling package freight or make any alterations on their present boats. No such things have been in contemplation. What package goods they bring down they can conveniently handle at some of the public warehouses.

The steamer Oceanica went into dock at the Union Yard for a new wheel.

Arrived—S. F. Hodge, Hancock, copper, etc.; City of Rome, Chicago, corn; Fred Mercur, Detroit, wheat; J. H. Farwell, Duluth, wheat; Conemaugh, Chicago, corn, flour, etc.; Fountain City, Duluth, wheat; flour, etc.; Oceanica, Chicago, corn, flour, etc.; St. Paul, Duluth, wheat, flour, etc.; Buffalo, Chicago, corn, flour, etc.; Red Wing, Chicago, corn; J. Godfrey, Duluth, wheat; P. B. Locke, Two Harbors, ore. Cleared—Milwaukee, Chicago, sundries; New York, Chicago, sundries; Nyack, Duluth, sundries; City of Rome, Chicago, coal; Colorado, Green Bay, coal; Red Wing, Chicago, coal; P. B. Locke, Two Harbors, brick.

Cleveland, O., July 16.—[Special.]—A light tonnage either for coal or ore was on the market, and so far as known all engagements closed for Escanaba ore were at $1. The rate from Marquette remains at $1.15 and from Ashland $1.25. Coal rates are steady at 60 cents and 55 cents for Chicago and Milwaukee. The charters were: The schrs J. S. Richards and Polly M. Rogers, ore, Escanaba to Ohio ports, at $1; schr Jane Ralston, coal, Cleveland to Detour, at 50 cents.

Vessel Movements.

Port Huron, Mich., July 16.—Up—Enterprise and consorts, 12 m.; C. H. Green and consorts, 12:35 p. m.; E. C. Hutchinson, S. L. Watson, Jno. O'Neil, 12:45; David W. Rust, D. K. Clint, L. C. Butts, 1; Jas. Mowatt, 2:30; Lehigh, & Dean Richmond, 4; E. J. Hackett and consort, 6:15. Down—James Reid, Our Son, F. W. Gifford, Reindeer, 2; Geo. T. Hope and Consort, 2:15; Jessie McLeod, 4; Abercorn and consort, 6.

Cheboygan, Mich., July 16.—[Special.]—Arrived—Fleetwing. West wind, moderate; warm and pleasant. A thick smoke is hanging over the straits.

Ashland, Wis., July 16.—[Special.]—Arrived—Nabant, Chicago. Cleared—Badger State, Duluth; Queen of the West, Whitney, Ashland, ore, Chicago and Cleveland.

Washburn, Wis., July 16.—[Special.]—Arrived—Japan and Arizona, Duluth; Badger State, Buffalo, mdse; J. L. Hurd, Chicago, mdse; V. Swain and Helvetia, Cleveland, coal; Charles Wall, Cleveland, coal. Cleared—Badger State, Duluth; Arizona, Buffalo, flour; Japan, Buffalo; J. L. Hurd, Duluth.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 16.—[Special.]—Arrivals—F. A. Georger, G. C. Finney, Polly M. Rodgers, N. Holland, Isabella Reed, T. S. Fassett, with coal. Sailed—Fred Kelly, M. R. Warner, Queen City, R. Halloran, Selkirk, for Escanaba; Wissahickon, for Chicago.

Minorville, Wis., July 16.—[Special.]—Down—Magill, Simmons, Boscobel, Noque Bay, Active, Perret, Menekaunee, Grandy, Darley, Carney, Wood, Smith, Anna Maria, Columbian. Up—Belle Walbridge, Adirondac, Boscobel, Peshtigo, Advance. Cleared from Menominee, via the Door—City of Grand Rapids. Arrived at Jacksonport—Neff. Cleared—Arctic, Ralph Campbell, Lookout. Arrived at Bailey's Harbor—Burroughs. Wind northwest, strong.

Ogdensburg, N. Y., July 16.—[Special.]—Arrived and sailed—Monteagle.

Escanaba, Mich., July 16.—Arrived—Onoko, Josephine, Col. Cook, Rhoda Emily, Guiding Star, Merrimac, Metacomet, W. L. Brown. Cleared—Josephine, Guiding Star, W. L. Brown, Merrimac, Metacomet, Rhoda Emily, Col. Cook, Onoko. Wind north, half a gale; cloudy.

Port Colborne, Ont., July 16.—Up—Angus Smith, Charlotte to Chicago, coal; Wm. Home, Sodus Point to Chicago, coal. Down—Nipigon and consort, Pequaming to Ogdensburg, lumber. Cleared—Tug Kate Williams for Lake Huron with schrs Angus Smith and William Home in tow. Wind southwest, strong.

Port Dalhousie, Ont., July 16.—[Special.]—Up—Cuba, Montreal to Chicago, general cargo; Cowle and barges, Ogdensburg to Chicago, light. Fresh southerly wind.

Kingston, Ont., July 16.—[Special.]—Arrivals—Armenia, Chicago, coal; Jennie Matthews, Chicago, corn; St. Magnus, Duluth, wheat. Wind northeast, light.

St. Ignace, Mich., July 16.—[Special.]—Arrived—Leland, H. D. Coffinberry, H. R. Newcomb. Departed—Leland.

Fairport, O., July 16.—[Special.]—Arrived—Progress, Escanaba, ore.

Ashtabula Harbor, O., July 16.—[Special.]—Arrived—W. L. Wetmore, Marquette, ore; Fred McBrier, Cleveland, light; Simon Langel, Escanaba, ore; Alcona, Fairport, light; F. M. Knapp and Charles Foster, Escanaba, ore; Sweetheart, Escanaba, ore. Cleared—Forest City, Marquette, light; Marengo, Buffalo, light; San Diego, Superior City, coal.

Hancock, Mich., July 16.—[Special.]—Arrived—Northerner, from Duluth. Cleared—Northerner, for Buffalo. Wind northeast, light; weather clear.

Mackinaw City, Mich., July 16.—Down—Annie Young, 4 p. m.; Empire and two barges, 6; Sparta and consort, 8. Up—Avon, 9 a. m.; Leland, 4:30 p. m.; Walter L. Frost, 5:15. Wind northwest, fresh.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., July 16.—Down—George Spencer, David Dows, 4 a. m.; Alpena, Mentor, Winona, 5; Charles West, 5:10; India, 6; City of Duluth, 8:20; John Owen with Michigan, Nicholson, Remora (disabled), 12:10 p. m.; Huron City, M. J. Wilcox, Planet, 2:50; Roanoke, 4; Calumet, Ironton, 5:40; Colonial, Specular, 7. Up—J. N. Foster, 1 a. m.; Flora Holden, 8:40; Hiawatha, Minnehaha, John Breeden, 11:15; Peerless, Jura, 1:30 p. m.; Empire State, 3:40; Chauncey Hurlburt, C. G. King, Senator, 5. Sixty-seven passages were recorded yesterday through the canal. This is the greatest by three.

Four steam pumps were unable to pump out the Sheldon today.

Marquette, Mich., July 16.—Arrived—H. Chisholm, Alva Bradley, Oregon, Francis Palms, P. S. Marsh, Havana. Cleared—Chisholm, Bradley, Eliza Gerlach, E. B. Hale, Fayette Brown, Thomas Quayle. Up—Arctic, Empire State, Peerless. Down—Winslow. Wind northwest, brisk.

Erie, Pa., July 16.—[Special.]—Arrived—Nyack, Buffalo, merchandise; Marengo, Ashtabula, light. Cleared—Nyack, Duluth, merchandise; Marengo, Milwaukee, coal.

Cleveland, O., July 16.—Arrived—Nyack, Buffalo, merchandise; James Pickands, Ashland, ore; Superior, Ashland, ore; Business, Ashland, ore; William Chisholm, Buffalo, coal; Pelican, Ashland, ore; Brunette, Ashland, ore; Kate Winslow, Ashland, ore; Grace Holland, Marquette, ore; Montgomery, Marquette, ore. Cleared, Nyack, Duluth, merchandise; Cleveland, Chicago, light; William Edwards, Erie, light; Golden Age, Erie, light; Delaware, Milwaukee, coal.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived with coal—Schr American, Sodus Point; schr Oliver Mitchell, Fairhaven; schr Halstead, Buffalo; schr Dan G. Fort, Buffalo.

Arrived with sundries—Prop Lawrence, Cheboygan; prop City of Traverse, Traverse City; tug Wales, Manitoulin Islands; schr L. Hotchkiss, Manitoulin Islands; prop G. C. Markham, Manistee; prop Waverly, Buffalo.

Arrived with iron-ore—Prop Kate Butteroni, Ashland; schr Teutonia, Ashland.

Arrived with lumber, cedar, etc.—Schr Delos De Wolf, Marinette; schr Wallen, Grand Haven; schr David Macy, Grand Haven; prop Colin Campbell, Cheboygan; schr Mercury, Ludington; schr Vega, Manistee; schr A. J. Dewey, Pierport; schr North Star, Pentwater; prop Fayette, Sault Ste. Marie; schr R. P. Mason, Manistee; schr Helen, Pierport; schr Jennie Mullin, Ludington; schr Coral, Muskegon; schr Eliza Day, Ahnapee, schr Mary Ludwig, Pentwater; prop C. H. Starke, Cheboygan; schr Clara, Menekaunee; schr Augustus, Grand Haven; schr Ford River, Ford River; schr Jennie Weaver, Frankfort; schr Y. J. Conway, Muskegon; schr City of Erie, Hamlin; schr Bertha Barnes, Escanaba; schr W. H. Hawkins, Ahnapee; schr Ellen Williams, Sturgeon Bay; prop George Burnham, Ludington; schr J. B. Wilbor, Cedar River.

Cleared with grain—Schr E. P. Beals, Buffalo, 23,500 bu wheat; prop Ohio, Buffalo, 44,500 bu corn; prop W. J. Averill, Ogdensburg, 52,000 bu corn and merchandise; prop California, Montreal, 22,000 bu corn and merchandise; schr Lottie Wolf, Midland, 21,500 bu corn; schr L. J. Conway, Muskegon, 2,000 bu corn and 1,000 bu oats; schr Belle Mitchell, Buffalo, 22,000 bu corn; prop H. E. Packer, Buffalo, 55,000 corn.

Cleared with sundries—Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City; prop Newburg, Buffalo; schr Jenny Weaver, Frankfort; prop Lawrence, Cheboygan.

Cleared light—Prop J. M. Allmendinger, Empire Pier; schr Bertha Barnes, Escanaba; schr L. M. Mason, McKay's Bay; schr Ostrich, Millie Coquette; schr R. P. Mason, Traverse Bay; schr Four Brothers, Charlevoix; schr L. Van Valkenburgh, Manistique; schr Conneaut, Ludington; prop W. J. Carter, Ludington; schr Golden Rule, Tonawanda; schr Augustus, Grand Haven; prop Kate Butteroni, Erie; schr Wallin, Grand Haven; prop D. Leutz, Bay City; schr W. H. Dunham, Norwood; schr Mary Ludwig, Pentwater; schr St. Lawrence, Cleveland; prop C. H. Starke, Muskegon; schr Rising Star, Cheboygan; schr Mercury, Port Huron; schr Eliza Day, Charlevoix; schr Maggie Thompson, Montague; schr Clara, Cheboygan; schr Teutonia, Erie; schr Topsy, Muskegon; schr Presto, Colon Campbell, Ludington; schr David Macy, Grand Haven; schr Ford River, Ford River; prop Inter-Ocean, Escanaba; schr Vega, Manistee; prop Charles Rietz, Manistee; schr John Mark, Manistee; prop George C. Markham, Manistee; schr A. J. Dewey, Pierport; schr J. M. Forrest, Traverse Bay; tug C. M. Charnley, Sturgeon Bay; schr Jenny Mullen, Garden Bay; schr S. J. Luff, Frankfort; prop Jim Sheriffs, Marquette.

AFRICAN RIVERS.

Discoveries by Herr Wolff—A Network of Navigable Water Extending Over More than 3,000 Miles.

London *Times*: The report published by Lieut. von Nimptsch of the German army, son-in-law of Gen. von Loë, Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor, gives some very interesting details of the journey which he made with Herr Wolff, a traveler in the service of the Congo Free State, and which has resulted in the discovery of a river likely to be of material value to traders with the Congo. The Congo in its course from the southeast makes a very wide bend to the north, and then descends again to the Atlantic, a very large tract of country being embraced in this curve. Within this curve is the River Kassai, which Lieut. von Nimptsch regards as being "of even greater importance to commerce than the Congo itself." Describing their journey, he says that as far as Luebu the Kassai flows through wide plains well adapted for cultivation, pasturage, and forests of palm trees and gutta percha trees. There are many villages on the banks, and the travelers met with great civility in all of them save one, the inhabitants of which fled at their approach. One tribe, adds Lieut. von Nimptsch, "was remarkable for its joviality. The natives accompanied the steamer in their canoes, and when we landed organized dances and songs in our honor." There is a great deal of ivory all along the Kassai, and large pieces of the finest quality were readily given in exchange for empty boxes and tins. They discovered several affluents of the Kassai, and they calculated that they were navigable for a distance of 250 miles. "But the most important affluent," the report goes on to say, "is that which Herr Wolff explored in the steamer Vorwarts during the months of February and March. He ascended this stream to a distance of 430 leagues from its mouth, and one of its northern affluents brought him within a week's march of Nyangoué. He might have gone still further had his steamer not met with an accident, for there are no cataracts in this river. All this network of navigable water, extending over more than 3,000 miles, is most admirable, and in future it will be possible to travel eastward from the Atlantic, reaching Nyangoué and then Lake Tangyuteka by leaving the Congo at the mouth of the Kassai, without being obliged to ascend the whole of the former stream, thus avoiding the Stanley Falls."

Officers of the Knights of Pythias.

Toronto, Ont., July 16.—The election of officers of the Supreme Lodge of the world, Knights of Pythias, today, resulted as follows:

Supreme Chancellor, Howard Douglass, Cincinnati.

Supreme Vice-Chancellor, William Ward, New Jersey.

Supreme Prelate, Dr. King, Toronto.

Supreme Keeper of the Records and Seals, R. E. Cowan, St. Louis.

Supreme Master of the Exchequer, J. Willey, Wilmington, Del.

Supreme Secretary of the Endowment Rank, H. Nelson, Washington, D. C.

Supreme Master-at-Arms, Charles F. Bragge, Maine.

Supreme Inner-Guard, Robert Newall, Arkansas.

Supreme Outer-Guard, John W. Thompson, Washington, D. C.

A Congress of Nations.

A Buffalo street-car recently carried a motley freight. A Chinaman with a laundry package, a negro with a whitewash brush, an Indian with a basket of sassafras, an Italian with a bag of peanuts, an Irishman, a German, and a genuine American dude made up quite a "Congress of Nations."

PEACEFUL ICARIA'S FATE.

M. Cabet's Utopian Colony in Adams County, Iowa, Praying Dissolution in the Courts—History of a Noted Community.

Bedford, Ia., July 16.—[Special.]—A case involving the dissolution of a singular social corporation founded on the communistic idea is before Judge Chaney in Adams County. The corporation was one of those beautiful utopian dreams of the Socialist which may succeed when the millennium comes, but never can while humanity remains what it is. The story is the usual one in such cases of a party of men and women who had imbibed the attractive but wholly impracticable ideas of Owen, St. Simon, Fourier, and Cabet, and had founded a colony in the belief that they could live and labor together with all property in common. For a brief time in the first flush of their enthusiasm all went well, and Icaria was a sort of terrestial paradise. Labor was a sweet name for the activity of sane minds in healthful bodies, and all enjoyed and were content to enjoy in common the bounteous harvest produced and gathered by the common effort. After a time, however, jealousies, suspicions, bickerings, selfishness of all sorts, and human passions of various descriptions made their appearance, and stories of the quarrels which divided the brethren began to be noised abroad in the outside world.

About ten years ago the younger men of the community accused the trustees of the organization, who were old men, of putting the funds in California lands for their own benefit and other misappropriations, and, after a number of law-suits, the colony split up into old and new Icaria. Things went from bad to worse; their differences of various kinds were constantly before the courts, and now the young members apply for a winding up of the whole concern and an equitable division of the property, which aggregates several hundred thousand dollars in lands and chattels.

The settlement of the colony was commenced on the East Nodaway in 1853. The organization on the basis of a community of interest was the result of a social movement promulgated in France by M. Cabet and others about forty-nine years ago. In 1842 E. Cabet, one of the leaders of the proposed social revolution, published in Paris a book, the title of which may be translated as the "Voyage and Adventures of Lord Carisdal in Icaria." It was a fiction illustrating the organization of a great nation on the principle of community of interest. From "Icaria," M. Cabet's ideal utopia, comes the name of the community he subsequently founded in America.

In February, 1848, the colony sailed from Havre for Texas, where Cabet had secured a large tract of land on the Red River. Cabet himself followed in 1849, but found his colony broken up by sickness and other causes, and most of its members had gone to New Orleans. He collected as many as he could and started for Nauvoo, Ill., the scene of the then recent Mormon disaster. The colony, consisting of 280 persons, settled in Nauvoo, and in 1851 Cabet returned to France, where for some political offense he was arrested and imprisoned, but was subsequently sent to England, and again came to America in 1853. The community wishing to secure more land than they had at Nauvoo, sent out agents, who entered 13,000 acres of land in Adams County, this State, and commenced the new settlement. For some time the society prospered, although in 1856, owing to some difficulty in the election of their officers, Cabet and a party of his adherents withdrew to form a separate community at St. Louis, where he died the same year. He was twice exiled from France and once imprisoned for propagating his plan of socialism, which he declared to be equally adapted to the formation of a city, State, or nation.

The business of the community was transacted by the General Assembly, composed of all male members over 20 years of age. The women attended the meetings of the General Assembly and gave their views of the various matters under consideration, especially upon matters relating to themselves. Five directors were annually elected, one of whom was chosen President. New members were received by a three-fourths vote of all male members over 20 years of age, and the applicant was required to remain on probation six months. Each member gave to the community all money or other property that he might have suitable for public use, but in case of his withdrawal all such amounts or articles were returned. He was required to give his time and labor to the community, receiving equally with all the members of the community the benefits thereof, but no money or other consideration.

Fraternity was declared to be the fundamental principles which gave birth to the Icarian community, and the natives of all countries were allowed to become members upon adopting the Icarian doctrine and complying with the prescribed conditions. They had no forms of public worship or meetings therefor. Music and dancing were the favorit amusements. Sunday was regarded as other days of the week, except perhaps that it was more devoted to recreation than any of the other six.

HUMAN BIRDS.

An Experience That Will Be Appreciated by All Lovers of Animals.

Arrived on board the P. & O. steamship Cotsford I took my birds to my cabin, says the author of "Parrots I Have Met," in the July *Cornhill*. The next day Mr. Purser, going his rounds, saw the parrots there and ordered them to the butcher's. Nay, start not, gentle reader, this was not the signal for their instant execution, but the butcher has the charge of all animals on board, whether they belong to passengers or to the ship. My poor little birds! I went forward constantly to feed them, and their joy each time at seeing me again was quite pathetic. They were not only worn to fiddle-strings, but poor Dr. Johnson wore out his tail with his ceaseless efforts to thrust himself through the bars of his cage. Yes, when he retired to the butcher's he owned as handsome blue tail feathers as parrot could wish to possess. When he left he was a tailless, drooping creature. The sight of their brokenheartedness decided me that matters could not go on thus, so I made friends with the Captain and got his permission for them to go back with me to my cabin. They made an extensive toilet in honor of the event! No single feather but what was set in order, though poor Dr. Johnson's tail, or rather the want of it, perplexed him sadly at first. After this, they spent their time on the deck, where every one petted and spoiled them. Arrived in England they were put in a very large cage, but they are often loose, and fly to meet me and their master when we enter the room. Dr. Johnson was the first to speak. He one day whispered "Pretty, pretty," quite distinctly. Then Joey took up his parable, and far outstripped his teacher in the art of speaking. He is a most sentimental character, and makes love and kisses in the prettiest way. He hates solitude, and sometimes, when Dr. Johnson, worn out with flying, scolding, and eating, tucks his little head under his wing to enjoy a siesta, Joey gives him no peace, but pulls his tail and wings and tries to make him talk, and if this is in vain he catches hold of his bill and forcibly pulls his head from where it nestles among the soft green feathers. Then the great anger of Dr. Johnson is a sight to witness. He cranes his neck, his eyes flash forth yellow light till the black pupil is hardly visible, and lunges forth at Joey and screams with rage. Joey sits with a placid smile. He is happy, for he has done what he wished—roused up Dr. Johnson.

A REMARKABLE DECISION.

An Iowa Judge Disagrees with the Supreme Court and Renders a Decision That Will Worry the Des Moines Authorities.

Des Moines, Ia., July 16.—[Special.]—Judge McHenry of the District Court here made a remarkable decision today by which seven men found in a well-known gambling-house were set free. A city ordinance provides for the punishment of any person found in a disorderly house, and makes the fact of their presence there prima facie evidence of their being there for immoral purposes. The police made a raid recently on a gambling-house and captured several patrons. Their counsel set up the ingenious defense that the city had no right to pass an ordinance punishing men for being in a disorderly house, as it thus assumed a man to be guilty till he was proved innocent, a reversal of the common law maxim. An application was therefore made for release on habeas corpus and it was granted, the Judge declaring that, although the Supreme Court had declared a similar ordinance constitutional, still it was not, and he would override that decision. Under his ruling the city cannot close up a single gambling-house or other disorderly house in town.

The Cuban Pony.

The powers of the Cuban pony are said to be remarkable. He will make from sixty to eighty miles a day in a continuous jog or half rack so easy to the rider that a glass of water could be carried in the hand all that distance and not a drop be spilled.

"Pardes" nerve food is the only real food for the nerves yet known to the public. Do not be deceived. Buy "Pardes."

LAKE FRONT.
CHICAGO.
ONE WEEK ONLY! ONE WEEK ONLY!
Commencing Monday, July 19,
A SIX DAYS' REVEL IN FAIRY LAND!

Two performances Each Day, at 2 and 8 p. m. Doors open one hour earlier for the inspection of the Museum, Menageries, Elephant Pavilions, and various other departments. Reappearance of the acknowledged King of the amusement world, accompanied by the Nine Giant Jumbo Shows of this or any other age, and undoubtedly the Largest, Grandest, Richest, and Most Magnificent ever conceived by man,

P. T. BARNUM'S
GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH!
COMBINED WITH THE
Great London 4-Ring Circus
—AND—
MONSTER ROMAN HIPPODROME!
Capital, $4,000,000. Daily Expenses, $7,000.
FAREWELL TOUR.

Triple Circus Company in Three Big Rings. Huge Elevated Stage for Olympian Games. Two Immense Double Menageries of Wild and Trained Beasts. Mammoth Museum of Living Human Wonders. Grand Roman Hippodrome, with Glorious Races.

JUMBO—As Large as Life and quite as Natural.
The Polished Ivory Boned Articulated SKELETON. Only Elephant Skeleton on Exhibition Anywhere.
GIANTS—International Congress of the Biggest Men Alive.
The Most Marvelous Troupe of Semi-Barbaric ARABS In Wonderful Performances.
ALICE—The Affectionate and Distressed Companion of Jumbo.
GREAT MIRAMBA BAND!
Myriads of Intensely Interesting and Startling Features, collected at an Enormous Expense.
100 Startling Acts and Furious Races.
300 Phenomenal and Daring Artists.
11 Acts going on at the Same Time.
1,000 New Features and Wonderful Attractions.
GREAT FREE STREET PARADE.
ROUTE AS FOLLOWS: Leave the Lake-Front at 7:30 a. m. up Wabash avenue to Twenty-fourth street, to State street, to Polk street, to Canal street, to Twelfth street, to Halsted street, to Madison street, to May street, to Lake street, to Fifth avenue, to Chicago avenue, to Clark street, to Ohio street, to Rush street, to River street, to Lake street, to State street, to Washington street, to Lake-Front.
Admission to Everything, 50 cents. Children under Nine, 25 cents.
For the accommodation of those wishing to avoid the crowds at the wagon an office has been established at Estey & Camp's Piano and Organ Store, 190 State-st., where reserved numbered tickets can be bought at the regular price, and admission tickets, at the usual slight advance, on the morning of the Show. EXCURSION RATES ON ALL RAILROADS.

THE PEOPLE'S RESORT.
WORLD'S
Pastime Exposition.
Cheltenham Beach.
TODAY.
SPECIAL PICNIC DAY and commencement of the Great Athletic Tournament. All the novel features in full blast. AUSTIN'S MILITARY BAND. The most varied entertainments ever seen. Concerts in the main building by the Exposition Band. Grand Excursion on the Lake from foot of State street at 10:30 a. m. and 2:30 and 7:30 p. m. Round Trip Tickets, including admission covering all entertainments, 75 cents. No charge for Children.
TONIGHT, GALA NIGHT,
GREAT DOUBLE PERFORMANCE.
The Grandest Spectacular Production of PINAFORE ever given. The majestic ship sails away before the audience at the close of the performance. Buttercup and her Bumboat. Sir Joseph and his "Sisters, Cousins, and Aunts" rowed across the beautiful lake. Deadeye thrown overboard. Rendered by the
CHICAGO HOME OPERA COMPANY
At 7:30 p. m.
70—ARTISTS—70,
Including the popular favorites, McWade, Barnes, West, Felch, Kane, and Misses Frost, Somers, Cruikshank, etc., etc. At 9 o'clock the gorgeous spectacle,
"LAST DAYS OF POMPEII."
Magnificent processions, acrobatic feats, Gladiatorial fights, wrestling, boxing, dancing, flower girls, etc., etc., terminating with the thrilling eruption of Vesuvius and destruction of Pompeii. In addition the most magnificent display of fireworks ever witnessed in the West, including a fire portrait of Cleveland. Already witnessed by 70,000 delighted spectators.
SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock, GRAND SACRED CONCERT by all the members of the Chicago Home Opera Company and Austin's Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Adolph Liesegang.
At 4 o'clock, culmination of the Grand Broadsword Contest between Duncan C. Ross, Sergeant C. Walsh, and Major Berryman for the championship of the world.
At 9 p. m., POMPEII and a marvelous display of fireworks.
16—TRAINS DAILY—16
By Illinois Central Railroad, Lake Street—8, 9:05, 10, 11:05 a. m.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:35, 4:05, 4:45, 5:30, 6:10, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:40, 8:35 p. m., returning nearly every half hour until midnight.
Round Trip, Including Admission, 75 Cents. Children under 12 years admitted free. Reserved Seats in Amphitheatre, 25 Cents.

CASINO.
Cor. Clark and Kinzie-sts.
LAST TWO NIGHTS
Of the greatest success in years,
"THE MAID OF BELLEVILLE."
ALICE HARRISON,
Frank David, and a phenomenal cast.
Grand Ladies' Matinee Today at 2 o'clock.
Grand Concert in the Cafe after the opera by Geo. Bowron's magnificent orchestra.
Next week—Lecocq's charming opera "THE LITTLE DUKE," with Louise Lester, Marie Rue, Harry Brown, and a grand cast.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
R. M. HOOLEY, Proprietor and Manager.
THE RECORD BROKEN. 7TH WEEK.
59th and 60th Performances Today.
Matinee at 2. Tonight at 8.
RICE'S BEAUTIFUL
EVANGELINE!
60—ARTISTS—60
The Longest run ever made in Chicago.
MR. W. W. TILLOTSON, Manager.
EVANGELINE.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.
Amateur Athletic Sports
Second Annual Meeting of the
WANDERERS' CRICKET CLUB,
Thirty-seventh-st. and Indiana-av.,
Today, commencing 1:30 p. m.

MADISON-ST. THEATRE.
SEVENTH WEEK. 63D TO 72D PERFORMANCE
Of the Wonderful
KELLAR
TODAY AT 2½ TONIGHT AT 8!
HIS GREAT SPIRITUALIZATION SEANCE.

CHATTANOOGA.
STORMING OF
MISSION RIDGE.
Time-honored battlefield faithfully portrayed. Magnetic action. Magnificent scenery. Open daily 8 a. m. to 10:30 p. m., Sunday included. Cable cars to Panorama-place.

WASHINGTON PARK.
Washington Park Club
RACES.
SATURDAY, JULY 17,
THE
LAKE VIEW HANDICAP
With 8 Starters,
AND
4 Other Grand Races,
INCLUDING
One of Mile Heats,
Best 2 in 3.
Races will commence promptly at 2:30 p. m.
ADMISSION.
Including Seat in Grand Stand $1.00
Private Boxes, seating 4 persons, per day ... 5.00
Reserved Seats for Ladies Accompanied by Gentlemen.
TICKETS On sale at the office of the Club, 27 Palmer House, and at Gate.
Illinois Central Special Trains will leave depot foot of Lake-st. for Club Grounds at 11:05 a. m., stopping at intermediate stations; 12:30, 1:30, 1:45, and 2:10 each race day, stopping at Van Buren and Twenty-second-sts. Trains return immediately after races.
State-st. cars run every two minutes, landing passengers at Club gate.
OFFICIAL POOLS sold at Palmer House evenings before races and at track on race days under the management of C. S. BUSH.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.
SECOND WEEK OF THE
THEO. THOMAS
Summer Night Concerts.
MATINEE AT 2:30.
Tonight—Popular Programme of Light Music.
Tickets, 25 and 50 cents. For sale during the day at the Exposition Building.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
SIXTH WEEK AND LAST BUT ONE OF MR. A. M. PALMER'S COMPANY.
MATINEE AND NIGHT.
Last performances of Clinton Stuart and Mrs. J. C. Ver Planck's charming comedy,
OUR SOCIETY.
Cast with the full strength of Mr. Palmer's Company.
Next Week—First production in America of the latest London success,
JIM, THE PENMAN.
A Romance of Modern Society.
Last appearances of Mr. Palmer's Company.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.
Under the management of .... J. M. HILL.
Sixth week of the original and only
JAPANESE VILLAGE.
Japanese Souvenirs to every lady and child attending today.
Three Receptions daily—10 to 12; 1 to 5; 7 to 10.
Admission—Adults, 50c. Children, 25c.
Sunday Receptions—2 to 5; 7 to 10 p. m.

STANHOPE & EPSTEAN'S
New Dime Museum and Bijou Theatre,
Randolph-st., near Clark.
Carlotta Pearl, Female Operatic Basso Profundo; George, the Turtle Boy; Mazie, the Gypsy Wonder; Barnello, the Fire King; Tistasis; Instrumental Quartette; London Marionettes, etc. Coolest amusement house in Chicago. No extra charge for seats.

THE MOST FAMOUS BATTLE OF THE REBELLION,
SHILOH!
Is depicted to the life at the GREAT PANORAMA on Michigan-av., near Madison-st.
Open Day and Evening.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
Week beginning Monday, July 12—Montana Bill, the Road-Agent Trailer. The Perkins Hill Mystery. Beautiful Silk-Worm Butterflies. A World of New Curiosities.
In the Theatre—WILLS & BARRON'S COMEDY.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.
THE GRADUATE DEPARTMENT
is open to graduates of any college or scientific school of good standing. For full information concerning fees, expenses, libraries, laboratories, museums, and degrees, and for a list of the courses of instruction provided for 1886-'87, apply to the
SECRETARY OF HARVARD COLLEGE, Cambridge, Mass.

NE WEEK ONLY!
July 19,
RY LAND!
ur earlier for the inspection of
rtments.
rld, accompanied by the Nine
argest, Grandest, Richest, and

UM'S
ARTH!

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DROME!
aily Expenses, $7,000.

for Olympian Games. Two Im-
mmoth Museum of Living
h Glorious Races.

KELETON.
Anywhere.
gest Men Alive.
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panion of Jumbo.
AND!
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es and Wonderful Attractions.
RADE.
up Wabash avenue to Twenty-
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Chicago avenue, to Clark street, to
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ASHINGTON PARK.
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RACES.
SATURDAY, JULY 17,
THE
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With 8 Starters,
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Best 2 in 3.
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ADMISSION.
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Pearl, Female Operatic Basso Profundo;
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musement house in Chicago. No extra
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beginning Monday, July 19—Montana
Road-Agent Trailer. The Perkins Box
Beautiful Silk-Worm Butterflies. A
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RETARY OF HARVARD COLLEGE,
Cambridge, Mass.

THE CIGARETTE SMOKER in the country can get CASH or PHOTOGRAPHS for his empty "Golden Belt" Wrappers by mailing them to us at 8 Wabash-av., Chicago, counted, and address of owner marked plainly.

IT WILL PAY THE TRADE to send us a postal-card to call and show them our goods and scheme.

CIRCULARS AND SAMPLES will be mailed to any dealer outside the City of Chicago by asking for them on his letter-head.

"Save your Pennies The DOLLARS WILL TAKE CARE OF THEMSELVES."

ONE (1) CENT SAVED amounts to a BIG ITEM on a 5 cent package of Cigarettes, or TWO (2) CENTS on a 10 cent package. You can MAKE THIS SAVING by smoking "GOLDEN BELT CIGARETTES," SAVING THE EMPTY WRAPPERS, and presenting them at the office of Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co., 8 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

Some people lay great stress on the "cut" of the tobacco used in the Cigarettes, such as "Long Cut," "Straight Cut," "Cross Cut." We find it is not the cut that smokes, or makes a good cigarette, but the "tobacco," and ours is cut in all these different ways, and results in producing the unexcelled "Golden Belt Cigarettes, with a rich natural "tobacco aroma." The "cut" has no aroma.

Smoke Golden Belt CIGARETTES.

BEST CIGARETTES,
20 for 10c; 10 for 5c.
SAVE YOUR WRAPPERS.

SOME PEOPLE DON'T CARE FOR THE PENNIES but are mightily interested in getting the BEST CIGARETTE FOR THEIR MONEY. You can get "FOR 10 CENTS 20 GOLDEN BELT CIGARETTES," or 10 for 5 cents (the BEST CIGARETTES on the market FOR THE MONEY). You can GET 2 CENTS for each empty 10 cent package, and 1 CENT for each empty 5c package, at 8 Wabash-av., Chicago, SAVING YOU 20 PER CENT. Destroy the stamps.

PURE means that there is not any flavoring of noxious drugs to destroy health. "Golden Belts" are pure, and have only the "natural flavor" of the tobacco.

MILD—A cardinal virtue in Cigarettes ought to be Mildness. None but mild tobaccos have a delicate aroma in burning. You can find it in "Golden Belt Cigarettes."

SAVE YOUR EMPTY WRAPPERS. YOU CAN GET a beautiful "CABINET PHOTOGRAPH" (by Gehrig) of popular "STARS" on the "BURLESQUE" stage, including "EVANGELINE," by presenting 5 EMPTY WRAPPERS OF 10 CENT PACKAGES, or 10 EMPTY WRAPPERS OF 5 CENT PACKAGES (with stamps destroyed), at the office of Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co., 8 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill., ANY TIME prior to December 31st.

FRAGRANT.—Anything but a "natural flavor of the tobacco" causes a disagreeable odor when burning. "GOLDEN BELTS" are UNADULTERATED and emit a delightful odor.

HAND-MADE means the Cigarette does not clog up, or won't draw, or has to be half pulled out to get it to burn. Ours are hand-made, uniform. We use only the finest RICE PAPER.

Manufactured by the BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO., Office 8, Wabash-av., Chicago.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
Anchor Line.
STEAMERS EVERY SATURDAY from NEW YORK to GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
Rates of Passage to or from New York, Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, or Belfast, Cabins, $45 and $55; Second-Class, $30.
Atlantic Express Service.
LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Steamship "CITY OF ROME" from New York WEDNESDAY, July 21, Aug. 18, Sept. 15, Oct. 13. Saloon passage, $60, $70, & $80. Second class, $35. Steerage outward or prepaid, either service, $20. For Books of Tours, Tickets, or other information, HENDERSON BROTHERS, 70 La Salle-st.

INMAN LINE OCEAN STEAMSHIPS,
Carrying the British and United States Mails. New York and Liverpool, via Queenstown. Tickets to and from the principal English, Scotch, Irish, French, German, Italian, and Scandinavian Ports.
These steamers carry no live stock of any kind.
FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen. Western Agent, 32 South Clark-st., Chicago.
DRAFTS on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent for sale.

Wilson Line of Steamers
Direct Fortnightly Service to Stettin, With liberty to call at Hull or Newcastle and Gothenburg or Copenhagen, commencing with the "Kovno," July 17th.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN BLEGEN, Gen'l Continental Agent, 164 Randolph-st., Chicago.
Or SANDERSON & SON, Gen'l Agents, 39 South William-st., New York.

FRENCH LINE MAIL STEAMERS.
Fastest direct route to the Continent. New York to Havre every Saturday. All steamers new, 7,000 tonnage, 8,000 horse power, being the most magnificent ships afloat, enabling passengers to reach Havre, Paris, and other principal Continental cities in 7 to 8 days. Maurice W. Kozminski, Gen. West'n Agt., 170 Washington-st., Chicago.

The U. S. and Brazil Mail SS. Co.
American passenger line for St. Thomas, Barbados, Para, Maranham, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio, connecting for Montevideo and intermediate ports. ADVANCE...Saturday, Aug. 14 | At noon from Rob- FINANCE, Wednesday, Sept. 8 | ert Stores, Brooklyn From Newport News, Va., three days later. ERHARD & Co., Gen. Ag'ts, 84 Broad-st., N. Y. V. JACKSON, 10 and 12 Pacific-av., Chicago.

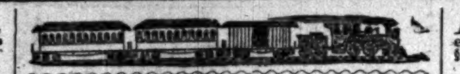
STATE LINE
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from New York every Thursday. Cabin passage, $35 and $40, according to location of stateroom. Steerage to and from Europe at lowest rates. JOHN BLEGEN, 166 Randolph-st., Western Manager. AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 53 Broadway, New York.

GOODRICH STEAMERS.
TIME TABLE.
For Racine and Milwaukee, twice daily...9 a m & 8 p m
For Sheboygan and Manitowoc, daily.............*8 p m
For Ludington, Manistee, etc., daily...................*9 a m
For Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, Escanaba, and Green Bay ports Mon., Wed., & Fri. 8 p m
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, Detroit, etc., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday...7 p m
Sunday excepted.
Office and dock foot of Michigan-av.

LAKE NAVIGATION.
NORTHERN MICHIGAN LINE STEAMERS EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 8 p. m. For Milwaukee, Frankfort, Glen Haven, Leland, Northport, Elk Rapids, Norwood, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Harbor Springs, St. James, St. Ignace, Mackinaw, and Cheboygan. For tourists' guide and time card address Northern Michigan Line, rear 126 Market-st.
S. S. BURKE, Agent.

DRUNKENNESS
Or the Liquor Habit Can Be Cured Without the Knowledge of Patient by Administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.
It INSTANTLY destroys all appetite for alcoholic liquors. Can be secretly administered in coffee, tea, or any article of food, even in liquor itself, with NEVER-FAILING results. Thousands have been cured who today believe they quit drinking of their own free will. Indorsed by everybody but saloon-keepers.
For sale by BUCK & RAYNER, 117 S. Clark-st., or WM. S. DALE, corner Clark and Madison-sts. Trade supplied by PETER VAN SCHAACK & SONS, Chicago. Call or write for circular.

ESTABLISHED OPTICIAN 1862.
LOUIS BOERLIN
157 STATE ST.
Special attention paid to properly adapting Spectacles and Eye Glasses, assisted by 30 years' experience and the best of Scientific Instruments.



ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday Excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.
For Maps, Time Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco, Denver, Omaha and Council Bluffs	§12:00 m §10:30 p m	§2:15 p m §6:50 a m
Dixon, Sterling, Clinton, Tama, Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, & Des Moines	* 8:30 a m §12:00 m §10:30 p m	* 6:15 p m § 2:15 p m § 6:50 a m
Sioux City & Northern Nebraska	§12:00 m §10:30 p m * 8:30 a m	§ 2:15 p m § 6:50 a m * 6:15 p m
Aurora, Batavia & Geneva	*12:00 m * 3:45 p m * 4:15 p m * 5:15 p m	* 2:15 p m *11:00 a m *10:30 a m * 8:45 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Elgin	*10:15 a m * 4:15 p m *11:30 p m	* 2:40 p m *10:30 a m *11:15 p m
Rockford & Elgin	* 7:15 a m	* 5:50 p m
Rockford	§ 9:00 a m	§ 6:55 p m
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Beloit & Madison & Janesville	§ 2:45 p m §10:35 p m	§ 1:00 p m § 7:00 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis—Limited	§ 7:30 p m	§ 7:55 a m
Huron, Pierre, Winona, and...	§ 9:00 a m	§ 6:55 p m
Madison, Janesville & Beloit	† 9:00 p m	‡ 6:25 a m
Janesville, Watertown	* 9:20 a m	4:45 p m
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh	* 4:45 p m	*10:25 a m
Ashland, Washburn, Bayfield, Superior, Duluth	§10:35 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Madison & Milwaukee	* 8:00 a m x 8:30 a m *11:30 a m * 3:00 p m	§ 4:00 p m § 4:00 p m * 2:00 p m § 7:00 p m
Waukesha, Racine, Milwaukee & Kenosha	* 8:00 a m x 8:30 a m *11:30 a m * 3:00 p m * 5:00 p m	§ 4:00 p m § 4:00 p m * 2:00 p m § 7:00 p m *10:30 a m
Milwaukee & Waukesha—Limited	§ 7:30 p m	* 9:00 p m
Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Green Bay	*11:30 a m § 9:05 p m	* 2:00 p m § 6:30 a m
Milwaukee, Green Bay, Menominee, Marinette, Ishpeming & Marquette	§ 9:05 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton, Sheboygan	* 9:05 p m *11:30 a m	* 6:30 a m * 2:00 p m
Central Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	* 8:30 a m †10:30 p m	* 6:15 p m † 6:50 a m
Lake Geneva	* 7:15 a m * 3:15 p m * 4:15 p m * 8:05 a m	* 6:15 p m * 9:55 a m *10:30 a m * 7:45 p m

Reference marks: *Ex. Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday. §Daily. xSunday only.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.
For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 211 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	8:30 a m	6:40 p m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	b 8:45 a m	b 6:50 p m
St. Paul, Dubuque & S'x City Ex.	b11:00 a m	b 2:50 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b10:50 a m	b 1:45 p m
Council Bluffs, C. R. & Wat. Pas.	b11:50 a m	b 2:15 p m
Denver & Omaha Fast Express	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
Kansas City & Mexico Ex.	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:45 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:20 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 7:30 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:30 a m
Rockford & Rochelle Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:30 a m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b 4:45 p m	b10:50 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:15 p m	b 8:40 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 5:45 p m	b 8:15 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 8:40 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:45 p m	b10:30 p m
Downer's Grove Sunday Pasnger	6:20 p m	10:00 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 9:20 p m	b 6:45 a m
St. Paul & Sioux City Express	c10:00 p m	d 6:35 a m
Dubuque & Forreston Express	a10:00 p m	a 6:35 a m
St. Joseph, Omaha, Denver & California Express	a10:30 p m	a 6:55 a m
Des Moines Express	a10:30 p m	a 6:55 a m
Texas Express	c10:30 p m	d 5:45 a m
Kansas City Night Express	a10:30 p m	a 5:45 a m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	9:45 p m	2:30 p m
Aurora Theatre Train	b11:30 p m	

a Daily. b Daily except Sunday. c Daily except Saturday. d Except Monday.
St. Paul, Dubuque, and Sioux City trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Illinois Central Railroad.
Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
New Orleans Fast Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Chatsworth & Bloomington Pass.	* 2:50 p m	* 3:00 a m
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*11:00 a m	* 2:50 p m
aDubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 p m	* 6:25 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:00 a m	* 2:50 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:35 a m

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only.

Kankakee Line.
Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices at depots and 124 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:10 a m	* 6:50 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 6:50 a m

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sundays excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.
(Continued.)

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.
Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Berths, Through Tickets, apply at City offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.
Reference marks: a. Daily; b. Daily except Sunday; c. Daily except Saturday; d. Daily except Monday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee	b 8:00 a m b11:30 a m a 2:45 p m b 5:00 p m a 7:30 p m a10:30 p m	b10:30 a m a 2:00 p m b 4:00 p m b 7:00 p m a 7:55 a m a 7:00 a m a 9:30 p m
Racine, Freeport & Waukesha	b 8:00 a m	b10:30 a m
Racine & Waukesha	b 5:00 p m b11:30 a m a 2:45 p m	b 7:00 p m a 2:00 p m b 4:00 p m
Elgin & Rockford	b 8:30 a m a12:05 p m b 4:00 p m a10:40 p m	b10:25 a m a 2:15 p m b 5:50 p m a 7:10 a m
Elgin	b 6:20 p m b 5:15 p m	b 6:45 a m b 8:45 a m
Elgin (Sunday only)	4:00 p m	10:25 a m
La Crosse local	b 8:00 a m	b 7:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis—Limited	a 7:30 p m	a 7:55 a m
La Crosse, Winona, Stillwater, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ortonville, and Aberdeen	a 2:45 p m a10:30 p m	a 2:00 p m a 7:00 a m
Clinton, Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha, and San Francisco	a12:05 p m a10:40 p m	a 2:15 p m a 7:10 a m
Dubuque & Ottumwa	c10:40 p m	d 7:10 a m
Beloit, Janesville, and Mineral Point	b11:30 a m b12:05 p m	b 4:00 p m b 2:15 p m
Janesville	b 2:45 p m	b 7:00 p m
Madison	b11:30 a m b12:05 p m b 2:45 p m c10:30 p m	b 7:00 p m b 2:15 p m b 9:30 p m d 7:00 a m
Green Bay and Menominee	b11:30 a m	b 4:00 p m
Fond du Lac, Neenah, Oshkosh	b 2:45 p m a10:30 p m	b 2:00 p m a 7:00 a m
Mason City, Algona, Mitchell, Owatonna, Faribault, St. Paul, and Minneapolis	b11:30 a m b12:05 p m c10:30 p m c10:40 p m	d 7:00 a m b 2:15 p m d 7:10 a m b 7:00 p m
Sioux City, Sioux Falls, Yankton, Chamberlain	b11:30 a m	b 7:00 p m
Redfield, Aberdeen	b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m
Calvary and Graceland	b 6:00 a m a12:30 p m b 5:15 p m b 6:15 p m b 7:50 a m	b 6:47 a m a 3:45 p m b 7:35 a m b 6:45 p m b 9:21 a m
Sunday only	5:30 p m	9:45 a m

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.
Depots, Polk-st., between Third and Fourth-avs., and Twenty-second-st. and Archer-av. State-st., Clark-st., Wentworth-av., and Hanover-st. cars pass within one block of Polk-st. Depot. Ticket offices, 109 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Texas Ex	* 8:25 a m	* 7:00 p m
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Texas Ex	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Des Moines & Ottumwa Express	* 8:25 a m	* 7:00 p m
Kansas City, Hannibal & Jacksonville Express	§12:30 p m	§ 2:20 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Council Bluff's Ex	§12:30 p m	§ 2:20 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Ex	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Custer Park & Essex Accom	§ 4:30 p m	§ 9:35 a m

§Daily. *Daily, except Sunday.
NOTE—Wagner sleeping-cars and free reclining-chair cars, Chicago to St. Louis, and Pullman and Woodruff sleepers to Peoria, Jacksonville, Springfield, Quincy, Hannibal, and Kansas City.

Chicago & Alton.
Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket offices at Depot, 89 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Colo., N.M., Mexico, Ariz., & Cal. Fast Ex.	§12:30 p m	§ 2:00 p m
Kansas City & Colorado Fast Ex.	§11:20 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, and Southern Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:10 p m
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, and Southern Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex.	§11:20 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express via Chenoa.	* 8:45 a m §11:20 p m	* 7:10 p m § 7:30 a m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex	*12:30 p m	* 2:00 p m
Joliet, Dwight & Streator Accom	* 5:00 p m	* 9:15 a m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.
Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport Express	* 9:10 a m	* 5:40 p m
Council Bluffs Fast Ex	§12:05 p m	§ 2:00 p m
Kansas City & Leavenworth Ex.	§12:05 p m	§ 2:20 p m
St. Joseph & Atchison Express	§12:05 p m	§ 2:20 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	* 1:00 p m	* 2:00 p m
Peoria Express	* 1:00 p m	* 2:20 p m
Bureau (Peru) Accommodation	* 4:45 p m	*10:00 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	§10:30 p m	§ 6:50 a m
Kansas City & Leavenworth Night Express	†11:00 p m	‡ 6:25 a m
St. Joseph & Atchison Night Ex.	†11:00 p m	‡ 6:25 a m
Peoria Night Express	†11:00 p m	‡ 6:25 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	†10:30 p m	‡ 6:50 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.
Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st., between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:00 a m	* 5:25 p m
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:05 a m
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	* 3:40 p m	*10:50 a m
Momence Passenger	* 5:15 p m	* 8:15 a m

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

EASTERN.

Baltimore & Ohio.
Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, and corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pittsburg & Baltimore Express	* 8:10 a m	* 5:25 p m
Pittsburg—Limited	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:55 a m
Washington & Baltimore Limited	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:55 a m
Pittsburg & Baltimore Express	§10:05 p m	§ 5:40 a m
New York—Limited	§ 3:45 p m	§ 9:42 p m
Detroit & Niagara Falls Express	§ 8:45 p m	§ 7:30 a m

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.
The 5:10 p. m. train is a Limited Express, running through in twenty-five hours. No extra fare required on this train.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.
Depot, corner Third-av. and Polk-st. Ticket offices, 103 South Clark, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	* 8:05 a m	* 4:05 p m
Limited & Day Express	§ 3:25 p m	§ 6:30 p m
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8:15 p m	§ 8:10 a m
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 5:20 p m	* 8:40 a m
Chicago Lawn Accommodation	* 6:25 p m	* 6:40 a m
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 p m	10:00 a m
Mt. Olivet, Mt. Greenwood—Speci	§02:00 m	§ 3:35 p m

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Pennsylvania Lines—Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, "Fort Wayne Route"—Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad, "Pan-Handle Route."
Express trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, Madison and Canal-sts., Standard Time. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Union Passenger Station, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Via "Fort Wayne Route"—		
Day Express	† 8:15 a m	† 6:45 p m
New York Express	* 3:15 p m	* 9:30 p m
Limited Express	* 5:00 p m	* 9:30 a m
Night Express	* 8:15 p m	6:30 a m
Via "Pan-Handle Route"—		
Day Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:55 p m
Southeastern Express	† 8:30 a m	† 6:55 p m
Eastern Express	* 8:30 p m	* 6:30 a m
Southern Express	* 8:30 p m	* 6:30 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Michigan Central Railroad.
Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.
Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	6:50 a m	† 5:45 p m
Day Express	9:00 a m	† 6:40 p m
New York—Limited	* 3:30 p m	* 9:30 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:00 p m	†10:20 a m
Atlantic Express	* 8:15 p m	* 8:05 a m
Night Express	* 9:55 p m	* 7:00 a m
Via Chicago & West Michigan Ry.		
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 9:00 a m	† 5:45 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	† 3:30 p m	† 6:40 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sl'pr.	* 9:55 p m	* 7:00 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Chicago, Detroit & Niagara Falls Short Line.
Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., as below. Ticket offices, 109 and 83 Clark-st., and Palmer House (State-st.), and at Depot. General office, 109 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York & Boston—Limited	§ 3:45 p m	§ 9:45 p m
Niagara Falls, New York & Boston Express	§ 8:45 p m	§ 7:30 a m

§Daily.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.
Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket offices under Sherman House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 7:25 a m	* 8:00 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 8:50 a m	* 8:00 p m
Limited Express (daily)	§ 5:30 p m	§ 9:50 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 7:45 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 p m	* 5:40 a m
Goshen & Old Road Accom'oda'n	* 4:05 p m	*11:00 a m
New York & Boston Fast Ex.		§ 9:30 p m

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.
Ticket offices, 105 South Clark-st., Dearborn Station, Polk-st. and Fourth-av., Archer-av., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Lima, Marion & Columbus	† 8:30 a m	† 6:45 p m
New York & Philadelphia Exp	* 4:20 p m	* 9:30 p m
N. York, Boston & Philadelphia	* 7:45 p m	* 7:30 a m
Columbus, Cleveland, Mansf'd, Pittsburg, Jamestown & Buffalo	* 7:45 p m * 4:20 p m	† 6:45 p m * 7:30 a m
Kouts Accommodation	† 6:00 a m	†11:10 a m
Hammond Accommodation	† 4:25 p m	† 7:05 p m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.
Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows:
Leave Chicago *7:50 a. m., Central Standard Time.
Arrive Chicago *7:50 p. m., Central Standard Time.
For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 191 La Salle-st., or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 79 Clark-st., Chicago.

GAS FIXTURES
At factory prices. Special inducements to the trade. MANNEGOLD & HOLDEN, 67 and 69 South Canal-st.

FURNITURE
FINE, MEDIUM AND COMMON.
HIGHEST QUALITY. LOWEST PRICE.
ALSO WILLIAMS' PAT. FOLDING BED.
WIRTS & SCHOLLE,
222 WABASH AVE.
BETWEEN ADAMS AND JACKSON.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CRESCENT HOTEL,
Eureka Springs, Arkansas.
An all-year health and pleasure resort celebrated for its
WONDERFUL SPRINGS
and delightful climate. Thirteen hours from St. Louis, via "Frisco Line," Through Pullman Sleepers. Hotel built of stone, entirely new. Elegantly furnished, has elevator, gas, hot and cold spring water baths. Table and attendance unexcelled. Capacity, 300. Located among the pines at an elevation of 2,000 feet. Address by mail or telegraph for pamphlet.
GEORGE W. KITTELLE, Manager.

CONGRESS HALL,
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"THE PIONEER HOTEL," has advantages over all other hotels on the island in location and surroundings. The celebrated spring which gave the house its name, and whose reputation first called attention to the island as a health resort, and has since attracted thousands of guests, is owned exclusively by the proprietor of this house.
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Union-av., opposite Congress Springs Park,
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OPEN JUNE 19 TO OCTOBER.
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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Opens June 26. The leading Hotel. Excellent Cuisine. Superb appointments. Electric bells, fire escape, etc. B. H. BROWN, Prop., assisted by Frank MacDonald.

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North Spring Lake, New Jersey. Open from June to October. Rooms can be engaged by letter or telegraph. R. K. LETCHWORTH.

THE "OAKWOOD," GREEN LAKE, WIS., OPENS for summer guests the 15th of May, with extensive improvements. Apply for circulars, with prices, to DAVID GREENWAY, proprietor, Dartford, Wis.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
Brooklyn, N. Y.
The MISSES ELY may be addressed at 321 Chicago-av., Chicago, until July 26, and may be seen there daily from that date until Aug. 4.
REFERENCES:
REV. R. S. STORRS, D. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.
REV. JOHN HALL, D. D., New York.
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MISS PORTER and MRS. DOW, Farmington, Ct.
MISS H. W. TERRY, 510 North State-st., Chicago.
REV. THOMAS H. SKINNER, D. D., McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago.
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Offers a practical course in Mining Engineering and related branches. Special advantages are afforded by its proximity to the great Copper and Iron Mines. The School is supported by the State, and there are no charges for Tuition to residents of Michigan, the only expenses being for incidentals (by statute not to exceed $30 per annum) and cost of material consumed. Students from other States will be required to pay a moderate matriculation fee.
The Fall session begins Sept. 15. For further information address T. L. CHADBOURNE, Sec., Houghton, Mich.

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Fall term begins Sept. 14. A delightful home with kind, parental care and thorough instruction. For particulars send for circular to
REV. R. K. TODD, Principal, Woodstock, Ill.

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Special Classes in History, Literature, and Art. Every advantage afforded to those desiring to study only Music and the Languages.

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Post-Office—Champaign, Ill.

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UNION COLLEGE OF LAW
The Fall Term will begin Sept. 22. For circular address H. BOOTH, Chicago, Ill.

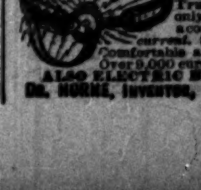
HOME SCHOOL for Small Boys. Commences Sept. 8. Address L. HAND, Lake Geneva, Wis.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) Military Institute. Send for circulars. Dr. C. B. Warring, Prin.

PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed Proposals.
OFFICE OF CITY CLERK,
Lafayette, Ind., July 13th, 1886.
Sealed proposals will be received by the Common Council of the City of Lafayette, Ind., up to
Monday Afternoon, 4 o'clock p. m., the 26th Day of July, 1886,
For the building of a Sewer from the Wabash River east on Ferry-st., 1,500 feet more or less.
Said work to be done according to specifications, and to be let to the lowest and best bidder, according to law. Specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the City Civil Engineer, or copies can be furnished upon application to the City Clerk. The Common Council reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
By order of the Common Council the 12th day of July, 1886. J. W. FLETEMEYER, City Clerk.

By Order of Board of Directors, Dist. No. 6, T. 38, R. 14.
Bids will be received at my office, 125 Van Buren-st., up to 12 m. Saturday, July 17, for the furnishing of material and building of a four-room addition to the O'Toole School. J. SPREYER, Architect, 125 Van Buren-st.



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DR. HORNE, INVENTOR, 191 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO.

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

Scarlet-fever was reported yesterday at No. 92 East Ontario street.

J. Freiger, who was run over by Fort Wayne engine No. 1 at Washington Heights July 10, died from his injuries yesterday at the County Hospital.

The directors of the Public Library were to elect a President for their board yesterday morning, but not being able to secure a quorum they adjourned until next Saturday at 3 o'clock.

Bernard Cortiss and Patrick White were last night elected delegates to the Irish National Land-League Convention, to be held in Chicago Aug. 18, by the First Ward Land-League.

Assistant Postmaster Squires and Superintendent of Stamps E. B. Esher will pay a visit to Postmaster Judd at Geneva Lake today. Mr. Judd is improving and his physician denies all reports to the contrary.

Pensioners who have been wearily waiting for some time for their money can now be paid off. Mrs. Mulligan received $800,000 yesterday and was busy all day paying it out in the more urgent cases. A large sum was disbursed.

The temperature yesterday as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 75°; 9 a. m., 77°; 10 a. m., 80°; 11 a. m., 82°; 12 m., 80°; 1 p. m., 80°; 3 p. m., 79°; 6 p. m., 78°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.48; 6 p. m., 29.48.

D. H. Hayes & Bro. were awarded the contract yesterday by the Department of Public Works for the erection of a fire engine-house at Nos. 1326 to 1330 Thirty-third street for $9,743. The other bidders were Joseph Downey $9,983, and E. F. Gobel $10,472.

At the recent conclave of the Knights of Pythias in Toronto, Can., Chicago Division carried off the trophy. They will arrive today by the Grand Trunk at 3 p. m., and it is expected that all the brethren who can make it convenient will be on hand to give them a hearty welcome.

Bids were opened yesterday for the erection of a steel bridge across the river at Twelfth street. The contract was awarded to the Chicago Forge & Blast Company for $41,150. The work will be commenced at once, and the abutments will be ready for laying the bridge about October.

The new and powerful fireboat in course of construction on the North Branch is so near completion that it will be launched some day towards the close of the week after next. One of her pumps arrived yesterday and the other and pipe fittings are expected today. In about three weeks after being launched the boat will be ready for work and duty.

W. H. Buttner, the lawyer who was arrested on a charge of attempting to extort money by threats from John Gaynor, the Board of Trade man, was discharged by Justice C. J. White yesterday, there being no prosecution. Mr. Gaynor said that another person visited his house and claimed to be Mr. Buttner. He says he knows who the man is and will have him arrested in two or three days.

S. Roth, a money-loaner, was held in $400 bail by Justice Prindiville yesterday on two charges. He went to the house of Elizabeth Brown, at No. 123 Third avenue, and began to take out the furniture. He held a mortgage on a part of it, but insisted on taking it all. Mrs. Brown protested, when he said he was an officer. He was held in $200 on the charge of larceny and in a like amount for impersonating an officer.

James Richmond, an old citizen of this city, while in some pool-room in the Board of Trade alley exhibited a roll of bills. He was taken in hand by two well-known confidence men, one of whom is colored, and soon found a diamond pin worth $75, a watch and chain worth $300, and $80 in cash missing. The men also took several pool tickets and drew the money on the lucky ones. The police are after the thieves.

Barnum's circus will parade Monday, starting at 7:30 in the morning and passing over the following route: Madison street to Wabash avenue, to Twenty-fourth, to State, to Polk, to Canal, to Twelfth, to Halsted, to Madison, to May, to Lake, to Fifth avenue, to Clark, to Ohio, to Rush, to River, to Lake, to State, to Washington, to Lake-Front. The wagons, horses, animals, etc., to be in the line are said to have cost over $1,500,000.

At the meeting of the Irish Parliamentary Aid Association at McCoy's Hotel last night the Financial Secretary reported that $8,000 of the $10,000 promised to aid the Irish cause in Great Britain had been subscribed. The remaining $2,000 will be raised in a short time, when the full amount will be forwarded to Mr. Parnell. Arrangements were also partially completed last night for the picnic to be held at the Driving Park grounds Aug. 14 in connection with the Ancient Order of Hibernians and St. Joseph's Hospital.

The actions for conspiracy and obtaining money under false pretenses brought by Marie Schurt against Mrs. Sorup, the clairvoyant, and the expressman who pretended to be a spirit-born husband, were dismissed by Justice Barker yesterday for want of prosecution. Mrs. Sorup has since been sent to the Jefferson insane asylum and the complainant herself has manifested unquestionable signs of a shaky intellect. The expressman is believed to be sane, but he is scandalously homely.

In regard to the new eight-hour law passed by the City Council for the government of the laborers and mechanics employed by the city Chief Engineer Artingstall says the men are willing and anxious to work ten hours a day. There are about 600 men employed by the city, and at the time of the general strike their hours were reduced to eight per day, with a proportionate reduction of pay. Since the strike, however, the men all asked to work ten hours, with the extra two hours' pay.

The following program will be performed at Jackson Park at 4 p. m. today by an orchestra under the direction of Hans Balatka: "Gem of the West" March, Gedney; overture to "Semiramide," Rossini; duet from "Lucia," Donizetti; selections from "Mikado," Sullivan; "Ida Bella Polka," Garner, solo for cornet; "Greeting to Spring Waltz," Jungmann; overture to "Zampa," Herold; quartet from "Rigoletto," Verdi; "Qui Vive" Galop, Ganz; introduction and bridal chorus from "Lohengrin," Wagner; "Charles" March, Naumann.

Yesterday was about the most quiet day experienced by the Lake Shore Road since the strike began. A few gam-sticks were thrown at noon in Packingtown at the Pinkerton men, but this is an every-day occurrence, and therefore attracted little attention. Michael Magner was arrested in the Stock-Yards for using abusive language to the imported switchmen, but was bailed out within fifteen minutes after reaching the Town of Lake station. The Pinkerton man who made the arrest found it necessary to thump Magner before he consented to go along with him.

The committee in charge of the reunion of the members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of this county have completed all the arrangements, and it will take place at West Twelfth Street Turner Hall this evening. Among the speakers on the program are National Delegate Wilhen, National Secretary McNelis, State Delegate Spelman, State Secretary Kelly, Alexander Sullivan, and Henry F. Sheridan. The order of exercises will consist of addresses, recitations, songs, and remarks for the welfare of the order. None but members of the order will be admitted.

The Scottish-American Athletic Tournament will be held at the Base-Ball Park Saturday, Aug. 7. Among the attractions will be a mounted sword contest between Duncan C. Ross and Sergt. Walsh for $500; a grand tug of war between German and Irish teams; an exhibition game of lacrosse by the Calumet Club; bicycle races, hammer and stone throwing, leaping, racing, highland dancing, and bagpipe contest. A procession, headed by the Chicago American Band and the pipers, will leave the Exposition Building for the ball park at 12 m.

A meeting of persons representing some of the theatrical talent in the city was held last night at the Sherman House for the purpose of organization. It was decided that the new society should be known as "The Players." Arrangements have been made for securing the Princess Opera-House, where rehearsals of three different plays will be begun at once, followed by their presentation in public in Chicago. The plays will also be taken upon the road. The organization will be managed by J. J. Stapleton, a New York theatrical man.

Grace Hamlin, the 17-year-old daughter of Mrs. Dr. Love, who eloped with Guy Weymouth, an alleged gambler, and who was afterwards found on Halsted street, has again disappeared. Mrs. Love said that Grace had lost $75,000 by her misbehavior. Her uncle, H. F. Whittlesy, President of the Odell Merchants' National Bank, intended leaving her his wealth, but owing to her actions he has withdrawn her name from his will. It is said it was this money which Weymouth was after. As the marriage-license clerk refused to issue a license to them it is presumed they have left for Wisconsin where no license is required.

Dr. De Wolf pursued his efforts in behalf of the Lakeside Sanitarium yesterday, and with most gratifying results. Mayor Harrison put his name down for $100 and handed over the money at once, and other city dignitaries swelled the list in a most gratifying manner. The doctor then escorted the indefatigable Mrs. Schoenemann to the Board of Trade, and in a short time about $1,000 was placed to the credit of this most deserving charity. Mrs. Schoenemann was bewildered with the generosity of her patrons, and the donors are determined that $2,500 shall be raised before they cease their efforts in her behalf.

Superintendent of Streets McGann yesterday urged the West Division Railway to rapid action in laying their new steel rails on Madison street between Clark and State streets, as the city was anxious to have the paving done as rapidly as possible, and prevent continued inconvenience to the storekeepers and others along that busy thoroughfare. In compliance with the request made Superintendent Cregier put extra men to work all last night and the work will be finished in good order this morning. The work of putting in the broken stone will at once be commenced and the paving pushed as rapidly as possible.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company was complained of to Corporation Counsel Hoffman yesterday as attempting to take advantage of a permit ordered to be issued a few days ago to lay an additional track on the Bloomingdale road, east of Western avenue. It was alleged that notwithstanding the objections of the property-owners the company had attempted to lay two additional lines of tracks through the street, which would make three tracks and exceed even the charitable limit placed upon them by the city. Not content with this, it is alleged that at certain points where the street is not opened the company has diverged from the lines of the road and encroached upon private property.

The Underwriters' Association has instructed a committee to bring suit against the city to recover the money paid under protest by insurance companies two years ago, the law imposing a 2 per cent tax on their gross receipts having been declared invalid. About $15,000 is involved. The Council passed an ordinance Thursday night for the purpose of collecting a similar tax, but the agents say that they will not pay it. So the city will have to commence legal proceedings to find out if the law is good for anything or not. The money received from the insurance companies was given to the policemen's and firemen's benevolent funds, which are very low on account of the decision cutting off this revenue.

There are now pending in the Superior Court of the county thirty-eight cases against the city for accidents, with damages claimed from $5,000 to $20,000 in each case, aggregating $275,000, and twenty-five cases in the Circuit Court amounting to $145,000, making in all $420,000, which is sought to be derived from the city by reason of defective sidewalks. As an indication of the success which these claimants achieve in the courts, under the present administration of the law department, it may be stated that since Jan. 1, 1886, twenty-four of these cases have been decided by the courts and only two of them have resulted in verdicts against the city. The amounts claimed as damages in these suits was $275,500, and the amount which the city was ordered to pay was $1,650. All of the other suits were dismissed at the cost of the claimants.

Officer Kayser of the Twelfth Street Station, who is accused by Thomas J. Moran of brutally clubbing him, was arraigned before Justice Russell yesterday on the charge of assault and battery. The Gas-Inspector testified that he was standing on the corner of Harrison and Halsted streets last Saturday when Kayser came along and arrested him without any provocation at all. When taking him to the station he did not walk fast enough for the officer, and it is alleged that the latter clubbed him, inflicting several wounds on his face and badly bruising his arms. Moran bared his arms in court, and they were black and blue. Nine witnesses corroborated the complainant's story, and said that Kayser clubbed Moran in a shameful manner. The evidence for the defense will be heard July 23. Kayser claims that Moran was beastly drunk at the time of the arrest and was exposing his person, and when he arrested him he called him vile names and resisted.

The gambling-house at No. 126 Clark street has closed its doors and quit business. It has been run for several months ostensibly by a gambler named Ryan, but it is well known that George Hankins was furnishing the bankroll. This is the house formerly owned by "One-Armed" Schimmel and a gambler named Shaw, they having sold out to George Hankins after heavy losings last spring. The place has been in poor luck for some time, and was recently raided by the Harrison street police. Lack of patronage is the reason assigned for the suspension, although it is claimed that the place made a little more than expenses. Three or four rooms are doing all the business now, it is said. Condon & Doll's, at No. 125 Clark street, George Hankins' own place over his saloon, Pat Sheedy's Randolph street house, and perhaps one or two others are having a heavy patronage, night and day. This is the second faro-bank which has closed up lately, the first being the room at No. 111 Madison street, over Myers' saloon.

The Expressmen.

The concluding session of the Expressmen's Convention was held yesterday morning in the call-room at the Board of Trade Building. The newly-elected President, H. W. Dwight of Boston, presided. A resolution of thanks to the Board of Trade, the railroads for transportation, the President of the South Park Commission, the Grand Pacific Hotel, and the Western Union Telegraph Company was adopted. One of the delegates thought the young lady operator of the last-named company ought to be remembered substantially, and thereupon passed round his hat for contributions. Every one present "chipped in" and a neat little purse was the result. The convention then adjourned for two years, the next place of meeting to be designated by the Executive Committee. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon the delegates took carriages at the Leland Hotel and were driven to South Park, where they were entertained by John R. Walsh.

How the Passenger Railway Got the Right of Way on Harrison Street.

Speaking of the Harrison-Weeks-Doyle railroad yesterday, an employé of the City Clerk's office, who was in fear and trembling lest his name should be divulged, said: "Why, those fellows never got the right of way on Harrison street. When the matter was proposed by ex-Ald. Gaynor, that gentleman said he had a petition signed by a majority of the property-owners. He said in the Council that he presented the petition duly signed. The petition was presented, but the signatures were wanting. There were the signatures of 7,000 feet front of property wanted, but the right of way was granted notwithstanding. An attempt was made to use the City Clerk's office for bad purposes, but it did not work. You boys," said the informant of THE TRIBUNE, "are not sharp enough or you would collect enough material to prevent Mr. Harrison from becoming candidate for Mayor for a fifth term."

Council Committees.

The Council Committee on Railroads met yesterday and cleared up a number of matters of a trivial character, which had accumulated for months. Among the ordinances ordered to be placed on file was one to allow the Rapid Transit Railroad Company to tunnel under the streets of the city from Fullerton avenue on the North to Thirty-ninth street on the South, and to go under the river to the North and West Divisions, in the interest of an underground railway. As the law required the consent of the property-owners to such a scheme the ordinance was slaughtered.

The Committee on Licenses reported favorably on an ordinance which will have the effect of running out of business a large number of burglars and sneak-thieves who have been in the habit of breaking into new and unoccupied houses and stealing all the lead pipe and plumbing fixtures they could secure, and then realizing on their plunder at the junk shops. The ordinance adopted provides that—

No keeper of a junk shop shall purchase from any one except from plumbers holding licenses as such from the City of Chicago, licensed peddlers, or the owners of buildings from which the materials are taken, any lead pipe, faucets, boilers, or other plumbing materials, under a penalty of not less than $20 nor more than $100 for each offense.

Dr. Withrow.

The Rev. Dr. Withrow, who came to look at the Third Presbyterian Church and meet the officers, left for Boston yesterday afternoon. He did not say whether he would accept the call or not, but the impression is that he will, as he was pleased with the church and the members he met. He told one official that he was not quite ready to decide, but wouldn't keep them waiting long. His friends in Boston are doing everything they can to keep him, and the Third Church is equally anxious to have him in Chicago. His present salary is $7,000. He has been offered $8,000 and a parsonage free. At present he is pastor of a Congregational church. Being a Presbyterian, it is believed that this fact will have considerable weight with him in making up his mind in regard to the call.

The Dental Examiners Again.

The demurrer to the petition of John M. Cooper for a writ of mandamus against the State Board of Dental Examiners was overruled yesterday by Judge Collins and a writ ordered commanding the board to issue a license to Cooper to practice his profession. An appeal was taken. This is the suit in which the board was charged with favoritism and with a desire to break down a rival of the Chicago Dental College.

A Lad's Charge Against His Father.

A young boy was found by Officer Donahue laying in the bottom of a boat at the foot of Randolph street in a pitiful condition. He was extremely emaciated and was suffering from a severe swelling in one of his legs, which he said had been caused by a dog bite. The story he tells is one of strange brutality and neglect to which he claims he had been subjected by his father, and an investigation will be made by Officer Dudley of the Humane Society. His name is George Rupke, and his father lives at No. 608 West Twenty-fifth street. Last Saturday he went fishing with his father and at night was told by the latter to stay and watch the boat while he went home. His father told him he could obtain enough to eat from a car of bananas which stood on the track near by, and that if he did not get ripe ones the green ones were good enough for him. The boy has remained there for nearly a week subsisting on the bananas, which were not ripe, and made him very sick. The swelling in his leg from the dog-bite grew worse, until he could not walk, and when found was too weak to stand. He was taken to the County Hospital and his condition is pronounced to be very serious, although there is no immediate danger of his dying unless blood-poisoning results from the dog-bite in his leg.

THE CITY'S GAS BILLS.

How They Are Being Paid Since the Citizens' Committee Interfered with the Appropriation.

President Billings of the Chicago Gaslight & Coke Company and President Watkins of the People's Company called on Mayor Harrison yesterday seeking a settlement of the bills rendered by the two companies for furnishing the city with gas for the latter part of the year 1885, and which the city is unable to pay. The bill of the People's Company is as follows: Balance on quarter ending Sept. 30, 1885, $18,005; for quarter ending Dec. 31, 1885, $92,735; in all, $110,740. The bill of the Chicago Gas Company is: Balance for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1885, $14,718; for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1885, $82,567. These two bills, amounting to $188,055, have been due since Dec. 31, 1885, and the companies are desirous of receiving their money. Under the old system these companies were paid out of whatever surplus the city might have on hand from time to time, and it was perfectly satisfactory to both parties. It has always been found that appropriations for gas annually made are much below the amount of gas actually consumed, and the Mayor and Controller, in their desire to save the city any extra expense in the way of interest, have authorized the payment of this excess out of other unappropriated money. The Citizens' Association, however, a short time ago obtained an injunction restraining the city from paying any moneys for gas-bills not specifically appropriated for the purpose in advance. In consequence of this action on the part of the Citizens' Association the gas companies have decided to obtain a judgment against the city for the amount of their bills, which will bear interest from the date the judgment is entered. This, it will be seen, will cost the city about $12,000 additional for interest on the bills, which might have been avoided had the action of the Citizens' Association not been taken. This will be the case every year, as it is impossible to make an appropriation in advance to cover the use of gas by the city, and, even if that could be done, the money appropriated at the beginning of the year is not available until the close of that fiscal year. Corporation-Counsel Hoffman succeeded, however, yesterday in inducing the companies to waive their claim for interest until Jan. 15, 1886, which will save the city about $6,000. The judgments were entered yesterday, Judge Beckwith appearing for the People's Company and John N. Jewett for the Chicago Company. Mr. Hoffman appeared for the city.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Camp Lincoln in Readiness for the First Encampment—New Corporations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 16.—[Special.]—Camp Lincoln, the permanent camp-ground for the Illinois National Guard, is now in readiness to receive the First Brigade, which is to go into camp tomorrow. Detachments from the several regiments to the number of 150 have possession of the camp. The parade ground has been put in fair condition. The tents are pitched to the north of the parade ground among the trees, which will afford shade. The sanitary condition of the ground is excellent. Drinking water will be supplied from numerous wells. A large majority of the companies of the First Brigade will be in camp before Sunday morning. The First Regiment will probably be the first to arrive by special tomorrow.

The Secretary of State issued licenses to incorporate the following companies today:

Pana & Roodhouse Construction Company, at Pana; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, J. C. Esseck, T. A. Rosebrough, and D. A. Gilbert.

Volante Gold Mining & Milling Company, at East St. Louis; capital stock, $1,000,000; incorporators, H. Lippett Jr., Erastus W. Morgan, and L. Frank Ottofy.

Rad Chicago Cislo 130—Cesko C. S. P. S., at Chicago; not for profit; incorporators, Jan Smejkal, Frank Kozisek, Frank Fuk, Martin Wach, and Albert Kozisek.

MORE OF THOMPSON'S GUILT.

Still Another Deliberate Theft Laid at the Door of the Provident Savings Bank's Absent Cashier—The Grand Jury to Judge the Directors—The Fugitive in Toronto.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 16.—[Special.]—The latest rascality placed to the credit of "Prince Hal" Thompson, the absconding cashier, is the forgery of a large amount of the bank's stock. Six months ago he borrowed $5,000 from Mrs. Cornelia Sanborn, and gave her as security fifty shares of Provident stock. She placed the stock in her private box at the bank. The box was opened yesterday, and it was discovered that the stock had been taken out and forged stock substituted. It is said tonight that Thompson is now in Toronto, and papers are being prepared for his extradition on the charge of forgery. He was seen in Chicago Tuesday by a Chicago lawyer, Benjamin J. Wertheimer.

The directors will be proceeded against by the grand jury for declaring a dividend July 1 and for doing business when the bank was in an insolvent condition.

AFRAID OF THE WHIRLPOOL.

The Barber Who Threatened to Shoot It in a Cork Suit Thinks Better of It.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 16.—[Special]—George W. White of Oswego, the barber who said he would go through the whirlpool rapids this morning, failed to come to time. Yesterday and last evening he made himself quite numerous with his talk and his rubber suit, but he talked so much and to so little purpose that people put him down as afraid. He spoiled a good deal of liquor, and no one has seen him today, and it is thought he took some train and quietly crept away. The suit he was to wear consists of rubber tights one-eighth of an inch thick. Around his body he fitted a cork jacket one inch thick, covering the body and resembling a cork life-preserver. The invention is his own and cost him $70. Around his head, when he donned the suit, he placed a wire screen covering. He said this would protect his head in striking a rock, while if the cork should strike it he would bound off.

PRACTICAL BENEVOLENCE.

The National Conference of Charities and Corrections Continues Its Session—Valuable Suggestions Made Towards Reform.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 16.—[Special.]—The thirteenth National Conference of Charities and Corrections, opened in this city last evening, was continued today. The report of the Committee on States was made by Gen. R. Brinkerhoff of Ohio, who said: "There is less in the way of new legislation to report this year than last. The reports of the States are not yet explicit enough in their statements of members cared for and amounts expended to afford the presentation of a general estimate of the extent of public and private aid in the country and its probable cost. We note the steady growth of provision for the insane and a tendency to diminished restraint and repression in their care, and in prison work a spreading movement to secure reformation for first offenders on the graded plan. More attention is being given to children and to the inmates and condition of jails and almshouses, and there is a general growing dissatisfaction with out-of-door relief for the poor." The individual reports from States followed.

Dr. W. B. Fletcher of Indianapolis said the great obstacle in his State was political prejudice against reform institutions. Gen. W. M. Bane of Washington Territory said: "We need some kind of information imparted by this body to our Legislatures to inform them what kind of laws we want enacted."

The Rev. Dr. Hill of Oregon said: "We have a primitive penitentiary system still, but a good insane asylum."

Mrs. Hendricks, the widow of the late Vice-President, was called upon, with applause, but the lady declined to respond. J. H. Mills of North Carolina condemned the institutions of his State unmercifully as injudicious and inhuman. The California report was bad jails. Judge Follett of Ohio said there was not a good penitentiary in the State and much political interference with the board. Gen. Brinkerhoff of Ohio remarked that the county homes were superior to the State homes in large States.

Chaplain Brooks of the Colorado Penitentiary spoke of the school he has organized in the prison, as a result of which every prisoner can now read and most can write. They secure work for every discharged convict. Rabbi Sonnenschein of St. Louis indicated hope for Missouri with a change of politics. The Rev. R. Haley of Kansas City said the Governor declined to promise a State Board of Charities. Jails are on the old plan, made simply to hold the inmates. The press is thus far backward.

Dr. Gundry of Maryland was reminded that the complaints of political interference were like Sydney Smith's logic of benevolence. A found C in distress and wanted B to help him, the political outs were all A's. Dr. C. S. Hoyt of New York reported good progress in that State and a very complete list of institutions.

Judge Prendergast of Chicago, referring to the old system of holding persons charged with insanity in contact with criminals in the county jails, went on to say that statistics showed that the effect of the preliminary detention asylums was to cause the discharge, cured, of about one-third of the alleged curatives brought there to await their trial. A. Galvin of Chicago inveigled strongly against the flippant way in which the public press handled these cases, and wanted to know if the jury system in insanity did not conduce to such publicity.

The Hon. H. H. Giles of Wisconsin reported for the Committee on State Boards of Charities. He said that eleven States have boards of charities—Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Kansas, and Wisconsin. A paper by the Hon. John W. Andrews Vice-President of the Ohio board, on "Extension of Boards of State Charities to All the States and Territories." Secretary McCullough read the report giving the number in the dependent, delinquent, and defective classes as 446,351 and the expense of their maintenance as $70,000,000 annually.

The Rev. A. G. Byers, Secretary of the Ohio board, read a paper this afternoon on "Administration of Poorhouses and Jails." He is a reformer of the practical stamp and the pages were filled with suggestions for the better government and use of these homes of the poor and vicious. Competent, honest, and humane officials, industrious and useful occupation of time by the inmates, and a means of learning better things in life were among the particulars to which he pointed as needing attention. The whole subject was or should be the special charge of the boards of charities.

Tonight the Rev. John Ireland, Bishop of Minnesota, spoke on the system of charities of the Catholic church, presenting it as very complete.

A Calf Saves a Child.

An Alabama newspaper seriously tells its readers that a 4-year-old Dollie Welsh and a small Jersey calf are great friends. One day Dollie went to an unused well and peeped over the low curb. The calf saw her and seized her dress in its mouth. The little girl lost her balance and fell over the curb, but the calf hung on, and for half an hour held her thus suspended until the child was rescued.

Brand Brings His Ax Down.

"Sixteen" photos, four of them elegant panels, for $3, at Brand's this week. *Quality the finest.*

Knox, "The Hatter," New York Branch, No. 120 Dearborn street. Summer styles ready.

Buck & Rayner's "Moth Powder" is a swift and sure destroyer of roaches, bedbugs, and flies.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk yesterday issued permits to marry to the following couples, the parties living in Chicago where no other residence is given:

	Age.
Albert Kuhn, Ida Piliasch	22—21
Michael Canty, Mary Dwyer	28—28
Thomas McLaughlin, Mary Sheehan	24—22
San Franta, Franciska Wondracek	29—22
Wilhelm Friese, Augusta Rathmann	31—24
Pesach Pretekin, Clara Reichmann	33—18
Peter Bork, Leyden, Mary Rotermund, Leyden	23—20
William Eli Larne, Christine Swanson	30—33
Lars Sutherland, Annie Ergo	24—22
J. Kiosa, South Chicago, Mary Anne Pusik	26—24
Per D. Odell, Marie C. Nelson	25—23
George Ryan, Sarah McCarrol	22—19
Michael O. Gaera, Mary Sullivan	28—27
Andrew Shields, Kittie Smith	29—24
John Venopal, Barbara Kotrch	28—27
Clinton Wallace, Annie Sweeney	24—19
Carl F. Wiberg, Marie Nielson	40—29
Jens P. Jensen, Nielsene Thomsen	24—23
Wilhelm Tielaff, Henriette Bienge	22—22
Rudolf Sontag, Minna Naumann	28—25
Leon Ruckert, Josephine Capello	25—22
Roman Bonk, Hermine Lembachner	25—18
William H. Gore, Rose Stewart	42—21
Charles Wheeler, Lizzie McGucken, Lake	21—26
William Collier, Ellen Watson	46—38
Anton W. Bazan, Paulina Kazek, St. Joe, Mo.	24—21
John Q. Connell, Lizzie Gleason	23—21

MARRIAGES.

DAY—FULLER—At Blue Island, Ill., July 15, 1886, by the Rev. W. B. Millard, Mr. Friedel D. Day and Miss Nellie B. Fuller, all of Blue Island.

MACAULEY-AYRES—At Chicago, Ill., July 14, by the Rev. E. P. Goodwin, D. D., Susie T. Ayres of Watseka, Ill., and Henry W. Macauley of Minneapolis, Minn.

☞ Denver (Colo.) and Minneapolis papers please copy.

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—On the C. & N. R. Wy. leaves Wells Street Depot daily at 1:00 p. m. for Rosehill and Calvary. Special cars furnished funeral parties when desired.

Twenty-seven C. & N. W. suburban trains stop daily at Rosehill. Every facility afforded for reaching and examining this beautiful rural cemetery.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Olivet at 12 m.

Parties should examine Mount Greenwood before selecting lots elsewhere. City office, 34, 182 Dearborn.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 12:30 p. m.

BOEHM—John Boehm, aged 57.

Funeral from residence, No. 455 Centre-av., Sunday, 1 p. m.

CHRISTERSON—July 15, Clarence Eugene, son of Capt. C. A. and Emma Christerson, aged 11 months.

Funeral from No. 442 West Indiana-st., Sunday, 1 p. m., by carriages to Graceland. Friends are invited.

FALLON—July 16, Mary Cecelia Fallon, aged 8 months and 5 days, daughter of Officer Malachy Fallon and Mary Fallon.

Funeral from the residence, No. 814 Hinman-st., Sunday, July 18, at 10 a. m.

FALK—Solomon Falk, at his residence, No. 186 Canalport-av.

Funeral Sunday, at half-past 12 o'clock, to Free Sons' Cemetery.

GRAHAM—At 2427 Indiana-av., July 16, Mrs. H Graham, mother of Mrs. O. B. Phelps.

Remains to be sent to Catskill, N. Y., for interment.

GALE—The 15th inst., at the residence of her brother, Mr. William Gale, No. 18 North Centre-av., Miss Alice S. G. Gale.

Remains to be taken East for interment.

HOSLER—Olive Hosler, July 15, 1886, aged 9 months and 24 days, beloved daughter of Frank and Lizzie Hosler.

Funeral from residence, No. 185 North Morgan-st., Saturday, July 17, at 11 o'clock, to Forest Home Cemetery.

ST. LOUIS—Mrs. Minnie St. Louis, wife of J. J. St. Louis, July 15, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. Haag, 3431 State-st.

Funeral from residence Saturday at 10 a. m.

WILMARTH—In Denver, Colo., July 12, of gastritis, Rosalind, wife of Arthur Wilmarth and daughter of the late Tarleton Jones of Chicago.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

E. C. B. BARKER WILL LEAD THE YOUNG Men's meeting Saturday evening. Commercial travelers and strangers are invited.

MR. B. F. JACOBS WILL ADDRESS THE SUNday School Teachers' Meeting Saturday noon in Farwell Hall.

Gas Heating and Cooking Stoves.
Open Grate. Indestructible Coal Fires.
GOODWIN GAS STOVE & METER CO.
70 Dearborn-st.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.
State & Washington-sts.

FURS.

We are showing a most select quality of
Full Prime Skins
IN
Russian Sable,
Hudson Bay Sable,
Alaska Seal Skins,
Very choice,
Alaska Natural Blue Fox,
Siberian Natural Blue Fox,
Stone Martin,
Black Martin,
Royal Ermine,
Natural White Otter,
A very rare and until recently an unknown skin,
Canadian Black Otter,
Natural Beaver,
In all its shades,
Natural Black and Silver Fox,
From Labrador,
Arctic Fox,
Lake Superior Cross Fox,
Nova Scotia Mink,
Hudson Bay Lynx.

Among the Assortment are some *Very Rare* and *Peculiar* shades.

—*Liberal Inducements* given to those leaving an early order for any article in Furs.

—Remodeling and Trimming done in the most artistic manner, and *All Work Guaranteed.*

—We are offering made-up goods at *Extremely Low Prices.*

An Examination Solicited.

STEINWAY.

Triumphant at every World's Fair; endorsed by the most eminent authorities of both hemispheres, and the acknowledged Standard Piano of the World.

State & Lyon & Healy Monroe Sts.

HYDE PARK AND ENGLEWOOD.

NOTICE!

On and after Monday, July 19, we shall make DAILY free deliveries at Hyde Park and Englewood.

Wagons leave every morning at 7 o'clock. Orders should be handed in the day before.

C. JEVNE & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND GROCERS,
110 & 112 Madison-st.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

"*APOLLINARIS reigns alone among Natural Dietetic Table Waters.*"

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.
May 31, 1884.

Of all Grocers, Druggists, & Min. Wat. Dealers.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

L. MANASSE, Optician,
88 MADISON-ST., TRIBUNE BUILDING.
Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Medical Batteries, Magic Lanterns, Amateur Photographic Outfits, Architects', Engineers', and Surveyors' Supplies.

Sight is Priceless!

Do not trifle with your eyes, as lost sight never returns. Do not buy Glasses that are not suited to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities combine to give our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a National reputation.

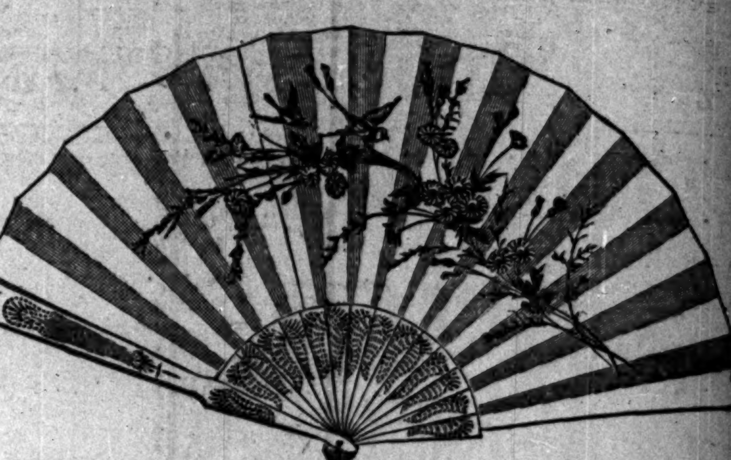
☞ Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain. Four large Illustrated Catalogues on application.

WANTED.

4 Experienced Retail Men's Furnishing Goods Salesmen.

WILSON BROS.,
113 & 115 State-st.

FAN SALE
—AT—
THE FAIR.



THE FINEST COLLECTION EVER SHOWN IN THIS MARKET,

With PEARL, IVORY, BONE, SANDAL WOOD, and other kinds of Fine Wood Handles,

WORTH FROM 75 CTS. TO $20.00,

AT THE FOLLOWING LOW PRICES:

25c, 45c, 65c, 75c, 95c, $1.45, $1.95, $2.50, $3.50, $4.50, $5.50, to $12.75.

State, Adams, and Dearborn-sts.

PURE AIR. Free from All Kinds of Offensive Insects.

HARBOR POINT RESORT,

Situated on Little Traverse Bay, on the Eastern Shore of Lake Michigan, is beautifully located for a health and pleasure resort. The grounds are high and rolling, covered with a fine growth of young evergreen and hardwood trees, with two miles of clean white sand and pebbly beach, washed by the clear and sparkling waters of the bay. On one side of the Point the waters are always quiet for boating, while on the other side a splendid surf is almost incessantly rolling, with a cool and refreshing breeze. Here is surf bathing unsurpassed even at the ocean beaches. Good mail, telegraph, and telephone facilities, and only three-quarters of a mile from the Harbor Springs depot of the G. R. & I. R. R. Chicago and other Lake boats call at our dock. Good hotel and cottage accommodation for 500 guests. Excellent and varied amusements.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

AT AUCTION.

Tuesday Morning, July 20, at 10 O'Clock,

A General Assortment of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, &c.

Including some choice Bankrupt Stocks.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Wednesday, July 21, 1886, at 9:30 a. m.,

AT AUCTION,

BOOTS! SHOES! AND SLIPPERS!

We are selling all the Summer Goods in our store at this sale, and, as they are in demand at the present time, buyers should not fail to attend.

We will also sell a large assortment of fine Hand-Sewed Men's and Women's Shoes, equal to the best made. Call and see them.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

Thursday, July 22, 9:30 a. m.

White Granite Ware.

1 Car C. C.,
1 Car Rock and Yellow.

Library Lamps, Brackets, Burners, &c.

Goods packed for country merchants.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers,
214 and 216 Madison-st.

Auction Notice.

To the Trade:

Gentlemen—As this is again the time of year when you may be desirous of closing out any and all Surplus Stock and Slow-Selling Merchandise, we beg to say to you that we will make during the next Thirty Days especial provision in our Auction Sales in our various departments for the selling of any such goods that you may please to send us. Very respectfully,

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

9:30 This Morning,
REGULAR SALE
FURNITURE, CARPETS,
AND
General Household Goods,
Restaurant Outfit, &c.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 & 86 Randolph-st.

TRELEAVEN AND COE
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS
65 State-st., Central Music-Hall.

$1.50 to $2.50 Buys the finest Spectacles made. Cheaper grades 25c to $1. Gold Spectacles $4 to $10. Eyes carefully fitted. Spectacles made to order.

CHICKERING, Hallet & Davis, EMERSON, and KIMBALL PIANOS
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Cor. State and Adams-sts.

The Standard of Excellence.

KINGSFORD'S
OSWEGO
Pure and Silver Gloss
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KINGSFORD'S
OSWEGO CORN STARCH
FOR
Puddings, Custards, Blanc-Mange, Etc.
THE PERFECTION OF QUALITY.
WILL PLEASE YOU EVERY TIME.
Always ask your Grocer for these goods.

Summer Excursions
TO
Lake Superior.

The elegant Passenger Steamers of the Lake Michigan & Lake Superior Transportation Co. will leave Chicago for Duluth and intermediate points each Tuesday and Friday Evening at 8 o'clock.

Healthy Atmosphere! Unsurpassed Climate! No Malaria! Fishing and Hunting!

For Tourists' Guide or other information apply to General Office, 74 Market-st.

L. M. & L. S. T. CO.

DON'T
Make up your mind about your
SUMMER TRIP
Until you have sent for and carefully read
"IN SUMMER DAYS"
TO
NIAGARA FALLS, MACKINAC ISLAND,
THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, HUDSON,
THE ST. LAWRENCE,
AND THE SEA.
O. W. RUGGLES,
CHICAGO, ILL.

DYE HOUSE. Estab. 1856. Every description of silks, velvets, woolen goods, curtains, shawls, cloaks, plumes, etc., cleaned, dyed, and finished in the best manner. Ladies' dresses in silk, woolen, goods, or fine party dresses cleaned without removing any trimmings, etc. Crape veils renovated. Gents' clothes cleaned, dyed, and repaired.

Direct all letters and packages to AUG. SCHWARZ'S DYE HOUSE, 156 and 158 Illinois-st.

Branch offices: 190 South Clark and 505 West Madison-st., Chicago.

CANDY Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

THE UNITED STATES

ARRANGING FOR PROMOTIONS IN THE THIRD CAVALRY.

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AIR.

VER SHOWN
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D, and other kinds of Fine
TO $20.00,
PRICES:
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Free from All Kinds of Offensive Insects.
RESORT,
Michigan, is beautifully located for covered with a fine growth of young and and pebbly beach, washed by the int the waters are always quiet for antly rolling, with a cool and refreshan beaches. Good mail, telegraph, m the Harbor Springs depot of the Good hotel and cottage accommo-
Standard of Excellence.
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PLEASE YOU EVERY TIME.
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L. M. & L. S. T. CO.
MER TRIP ... SUMMER DAYS" ... NIAGARA FALLS, MACKINAC ISLAND, THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, THE ST. LAWRENCE, HUDSON AND THE SEA. ... O. W. RUGGLES, CHICAGO, ILL.
HOUSE. Estab. 1856. Every description of silks, velvets, woolen goods, curtains, shawls, cloaks, plumes, etc. cleaned, dyed, and finished in the best dies' dresses in silk, woolen, mixed party dresses cleaned without removimings, etc. Crape veils renovated. s cleaned, dyed, and repaired. tters and packages to AUG. SCHWARZ'S 156 and 158 Illinois-st. ces: 190 South Clark and 505 West Madi-
DY Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

THE UNITED STATES ARMY

ARRANGING FOR PROMOTIONS IN THE THIRD CAVALRY.

Fitz John Porter's Case To Be Acted On Next Tuesday—Lieut. Greely Disappointed at Not Receiving the Vacancy in the Adjutant-General's Department—Applicants for the Surgeon-Generalship—Gen. Bragg's Enlistment Bill Reported Favorably.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.—[Special.]—The Senate Military Committee having recommended favorable action upon the nominations of Lieuts. Simpson and Morgan it is presumed that the promotions in the Third Cavalry will now be straightened out and that no further delay will follow in filling the junior vacancies in that arm. The nominations of Lieuts. Hargons and Churchill have also been reported favorably. These nominations were held up in consequence of the protest made against Churchill to the effect that the President had unjustly relieved him of a sentence of a court-martial for the sole purpose of giving him promotion. It was expected that Fitz John Porter's nomination would be acted upon at the last meeting, but as it failed, through an error of the executive clerk of the Senate to reach the committee in time, its consideration had to be postponed until Tuesday next, when, according to the present program, all the pending cases will be disposed of. These include the nominations of Fitz John Porter, Capt. Schwan, Maj. Mizner, and the other promotions in the cavalry arm, in which the incapacity question is involved.

Lieut. Greely is said to be sorely disappointed over his failure to receive the recent vacancy in the Adjutant-General's Department. His friends say that he was assured the appointment if he could get the Senate to act upon his promotion to a Captaincy, in order to make him eligible for the place, without too much delay. Upon this assurance they set to work with the Senate and succeeded in getting Greely confirmed within a few days after he was nominated. This much being done they thought the struggle was over, and settled down to wait for the appointment. Schwan's name came instead, and they are now saying all sorts of bitter things against the President. There being no further favors to expect from this quarter, they have transferred their efforts to getting the bill through Congress, which will give Greely an Assistant-Adjutant-Generalship. The bill has already passed the Senate, and if it can be reached will, in all probability, go through the House.

Among the officers of the Medical Department who have made formal application to the President for the Surgeon-Generalship vice Murray, who retires next month, are Cols. Sutherland, Baxter, Perth, McParlin, and Page. The President having sent to the War Department for the military records of these officers, it is supposed that he is already giving the subject attention, and means to make the appointment as soon as the vacancy occurs. Among members of the medical corps Col. Sutherland is considered as the leader in the race, with Col. Page close after him.

Gen. Bragg's bill providing for the enlistment and defining the duties of general service clerks and messengers, which passed the House several months ago, has been favorably reported from the Senate Military Committee by Gen. Logan, with amendments, under which West Point is included in the list of places to have the services of this class of employés, and the payment of their salaries is to be made monthly instead of bi-monthly. Should this bill become a law, which is very probable, the force of general service clerks would be cut down from 125 to 100, and another reorganization would follow. Notwithstanding this reduction many of the clerks are in favor of the bill, for the reason that it more clearly defines their status and gives them the benefit of the retirement law, of which they were deprived by the last appropriation act. The West Point graduates having all been supplied with commissions, the War Department will soon be called upon to take care of the non-commissioned officers who have successfully passed departmental boards for appointment as Second Lieutenant during the last year. The special orders of this week show that the following nine passed the boards all right and received the recommendations of their regimental and department commander for promotion: Sergt.-Maj. Harry Fletcher, Eighth Cavalry; Sergt. Carl Koops, Troop C, Second Cavalry; Sergt.-Maj. O'Don Guerovits, Sixth Infantry; Sergt. George E. French, Company A, First Infantry; Corporal George W. Martin, Company H, First Infantry; Corporal Frank Gray, Company I, Second Infantry; Corporal Walter McMillan, Company G, Fourth Infantry; Corporal Frank Owen, Company C, Ninth Infantry; Corporal Stephen M. Hackney, Company G, Sixteenth Infantry. These young men are now to try their chances before a final Examining Board consisting of Maj. Royal T. Frank, First Artillery; Capt. John H. Calef, Second Artillery; Capt. George H. Torney, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. Samuel M. Mills, Fifth Artillery, Recorder, to convene at Fort Monroe, Va., Aug. 2. All those that are again successful will be given certificates as candidates for commissions if vacancies do not exist for them upon completion of their examination. Until this year the custom has been to commission from the ranks and from civil life only in cases where vacancies existed, after the graduates had been provided for, up to and including July 1 of each year. There is no question, however, that the President has the right to appoint from the ranks after that date, and, as the graduating class of this year was more than sufficient to fill all vacancies occurring prior to July 1, there is no good reason why he should not exercise it. Congress deemed it proper to provide for the surplus graduates, and as the President has the power to take care of the non-commissioned officers who have strived so ambitiously to obtain commissions it would seem only proper that he should do so. The vacancy which occurred since July 1 by the resignation of Lieut. Johnston of the infantry will be the first one eligible for this class of candidates, unless it should be determined that the recent graduates who were assigned to different arms of the service as additionals will be required to take the first vacancies which occur. When the assignments for cadets were made, Patrick, Riche, and Rees were nominated as additional Second Lieutenants in the engineer corps; T. B. Mott and Stevens to the artillery, and Elliott and Seward Mott to the cavalry. Vacancies have since occurred in the cavalry and artillery arms, and the two Motts and Elliott have been nominated to full Second Lieutenancies. Stevens and the three mentioned for the engineer corps are still waiting for vacancies in the branches to which they have been assigned. The question has been raised but not yet decided whether these Second Lieutenants will not have to take vacancies as they occur without regard to the arm or regiment. The law on this subject says that the surplus graduate may be assigned "as an additional Second Lieutenant . . . until a vacancy shall happen."

Of the eighteen officers to go on recruiting detail October next, only seven have thus far been selected. Capt. Evans Miles, Twenty-first Infantry, and Lieut. H. W. Wheeler, Fifth Cavalry, are the latest additions to the list.

FROM THE NORTHWEST.

Guests at Two Parties Poisoned by Ice-Cream—A Fatal Runaway Accident—Sent Up for Fourteen Years for Wife-Murder—A Suicide—A Clergyman's Wife Missing.

CHARLESTON, Ill., July 16.—[Special.]—All the guests at two garden-parties last night except a few who refused to eat the ice-cream were taken deathly sick during the night with unmistakable symptoms of poisoning, several being still in a critical condition.

GALESBURG, Ill., July 16.—A runaway accident occurred near this city this morning by which Mr. Sewell Clay of Warren County was instantly killed and his wife badly injured.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 16.—Mrs. Fanny Renshaw, wife of the Rev. James B. Renshaw, a Congregational clergyman of this city, disappeared from her home July 5, and all efforts to discover her whereabouts have been unsuccessful. She had for some time been subject to partial derangement, and it is uncertain whether she left home with suicidal intent or is seeking employment under an assumed name.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 16.—[Special.]—The jury in the case of George Bishop, who killed his wife because she left him, brought in a verdict of manslaughter, giving him fourteen years in the penitentiary.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., July 16.—[Special.]—Mrs. Salina D. Chamberlin hanged herself at her residence here today. Insanity is ascribed as the cause.

MADISON, Wis., July 16.—[Special.]—The Gogebic Iron Syndicate of Milwaukee filed articles of incorporation today. The capital stock is $5,000,000. The company has the fee simple of many thousand acres of land in the Gogebic region.

BRIGHTON, Mich., July 16.—[Special.]—The second day of the State encampment has the largest attendance known. Three thousand men are here. William Smith of the Fourth Regiment was drowned this afternoon while bathing.

POWDERLY AND THE UNIONS.

A Big Fight for Control within the Ranks of the Labor Organizations—Opposition to Powderly's Amalgamation Scheme and the Reasons Therefor.

NEW YORK, July 16.—[Special.]—A great fight for control has begun within the ranks of the labor organizations. Grand-Master Powderly of the Knights of Labor has precipitated it by coming to New York with his scheme of amalgamating all the trades unions. He is violently opposed by the leaders of the unions, and especially by two or three leaders of the leaders, who see aggrandizement for him and belittlement for them in the success of his comprehensive plan. At the head of this counter-movement is likely to be John Swinton, the Socialistic labor agitator; but arrayed with him are hundreds of officers of the unions. P. J. Maguire, General Secretary of the Carpenters' Union, is one of those who view with alarm the growth of the Knights among workingmen of the country. Maguire, by the way, is not a carpenter. He is a very clever man, full of energy, and gifted with the faculty of leadership. He came into notice first about a dozen years ago, when Socialism was showing some vitality in this city. He was one of the leaders in the agitation and excitement that resulted in the row in Thompkins' Square to which radical orators are so constantly referring. The carpenters became interested in him, and he soon rose to be their executive head, and has great influence with the trade today. It is said that his salary for attending conventions and "bossing things generally" is $1,200 a year. He is quite averse to seeing the union, whose head he is, merged into the Knights of Labor.

On behalf of Powderly, the situation is epitomized by a member of his committee as follows:

"Several important strikes conducted by the Knights during the last six months have failed, and yet the organization was never stronger than it is today. In the United States there are upwards of 1,300,000 members and in Canada nearly 100,000. The time seems to be approaching rapidly when the Knights will dominate the laboring people of the entire continent. Mr. Powderly's great scheme for the amalgamation of the interests of all laborers is imperfectly understood except by the few who are intimately associated with him in the leadership of the order. The fundamental object of the organization is a wide-reaching, economic education, and Powderly aims to admit men to membership only when they comprehend this great feature of its work. An immense number of unions are anxious to become absorbed in the Knights, and there is hardly a trade organization in the land that is not in sympathy with the Knights, looking upon the latter as its big brother. It is true that there are individuals here and there whose opposition to Mr. Powderly and his ideas will have to be met and overcome eventually, and, as these individuals are generally of considerable local influence, the obstacle thus arising may prove a serious one. It is the paid officers of the unions who find little use for the Knights. With the merging of a union into the Knights of Labor their vocation is gone. The reason of the opposition from this quarter is therefore clear. Trades unionists are essentially selfish, and it is usually hard for a workingman to consider a movement distinct from its direct bearing upon his own labor. He is impatient for results, and not gifted with the faculty for generalizing. Such men as Powderly and Howard know this, and are patiently working to draw men's thoughts from out the narrow limits of their peculiar trade. It is a slow process, and they realize it fully, and therefore endeavor not to permit the Knights to become burdened with too great a mass of men who look too eagerly for immediate prosperity. At the same time the leaders are at work disseminating the principles upon which they aim to build up a mighty order of intelligent, philosophical laborers, thus preparing men everywhere to become useful members of the organization."

The opposition is set forth in the following from John Swinton: "The feeling of thousands of trades unionists was expressed in the last meeting of the Central Labor Union, when the proposition to go into politics as a body was discussed. How else than at the polls, it is asked, can the power of the workingmen be utilized? Powderly is against such a move. I think that a vast majority of workers are for it. The effort is bound to be made, and, doubtless, successfully. There will be—indeed there is—a division in the ranks. Powderly seeks to bring all the wage-workers into the Knights. That scheme is not favored by the Central Labor Union, which is the stronger body of the two, so far as New York is concerned. It will be a big fight." Others openly accuse Powderly of coalition with capital, and the belief prevails to an astonishing extent—however unjust and ridiculous he and his adherents may regard it—that in disfavoring strikes and boycotts he is an emissary of capital and monopoly.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Close of the Second Annual Meeting of the State Assembly at Streator—General Proceedings—Membership of the Order in Illinois.

STREATOR, Ill., July 16.—[Special.]—The State Assembly of the Knights of Labor concluded its second annual meeting here today. The work laid out for the coming year covers an immense field. The following officers were elected: Master Workman, Robert Bennett, Rock Island; Worthy Foreman, J. D. Murphy, Bushnell; Secretary, J. P. French, La Salle; Treasurer, C. B. Fenton, Danville; Statistician, Charles F. Seib, Chicago. The old Executive Board was reëlected with the addition of Bert Stewart of Decatur and C. W. Schlagel. The Coöperate Board are John H. Shay, Streator; Robert Nelson, Chicago; J. R. R. Brown, Rockford; George W. Phillipo, Geneseo; and Edward Ball, Bartonville.

George N. Sceets made a statement in regard to the affairs of the Chicago *Sun*, and resolutions were passed unanimously indorsing it and pledging the order of the entire State to its support. A liberal amount was at once subscribed, and it was claimed to be a question of only a few days until the *Sun* would be in a prosperous condition. A committee of five, with headquarters in Chicago, was appointed to take subscriptions for stock. The plan is to make the paper the property of the order.

It was charged that the agreement made last April by the Executive Board with the five shoe-manufacturing firms who were boycotted for employing convict labor had been broken by the firms. The subject was referred back to the Executive Board for investigation, and if it was found the charges were true the board was authorized to take such action as might seem advisable. The reëlection of the Executive Board, which has dictatorial power over the order, seems to assure a conservative policy during the year.

Illustrating the policy of the board, perhaps nothing better than some inside history told at the hotel one evening about the Southwest strike. It was at the time the local assemblies of East St. Louis and Martin Irons across the river were calling upon the miners for help by a general strike to shut coal out of St. Louis. The miners were eager to go out, and matters were in a very threatening shape, when the Executive Board was hurriedly called together. Its action was prompt and decisive. The miners were ordered to continue at work and they reluctantly obeyed. Had it not been for this action the mines of Illinois, almost without exception, would have been closed down and an era of trouble inaugurated the end of which it is impossible to tell.

The actual membership of the order in the State is about 60,000, one-half of which is located in Cook County. The majority of the members have joined since January. Some figures in State Statistician Seib's report are important as showing what has been accomplished. He received reports from but 92 out of 275 assemblies and from only 22,034 members. There were 46 strikes in the 92 assemblies during their existence, in which 16,000 members took part and lost a grand total of 745,000 days, which, computed at the average of $1.62 per day wages caused a loss of $1,206,000. Of these strikes 18 were compromised, 18 lost, and the remainder doubtful.

Traveling in Style.

Mrs. George M. Pullman, wife of the palace-car inventor, her four children, twelve servants, five horses, family carriage and dog-cart, says a Pittsburg dispatch, took up the room in two large Pullman cars on the Fort Wayne Road this afternoon. The Pullman family is en route to Long Branch for the summer. The car for the horses and carriages has six stalls and room for three carriages, besides the berths, lockers, and sitting-rooms of the grooms and hostlers. The stalls are models of convenience and square comfort. Separate compartments are also arranged for the feed, hay, lamps, and other articles required for the horses and carriages. The private car in which Mrs. Pullman travels is in imitation of a modern dwelling. Divans of more than Turkish luxuriousness occupy the corners and sides of the main room in the centre of the car, while reclining chairs, ottomans, and easy chairs are scattered around. A magnificent cabinet organ is one of the handsomest ornaments of this drawing-room. The dining-room and sleeping and kitchen apartments are fitted up on the same magnificent scale.

BY LAKE GENEVA'S SIDE.

THE DULLNESS OF THE PLACE AND THE REASONS THEREFOR.

A Lack of Any Effort to Make It a "Popular" Resort in the Common Acceptation of the Term—Talk of a New Railroad Branch—Some Ideal Furniture for a Bowling-Alley—Thoughts Suggested by Stupidly Inappropriate Names.

GENEVA LAKE, Wis., July 16.—[Special.]—

Like one that on a lonesome road
 Doth walk in fear and dread,
And, having once turned round, walks on,
 And turns no more his head,
Because he knows a frightful fiend
 Doth close behind him tread.

So the unhappy wight who chronicles the affairs of a summer resort fears to speak with too accurate exactness lest the curse come upon him and the rapacious monster of public disfavor overtake him. Truth to tell, Geneva is dull. This is not a criticism; it is a fact. It has been purposely made dull, and there will be an attempt to keep it so. At the same time it is charming, and it is impossible to question the good taste, viewed from a selfish standpoint, of the gentlemen who own the valuable property which skirts the little painted lake in keeping their retirement absolute. They do not go there for display. It is their Sleepy Hollow. In the seclusion of the young woods—for it is a forest of saplings—they rest through the long quiet of the summer days, and allow the perfumed idleness of the atmosphere to permeate their souls. It is no marvel that the pensive philosopher of Central Music-Hall finds here his natural home. Above a simple summer house he has an awning erected, giving a foreign look to the little structure, and here he sits, gentle, self-poised, contemplating theories of moderated radicalism, when Twilight hustles Daylight out and bolts the door, before she lets her stern spouse Night into her bower.

But viewed from a business standpoint this is not a desirable thing. And a summer resort is generally considered from a business standpoint. The reduced rates to Lake Minnetonka have taken many people to that place, which has the attraction of comparative novelty. By August they will doubtless return to their first love, and then the hotels and the boarding-houses at the camps will be better patronized.

If Geneva had a large, finely conducted hotel, with elegant fittings and higher prices, say $4 or $5 a day, it would stand an excellent chance of being supported by such as have no desire to tie themselves to the spot by building, but whose purses are longer than the accommodations now at the Lake. For, though all of the hotels are pleasantly situated and conducted with care, they are not pretentious. Not one of them could, in the right sense of the word, be termed fashionable. The people dress quietly and live quietly.

"Dear me," said an old gentleman the other day to a new lady arrival. "I'm afraid you'll have a very bad effect here. Your dresses are altogether too suggestive of Saratoga. Now, we come out here to wear out our old clothes." He was quite right. And it's no end of fun to do that very same thing. But that only brings us back to the original statement that, considered from a business standpoint, Geneva is dull.

There is some talk of opening a railroad directly from Geneva Lake to Waukesha. It would, of course, be a branch of the Northwestern, and would be a signal advantage to both places. At present there is a choice of returning to Chicago or of taking a hot and dusty ride in a little cramped stage to Springfield and then going by rail to Milwaukee in the ordinary second-class coaches, and again changing cars for Waukesha, with hardly time to buy a ticket. People who travel for pleasure cannot but complain of such lack of comfort.

Some of the interiors of the cottages are delightful. The general character of the parlors are the same. A profusion of rugs, rattan and wicker chairs of all shapes, sizes, and colors, cushioned with mossy plush, and an assortment of water-colors or etchings of outdoor scenes. Some of the dining-rooms are a little severe, with panels of wood, polished, uncovered floors, pretentious cabinets, and windows draped in subdued fabrics. But others have dainty crumb-cloths, the walls glow with brilliant Japanese trifles, and at the windows willow stands of ferns or ox-eyed daisies bloom at the parting of the muslin curtain. Mr. Edward Ayre has one room which is very unusual. It is his bowling alley, which is hung with a large and very rare collection of North American Indian curiosities. Blankets, breeches of skin, war clubs, hatchets and arrows, head gear and foot gear, fetishes, necklaces of barbaric splendor, all imaginal trappings for the adornment of horse and man, pouches, purses, and water-bags, besides innumerable articles which the collector alone knows the use of, win the visitor from his game of tenpins. Mr. Ayre has also a considerable collection of works on Americana. Indeed, it is probably a complete collection up to date. In cabinets about the room are magnificent specimens of jasper, onyx feldspar, and chalcedony brought from the petrified forests of Arizona. Huge blocks from the trees have been preserved. If it were possible to cut these into proper forms and floor a hall with them it would outshine the splendor of Assyrian palaces. This, however, is impossible, for the petrification is nearly as hard as the diamond. The chippings can be utilized, and one mantle in the magnificent residence which Mr. Ayre is erecting in the city will be composed of them, so set as to seem an unbroken mosaic. The very rugs upon the floor, the spread upon the table, and the coverings of the chairs in this room are the work of Mexican or Western Indians. A more appropriate setting for this collection could not be found than Geneva Lake, the battle-round of manytribal conflicts. Among the woods can still be distinguished the trail which was the thoroughfare of these stately and bestial barbarians.

What gross stupidity it seems to give this wild spot whose echoes have so often answered to the shout of primitive savages—the hackneyed and unmeaning appellation of Geneva Lake! Think what a quantity of picturesque and appropriate names there were to choose from in the native vocabularies, and then boast of Yankee ingenuity! At least it must be confessed it does not extend to onomatopœia. And then Duck Lake, which at least was commendable for its descriptive quality, has been renamed Lake Como. Here truly is a piece of babyish affectation! Think of Cheltenham Beach and of Windsor Park. These were named at the advice of a young lady who has visited the original spots. If one wished to know whether or not these names are appropriate, let him view them. Shade of Charles Dickens! It is not desired to weaken your satire by an imitation. You have said all that can be said on the subject. As a mere guide, however, to the visitor to Windsor Park, it should be said that when he reaches a miasmatic slough, a scraggling oak wood, and a tumble-down wooden school-house—the belfry of which probably suggested the towers of Windsor to the imaginative young godmother of the spot—he may know that he is there. But, try as they may, they cannot destroy the individuality of Geneva Lake until they drain the waters, and uproot the trees, and banish the mists, which glow in purple, and silver, and amber at sunrise, and in that radiating, splendid light which the sun leaves after the disk has disappeared behind the hills. No house about the lake is built so in accordance with the scene as Mr. Whitrow's. It does not intrude a brazen front upon the water, but nestles among the trees on the hilly bank, and falls into harmony with the colors about it. So many of the dwellings look like overdecorated road-houses, with their towering cupolas and their flags. They are what are called in local parlance "handsome places." A handsome place in this part of the world has never been synonymous with a beautiful place. As one enters the town four objects at the four quarters of the compass attract his eye. The first is the lake, shimmering and scintillating in its eternal calm. The second is Mr. Buckingham Sturgis' house, huge, white, and bold upon the highest western hill. The third is the slender, shaft-like monument erected by Mr. R. T. Crane in his lot in the new cemetery—for the tenements in the old city of the dead are all taken. The fourth is the insane asylum, upon an elevation covered with a fine grove. This asylum, which is a private one, accommodating at present only fifteen guests, seems to leave nothing to be desired. Everything that art, science, nature, and tact can do for the inmates has been done. The extent of the grounds insures perfect quiet, so that no harassing din distresses the tired brains, yet a complete view of the pretty village can be had from the windows. This view, by the way, has been painted from these windows by a local artist, who is out of favor with his neighbors simply because he sees so much more in nature than they can, and dares to use the brilliancy which he discovers in the original. As to the asylum, it would take columns to do justice to the wisdom which has neglected no form of beauty, no diversion or occupation, which could lend their subtle influence to benefit the patients under the charge of the institution. The attendants are required to be something more than nurses. They must have sympathy, philanthropy, education, accomplishments, and magnetism. Nothing under the sun is perfect, but here at least the effort is to be so.

WHY RECEIVE LAWLER?

Mr. Curran Wants to Know What the Gentleman Has Accomplished to Warrant a Public Reception by His Constituents.

"I have never offered the use of my hall in which to give Congressman Lawler a reception," said John J. Curran yesterday. "The statement made at a public meeting to that effect is not true. I can see no reason why Mr. Lawler should be given a reception. A public compliment should not be given unless some meritorious act is to be rewarded. What has Mr. Lawler done in Congress to merit a public reception? Nothing at all. He promised the convention which nominated him that he would introduce a bill for the establishment of a national mechanics' lein law. He also said he would present a bill for the better protection and relief of American workingmen. Neither of these promises has been fulfilled. It has always been a fundamental principle of the party that the tariff should be reduced and our burdens made lighter. I am not a free trader, but an honest, intelligent discussion of the question will harm no one. Mr. Lawler refuses even to do that. I can see no reason why he should be given a public reception."

The friends of Mr. Curran pretend to believe Lawler's chance for a return to Congress is not so good as it was. They say Curran will have the Seventh Ward solid and will be able to divide the Fifth and Sixth. Whether there is any truth in this claim can only be determined when the primaries are held, but the chances appear to be in favor of Lawler. The most serious thing Lawler is likely to have to contend against, as the fight now stands, is the party divisions in his own ward. The old machine there is for Lawler, but the fight that was recently made for the election of precinct committeemen seems likely to end in the division of the party management among the two factions. If this is done Ald. "Red" Sheridan or one of his friends will be one of the County Central Committeemen. Curran's friends believe that with such a division of the party management Lawler cannot get his own ward delegation solid, and that would in itself work his defeat. If there is anything in that kind of talk Lawler may have some trouble in getting back, but most people believe he will be nominated without much trouble.

Lawler's friends have been insisting that Curran should be nominated for the State Senate to succeed Senator Ruger, but Curran declares he will not haxe that place under any circumstances. That sort of a deal would meet the opposition of Ald. Hildreth, who is himself an aspirant for the Senate and expects the Seventh Ward to support him. James A. Taylor of the Eighth Ward is also a candidate for Senator, but if Lawler is nominated for Congress he will stand no show, because the Congressman and State Senator will not both be given to the same ward.

"PENDER, EX-M. P."

Mr. Labouchere Has Something to Say on the Proposed Scheme of the "Cable Ring."

LONDON, July 16.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—The following appears in the current number of *Truth*: "At the Indian and Colonial Exhibition Sir James Anderson treated the audience to a dissertation of telegraphic reform, the gist of which was that the States and colonies of the world should guarantee 4 per cent dividend on the present capital of the twenty-six submarine cable companies. This is, in fact, Pender's late scheme, as propounded by him at the Berlin Conference." *Truth*, Sept. 24, 1885: "Sir James Anderson gave the capital invested as £35,000,000, the total revenue as £3,250,000, and expenses £1,137,500, making the net revenue £2,112,500, from which 2 per cent on the capital should be deducted for reserve and renewals, leaving an income of £1,412,500. Guaranteed interest at 4 per cent on the capital would, according to Pender's *alter ego*, be £1,400,000. The Governments are then to make a reduction in cable tariffs, and the 'payer is to pay the piper.' The scheme is very ingenious, but it is evidently conceived only in the interest of the semi-bankrupt cable companies. The direct United States Cable Company, of which John Pender is Chairman, paid 2½ per cent dividend for the year ending June 30 last, but the war of rates has only recently taken effect, and there can be no doubt that with its continuance the dividend will be nil, and the reserve fund will have to be considerably trenched upon. The Anglo-American Telegraph Company, which has Sir James Anderson on its board, is in even a worse plight with its strongly watered stock and defective cables. I can quite understand the desire of Mr. Pender and his ring to foist their old cables on the Governments of the world at their own monstrous valuation, and to obtain a guaranteed 4 per cent dividend on the capital of the Atlantic cable companies, which is at the war tariff entirely unproductive.

But the present is not the time for a gigantic telegraph juggle, and Pender's latest scheme will remain a fond dream not likely to be realized. Better by far and cheaper would it be to lay new cables at the present greatly-reduced price, and with all the latest important improvements, than to buy up the cable ring's obsolete and worn-out cables on such absurd terms. By the way, the Marquis of Tweeddale is reported by one of my daily contemporaries as having expressed regret at the absence of Sir John Pender on election business. It is quite true that Mr. Pender again unsuccessfully contested the Sterling burgs against Mr. H. Campbell-Bannerman, but I was not aware that he had been knighted. That, I fancy, is another fond dream of Pender, ex-M. P."

BRITISH TRADE.

The Indications Point to a Revival, Not Spasmodic, but Gradual and Encouraging.

LONDON, July 16.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—The British trade returns for the last three months, which have been printed during the last week, have encouraged many merchants to hope that prices have reached bed-rock. Your correspondent has heard several well-known men express the opinion that a revival of trade may be expected.

Mr. A. E. Bateman, Secretary of the Statistical Society, a well-known authority on economic matters, was interviewed. He was disinclined to express any very decided opinion, as his position in the Board of Trade made this inadvisable. He said, however: "There have been other spurts of good times during the present depression. It is true, however, that the present spurt shows more favorable signs than the first abortive ones. The outlook in the woolen trade is greatly improved. In fact, the price of the raw material has increased so fast there is some danger that manufacturers with contracts may be caught. The export trade is especially to us very encouraging. Iron in all its branches shows signs of increased demand. Iron for shipbuilding may be instanced as especially encouraging. I do not regard the cotton trade as showing many symptoms of revival, though the exports of cotton to India have increased considerably. This is due partly to Indian prosperity caused by the wheat trade. The increased receipts by the great agricultural railways may not be due to better agricultural prospects. Market gardening has recently greatly increased along these railways. This is the season for these gardens to send tons of green stuff to all the large cities. Perhaps last month's increased freight receipts were partly thus caused.

"I see no reason to expect better times for the farmers, although sheep are selling now 15 shillings higher. This seems to show the ability of farmers to hold sheep until good prices are obtained, which implies an improvement in their finances. The great hope for a trade revival lies in the fact that depression has taught the manufacturers how to economize, until now they are able to undersell German and other competitors."

Altogether Mr. Bateman thought that many indications pointed toward better times, although the revival might be expected to be slow, and not by leaps or bounds.

Hotels Profitless Without Bars.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 16.—The effects of the prohibitory law are being felt in the hotels of this city. The Hotel Dorrance, the second-best house, will close tonight. The Narragansett Hotel, erected at a cost of over a quarter of a million, is losing money. The stockholders have been notified that there are no funds in its treasury to meet the interest on the bonds maturing today. It is not yet known what action the stockholders will take in the matter, but the opinion is that the hotel will eventually be compelled to close its doors, as it cannot be made to pay without the bar patronage.

A Farmer's Cowardly Shot.

FOREST CITY, Ark., July 16.—Joseph Shaerer, a farmer living near here, shot and instantly killed Albert Bird yesterday. The latter and his father had been employed by Shaerer, and an altercation arose between them over the payment of 10 cents. The elder Bird and his employer quarreled, and they went for their guns. Returning, Shaerer found the boy Albert alone, his father not having yet returned, and, taking deliberate aim, shot and killed him. Shaerer is under arrest.

MEN WHO WEAR DIAMONDS

NOTABLE LOVERS OF BRILLIANTS IN NEW YORK AND ELSEWHERE.

The First Meeting of Pony Moore of London and Charley Davis of America — Harry Hill's Monster "H" in His Shirt-Front—John Rogers' Diamond Heart—The Extraordinary Appearance of Dr. Lighthall—Men of Fashion Now Confine Themselves to One Ring.

Diamonds have their lovers among men as well as among women. When men get the diamond fever, however, they are apt to be much more vulgar and persistent in the matter of display than women. The latter are not infrequently keen judges of values, and well informed on everything pertaining to their jewels, but are also imbued with a good deal of the same spirit as that which inspires all collectors of rare and beautiful objects of art. While it seems eminently proper for women to indulge their fancy for the beautiful brilliants, men who wear many diamonds are usually the objects of more or less ridicule. When a man indulges in diamonds he has but one apparent ambition—to wear as big and as many stones as his purse will buy. The jealousy of one diamond-loving man of another diamond-loving man is bitter and open.

The writer was once a witness to the first meeting of Mr. Pony Moore of the famous Moore & Burgess Minstrels of London and Mr. Charley Davis, a well-known American theatrical manager. Both men are known everywhere for their elaborate display of diamonds. Mr. Davis had just arrived in town, and he stood leaning carelessly against the end of the Morton House bar, with the light scintillating about him and jumping in brilliant flashes from ring to stud and back again. Dozens of magnificent stones were on exhibition upon Mr. Davis' prosperous-looking exterior, and he had not been in position long before scores of hungry eyes belonging to the walking gentlemen and depressed tragedians on the sidewalk were peering through the windows. Mr. Davis stood there a brilliant spectacular object for a time, when a local manager of larking propensities caught sight of him and immediately sped across the Rialto to a drinking saloon kept by one Collins, which is much frequented by theatrical folk. There, in the centre of an admiring group, sat Mr. Pony Moore of London. He wore a waistcoat cut so low that it readily gave room for the exhibition of three mammoth studs. Each shirt-stud was composed of eight or ten big diamonds. His cuff-buttons were remarkable collections of brilliants, and his rings, collar-buttons, and watch-chain ornaments dazzled the eye. Taken in conjunction with Mr. Pony Moore's plastic mug, elegant manners, and loud check clothes, the exhibit was rather striking. The London minstrel was in radiant humor telling negro stories in a crude Hibernian dialect, when the manager rushed in,

"Pony," he said, with great emphasis, "this is the greatest piece of luck I ever heard of. My friend, Charley Davis, has just come to town, and I want you to meet him and make it pleasant for him. He's quiet and retiring, but you can easily warm him up. Come on."

Mr. Moore was all affability, and willingly wabbled across the square toward the Morton House, making the eyes of the walking gentlemen and tragedians stand out further than ever. Mr. Davis was standing in his accustomed place when he and Mr. Moore were introduced. Neither man said a word, but each eyed the other keenly. Then Mr. Davis said, "Good day," but Mr. Moore was mute. Each glanced at the other's diamonds, and after a long silence the great English minstrel made a profoundly satirical bow and stalked out of sight without paying the slightest attention to the many invitations to drink.

That the love for diamonds is extreme at times is proved by the number of men who will wear seedy clothes, and live in wretched quarters. It is not an unusual sight to see a thin but happy clerk walking Broadway in the winter without an overcoat, though a hundred-dollar diamond sparkles in his shirt-front. The fondness of sporting men for diamonds is pronounced. Harry Hill wears a monster H in his shirt-front, and all the lesser lights of the sporting world follow his example. The professional New York gambler of the more ambitious pattern, however, no longer wears showy jewelry of any sort. It is apparently his aim to express simplicity and refinement in his attire. The old-time barkeeper, with the oiled locks, ruffled shirt-bosom, and waxed mustache, was never quite himself unless he had a two-inch cross of diamonds for a headlight. His diamonds have gone with him into the past. It seems to me that the livery-stable keepers are more given to diamonds than any other kind of businessmen. In every livery-stable in town one is likely to find a large man, snugly ensconced in an arm-chair, showing beneath a double chin a diamond pin of more or less grandeur.

Mr. John R. Rogers, the theatrical manager, is rather given to diamonds, carrying beside his own complement a number of the bigger gems of his star. He is given to flashing these upon admiring multitudes in neighboring bars while the play goes on. One gem that he was very fond of, and that was valued at $17,500, was set in a black enamel heart of considerable size. By pulling a tiny gold chain the middle of the heart swung back, turned on a pivot, and the big diamond moved forward into the vacant place. It blazed like an electric light. This diamond did not belong to Mr. Rogers or his lively little star. It was the property of a Maiden lane diamond merchant, who let it to the theatrical manager. The notable point about the whole transaction was that Mr. Rogers never claimed that he owned the stone.

Perhaps the most notable of diamond wearing men was Dr. Lighthall, who died several months ago in Texas, where he was suddenly stricken down with pneumonia. He was called the Diamond King, and was known in every town in America. Dr. Lighthall's fortune was in his diamonds. He was a street-peddler, and he sold vast quantities of harmless tooth-powder through the attention his diamonds attracted. He wore twenty diamond rings, shirt-studs, collar and cuff buttons, and a string of diamonds for a watch-chain. Every button on his coat and waistcoat was gold and set with brilliant stones, and the rim of his great white sombrero was beaded with bright stones. Though some of the stones may have been spurious, there is no doubt that the majority of them were genuine. The appearance of the doctor as he walked through the streets at night was so extraordinary that crowds followed him wherever he went. His wife always accompanied him, carrying boxes of the tooth-powder, this labor being considered too menial for her magnificent husband. Whenever the doctor stopped in his pompous parades to sell tooth-powder the public pushed forward eagerly, though it is at first blush a bit difficult to see exactly what relation exists between tooth-powder and diamonds.

When the stages were running on Broadway the drivers were fond of poking quiet fun at a one-eyed man who rode up and down town all day long in an apparently fruitless effort to create havoc in the hearts of the ladies. He was not noticeably successful. He would throw so much soul, fire, and energy in the glare of that solitary eye that it usually frightened away rather than attracted the wandering glances of the women passengers in the stages. He was square-cut, short, and direct. He wore half a dozen diamonds of great beauty. They were exquisitly clear and bright, and they attracted great attention. Another man much given to diamond wearing is the pallid and sharp-featured secretary of a prominent insurance company. The Union Club men who made such a sudden splurge in the way of diamond rings about three years ago, and started the fashion of wearing many rings among men, are now giving up the habit. Men of fashion who wore three or four rings two years ago now confine themselves to one. The real diamond lover, by the way, rises superior to fashion, habit, or propriety. He wears his gems at all times and in all places, and he never talks so well upon any subject as upon the one that is nearest his heart. The late Charley Backus wore a big diamond pin, as well as a ring, and he never stood in the shade when he could pose where the sun would bring out the lustre of his jewels.—*New York Sun.*

They Didn't Move Quick Enough.

SCRANTON, Pa., July 16.—Samuel Holcomb and his son-in-law, a young man named Crandall, residents of Kingsleys, a small station on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad between Foster and Montrose, were picking berries yesterday upon land owned by Judson Tiffany, a farmer who lives near Kingsleys. Tiffany came out and ordered them off. They started, when Tiffany told them to go faster, at the same time striking Holcomb twice in the face. Holcomb turned to defend himself. Tiffany pulled out a pistol and shot him dead. Then Tiffany attacked Crandall, but the latter after a hard fight succeeded in disarming him. Tiffany went home. Soon after arriving there he became unconscious. The neighbors think he has taken poison.

Business Failures for a Week.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The business failures throughout the country during the last seven days, as reported by telegraph, number for the United States 163 and for Canada 20, a total of 183, as compared with a total of 179 last week.

THE GAZELLE-JOSIE COLLISION.

Testimony Before the Coroner's Jury to Show that the Accident Might Easily Have Been Avoided—Statement of the Gazelle's Master.

The inquest on the body of Mrs. Martha Wilson, who was drowned in the lake on the yacht Josie off the foot of Van Buren street the night of June 6, during a collision with the pleasure steamer Gazelle, was begun in Coroner Hertz's office yesterday morning by Deputy-Coroner Merritt, the jury having viewed the body July 7. Attorney T. R. Custer represented Mr. E. Wilson, the husband of the deceased, and R. S. Tuthill of Chicago and S. S. Babcock of Detroit appeared for the owners of the Gazelle.

E. F. Williams, a civil engineer, swore that he was a passenger on the Gazelle the night of July 6. He distinctly saw the white light of the Josie ahead. The Gazelle whistled when she saw the Josie, but kept directly on her course toward the yacht. Before striking the Josie the Gazelle's engines were reversed, and after doing so backed away. He saw no special effort made to save those on board at that moment. A few seconds afterwards they were asked if injured, and somebody on board answered "No," but immediately after called out that they were sinking. A boat was then sent from the Gazelle, and life-preservers thrown overboard by the passengers. At the time of the accident the steamer was traveling at the rate of about five miles per hour. The witness thought that if a proper light had been placed on the Gazelle the accident would not have happened. The steamer could easily have been stopped after seeing the light on the Josie before the accident occurred; the distance of the yacht when first seen was about 200 yards.

H. G. Thompson, an employé of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, swore that he was in a small skiff the night of the disaster and about 150 yards from the steamer at the time of the accident. The Josie showed a red light previous to the collision, and when the latter was about 100 yards away the witness heard shouting on board of the Josie. The Gazelle did not stop, and after the collision the steamer backed away for 150 yards. The steamer was ablaze with electric lights. There was very little wind blowing, and the Gazelle was speeding at the rate of three or four miles an hour. Had a proper lookout been on the steamer at the time, the accident could easily have been avoided. Many people on the Josie were giving shouts of warning for some time before the accident. If ropes had been thrown from the steamer when she struck the Josie, the witness thought no lives would have been lost.

Mrs. Dr. R. S. Lord of Springfield, Ill., the mother of the deceased, who was on the Josie at the time of the accident, testified that she saw the Gazelle coming directly toward the Josie, and a few moments later the collision occurred. Nearly everybody on the Josie shouted a warning to those on the steamer. She had but little recollection of what occurred after the accident.

C. H. Sinclair, United States Inspector of Hulls, swore to having issued a certificate of inspection to the Gazelle as a passenger steamer. He submitted a copy of the Government regulations respecting the inspection of vessels.

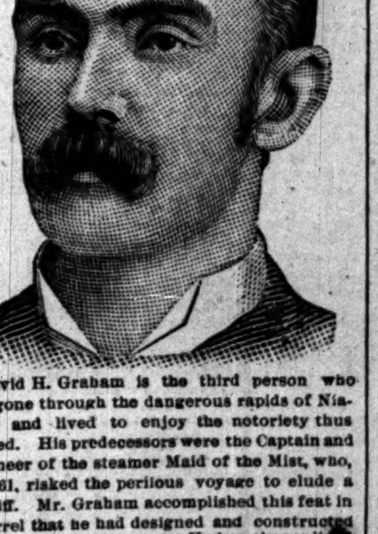
Edward Wilson, the husband of the deceased, testified that he lived at No. 168 North State street, and was a clerk with P. D. Armour & Co. When he hired the Josie at the foot of Van Buren street the night of June 6 three men were on board the boat. At the time of the accident the boat was drifting, there not being enough wind to fill the sails. Several lights were placed on the Josie, but the witness did not remember seeing a red light on board. He saw the Gazelle coming, brilliantly illuminated with electric lights, and it became apparent that a collision was inevitable, the steamer paying no attention to the cries of those on the Josie. When the boat began sinking, the witness was carried under the water by the sail of the boat, but managed to help his wife support herself in the water. He was forced to loosen his hold, however, and could not reach her again. He thought the Gazelle could unquestionably have avoided the collision as easily, for instance, as the steamer could have avoided running into the Clark street bridge after passing through the State street bridge in daylight, the electric lights on the steamer making the surroundings the night of the accident perfectly plain. He was of the opinion that the sails of the Josie did not obstruct the lights of the boat from the view of the officers of the Gazelle.

Joseph Albane, master of the Gazelle, testified that he lived in Detroit and had been a pilot of steam-vessels for sixteen years and had been on the Gazelle for four years. At the time of the accident he was on the bridge in front of the pilot-house and the lookout-man was standing near him. The steamer was not sailing at the rate of more than three or four miles an hour. About half-way between the outer breakwater and the shore he saw a white light about 150 feet away. The witness gave the order to port the helm and attempted to leave the yacht on the right. The yacht, however, continued directly toward the steamer, and the witness heard voices calling and he at once gave the order to the engineer to "back up." He saw a commotion on the yacht, and heard several say that a man was overboard, and that the yacht was sinking. A number of life-preservers were thrown overboard, and the persons on the yacht answered that they were all right. He ordered a boat lowered as soon as he saw that the Josie was sinking. Did all that he possibly could to help those who had been thrown into the water. He saw no light on the Josie except a white light. There was no force to the collision when the two boats came together.

At the conclusion of the testimony of this witness the hearing of the case was continued until Tuesday morning.

BARREL-NAVIGATOR GRAHAM.

The Foolhardy Individual Who Went Through Niagara Falls Rapids Last Sunday—His Latest Project.



David H. Graham is the third person who has gone through the dangerous rapids of Niagara and lived to enjoy the notoriety thus gained. His predecessors were the Captain and engineer of the steamer Maid of the Mist, who, in 1861, risked the perilous voyage to elude a Sheriff. Mr. Graham accomplished this feat in a barrel that he had designed and constructed purposely for the voyage. He has always lived an erratic life, being instinctively a rover. After serving a cooper's apprenticeship in Philadelphia Graham shipped as a common sailor on a coaster bound for New Orleans. After working for a short time at his trade in that city he again became restive and engaged as a deckhand on a Mississippi steamer. Tiring of this life the next year found him once more laboring at his trade in St. Paul, Minn. He was drawn across the border into Canada, and in 1882 was again in Philadelphia, but only for a short time, however, until he found employment as a deckhand on a steamer plying between Montreal and Liverpool. It was while engaged in this capacity that he conceived the idea of navigating the whirlpool in a barrel. Graham's next adventure will be to drop from the Suspension Bridge—a hight of 176 feet—and then go through the rapids.

How to Make a Young Woman Happy.

Bunter Allerlei: Give her a dozen moonbeams set to waltz music, twelve yards of silk dress material, a canary, a good-sized bag of chocolate creams, a couple of Marlitt's novels, as also a copy of Julius Wolff in fancy binding, a warm shake of the hands by a young man to whom she is not totally indifferent, and who shall present her with a rose-tree to plant in her garden, assure her that the dress of one of her rivals fits very badly, promise her a new spring bonnet, and the sum and substance of human happiness, as far as attainable at the age of 16 to 22, will thus be realized.

WOMAN'S CROWN OF GLORY

AN ARTIST IN HAIR TELLS SOME SECRETS OF THE TRADE.

Why American Women Have Less Luxuriant Locks than Their European Sisters—False Hair Comes Mostly from Convents Abroad—Cosmetics That Do Not Injure the Complexion—A Former Belle Who Has Built Up a Large Business.

New York *Journal*: Passing the bow-window used by the seven long-haired sisters for their exhibitions of capillary growth to an establishment near Macy's store, long famed for the arts used by its mistress and her assistants to make women attractive, the writer seated herself in a little dressing-room for a talk with Mme. S. on hair, and the reasons why the American women, as a rule, have less luxuriant locks than their sisters over the water. Mme. S. is an expert in human hair. She has studied the subject.

"Ah," said she, "why is it you ladies of New York, and the American women generally, are so careless about your hair, and if you have lost it, why so economical in purchasing this adornment? You do not hesitate in giving $10, $20, or more for 'a love of a bonnet,' but will hesitate in buying the artistic arrangements in hair made to supply nature's defects and that are so essentially necessary for your good appearance."

"That is a novel idea," said the reporter, but doubtless you are correct. Tell me why we lose our hair while young and otherwise hearty?"

"O, for many reasons. First, you do not take proper care of it. Foreign women of all classes wash, comb, and brush their hair frequently. Take a practical illustration. Mrs. Blank notices that the tails of her carriage-horses grow shorter and thinner every day and asks John the reason for it. He professes not to know. She then goes to the dealer from whom she purchased the horses. He quickly replies: 'It is because your coachman neglects to wash, cut, comb, and trim their tails.'

"So," says Madame, "it is gross neglect with you ladies. You give more attention to any other part of your person than to the locks which should be your crown of beauty. And you are in a hurry; you have so many distractions. Your mothers and women twice your age have many of them luxuriant hair, for when they were young it was still the custom to brush the hair at night and wash the scalp frequently. Ladies cover their bald heads, but if they did not what a droll sight any ordinary audience would present!"

"Where do you purchase the immense quantities of hair you use in your business?"

"We get it from the convents of Europe mostly."

"Do dealers in hair buy the hair cut from the dead?"

"No; there is a law prohibiting it."

"Are the reports true as to the traffic with the Chinese in human hair?"

"Yes; all the cheap switches, and frizzes, and curls are made of the dirty and often diseased hair which is imported from China, and is not thoroughly cleansed. And hair from the heads of Italian rag-pickers, which is not always free from vermin, is made up in the same way."

"Do not cosmetics ruin the complexion?"

"No, not harmless creams and preparations made from recipes that were used by their inventors for years without the slightest injury to the skin. Mme. Recamier, the noted French beauty, had a secret for making a harmless cosmetic that later became the property of certain women belonging to the court of Napoleon."

"And you possess it?"

"Yes, and have used it for twenty years without the slightest detriment to my physical condition."

"Is it a fact that you make false eyelashes and eyebrows?"

Madame laughed heartily and said she had not attempted that art, but had heard that it was done in her immediate neighborhood. Here the conversation was interrupted by a customer who said she could not get an opportunity to have her hair dressed.

"You know," said she, "that I am going away for a few days, and I must have it arranged to last while I am away."

"How, then, do you rest your head when sleeping—à la Japanese?" asked the reporter.

"No; like other Christians—on a pillow. But they do your hair so delightfully here that it lasts several days with ease," she answered.

"Tell me the history, Madame—something of your own success as a dealer in hair," said the reporter. "It is said that you have a town and country house, and the belongings of fine establishments, all the result of your own industries."

"Yes," replied Madame, modestly; "it is true that I began with nothing, have worked hard, and have secured a competency for my old age. I could tell you the simple beginning of this trade, how I used to wash goats' hair at night and make up the wads to roll hair on which were then called 'rats' and 'chignons' in the daytime, etc.; but I prefer rather to tell you how Mrs. —— began her business in a Western city, how she asked from house to house for the combings from the heads of ladies and servants, and with these gatherings made up false curls and switches and sold them at low prices. Then she had the wit to invent a false front which was becoming, and gave it her own name. She had the further wit to come to New York for her business."

"This, then, is the great emporium for the trade in human hair in America?"

"Yes, truly so; it is sent from here to all portions of the United States and South America. The manufacture of it in various ways has become a distinct trade-giving support to thousands of men and women."

An employé disturbed Madame by asking for more tickets to give people waiting their turn for hair-cutting and dressing.

"We have given out 100 tickets of this kind today," said Madame.

And this, meditated the writer, is a woman who was once a belle in Washington, who had the entrée of our highest circles, who had been brave and energetic enough to build up a trade that is satisfactory to customers of the highest repute, and distinctive throughout our Union; a woman that reasons fairly and squarely that every one needs something that art can supply to make the face and "human form divine," still more pleasing than Nature has left them.

HARVEST IS NEAR.

Wheat and Oats Are Damaged and Drouth Still Continues in Some Localities—Corn Is Above the Average.

MANDAN, Dak., July 16.—[Special.]—The drouth still continues. Wheat cannot make more than half a crop. Corn will not be as good as expected unless rain falls shortly.

CAMPTON, Ill., July 16.—[Special.]—The drouth increases in severity. Late planted corn will be a failure unless there is rain soon. Oats will be light. Potatoes need rain and the crop will be short.

WICHITA, Kas., July 16.—[Special.]—The last three days have been the warmest of the year. Rain is much needed, and unless it comes soon the corn crop will be a failure on high lands. Further west the chinch-bugs have destroyed the corn.

SIGOURNEY, Ia., July 16.—[Special.]—The weather still continues dry. Late corn is almost ruined; the early planting will make a fair yield. Oats are turning, but the yield will be below the average.

WILLIAMSPORT, Ind., July 16.—[Special.]—Oats will be ripe enough to cut next week. Corn is looking much refreshed since the heavy rains the first of the week.

CLINTON, Ill., July 16.—[Special.]—Corn and wheat are recovering from the effects of the storm. The fruit crop will be very materially shortened.

HENNEPIN, Ill., July 16.—[Special.]—Hay is the best for years. Wheat has been harvested and is an average crop. Oats will be ready to harvest next week.

PERU, Ind., July 16.—[Special.]—Wheat is yielding fairly well. Corn is faring badly on account of the late drouth.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 16.—[Special.]—The drouth is very severe north of this city and extending near to Petoskey. Fire is running in the green woods, and fences, barns, and houses are burning in many places. Wheat and oats are much injured.

HILLSBORO, Ill., July 16.—[Special.]—Crops in this section are suffering severely from the long drouth.

Marriages in the French Army.

Among other innovations, the French Minister of War, Gen. Boulanger, considers it necessary to make some changes with regard to the financial conditions under which officers may be permitted to marry. A soldier's bride may not be portionless, and must needs bring him a fortune of at least £800 before the necessary consent can be obtained from the authorities. It is now thought expedient to increase the sum, the expenses of a family being greater than they were formerly. Mothers with marriageable daughters do not look kindly on this proposition, and the young officers themselves are mostly adverse to a change which would weigh sorely upon them in many cases. The general opinion is that it is advisable to maintain the status quo for many reasons, which it is not necessary to discuss here.

A BUNDLE OF PARADOXES.

THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE'S" CRITICAL ESTIMATE OF JOHN MORLEY.

The Salt Which Gives the Gladstonian Element in the Present Cabinet Its Savor—Bold in Speculation but Cautious in Practice—His Literary Fame—The Morley-Chamberlain Alliance—The Whirligig of Politics.

Pall Mall Gazette: After Mr. Gladstone Mr. John Morley is much the most distinguished member of the present Cabinet—in fact, it is distinctively the Gladstone-Morley Cabinet, Morley being the salt which gives the Gladstonian element its savor from the home-rule point of view. His appointment to the Irish Secretaryship gave the note to all that has followed. It marked the decadence of Mr. Chamberlain and the advent of home rule to a first place in practical politics. And yet, strange though it seems, Mr. Morley never declared himself in favor of home rule during the fifteen years that he edited the *Fortnightly Review* or the three years that he edited the *Pall Mall Gazette*. It was characteristic of the man that, although holding views which, carried to their logical extent, involved not merely home rule but separation, he should never upon a single occasion have written or spoken a sentence which could be quoted to prove his adhesion to home rule. In the whole of English politics there is hardly a more paradoxical man than the present Chief Secretary, and his reticence about home rule in the days when he was fighting the Irish battle with steady and unswerving tenacity is thoroughly characteristic of his peculiar temperament. While in speculation he is singularly bold, in practice he is remarkably cautious. Whatever hardihood there may have been at any time in his opinions, there is no one less of a reckless Radical than he. To a certain extent this is due to the underlying pessimism which colors a mind the whole set of whose convictions tends in an opposit direction. He seems better qualified to have been a religious teacher than to have to mingle in the hurly-burly of party politics. He is a Puritan who has missed his way—and, although professedly the most freethinking of all prominent politicians, he is the one who in heart is the most profoundly imbued with the religious idea. This, however, is not a greater antithesis than the fact that the apologist of the somewhat shady heroes of the French Revolution should also be, of all prominent English statesmen, the most devoted to the precepts of Edmund Burke, whose "Reflections on a Regicide Peace" marked the high tide of English detestation of Mr. Morley's French heroes. In all this, however, there is a fine sense of the fitness of things, for who but a composit bundle of paradoxes like Mr. Morley could have played the rôle of an Agnostic Irish Secretary whose policy will establish the ascendency of the Roman Catholic priesthood in Ireland?

Mr. Morley has sometimes been spoken of as a disciple of Auguste Comte, but that is a great mistake. No person could have been more emphatic in his denunciations of the "ground bottle glass" of a good deal of the jargon and ritual of the Church of Humanity than he, although it is no doubt true that in many of their great human ideals he approximates more nearly to the Comtists than to any other religious sect. His real master was not Auguste Comte, but John Stuart Mill, from whom he drew much that is best and most idealistic in his habit of thought, and whom he regards with the utmost reverence. He once remarked that of all his writings, the only pages which he would not willingly let die were those in which he chronicled the last conversation he had with him in his retreat among the Surrey hills. They are to be found in the *Fortnightly Review* a short time after the death of Mr. Mill, and no one can read the tenderly beautiful tribute which the disciple paid to his master without feeling that Mr. Morley was cut out for better work than fashioning the bricks of faction amidst the fire and smoke of parliamentary bickerings. Among his books, that on Burke is his favorit. To Burke Mr. Morley was attracted by the sympathy which one man of letters feels for another, and in his monograph he refers to him as "an example similar to that supplied by some other men in our history, which showed that books were a better preparation for statesmanship than early training in the subordinate posts and among the permanent officials of a public department." Among these other men in our history Mr. Morley himself may now be fairly included, for few men have attained so distinguished a position, and maintained it with such success, as he. Related to his sympathy with Burke is his intense admiration for Wordsworth, whom he described as "that great representative of all those harmonizing and conciliatory forces and ideas that make man's destiny easier to him through piety in its latest and best sense; through reverence for the past, for duty, for institutions."

In the early days, when Mr. Morley had the making of Mr. Chamberlain in his own hands, the appreciative editor of the *Fortnightly Review* kindly permitted the young unknown provincial to air his crude and half-thought-out ideas concerning free land, free schools, a free church, and free labor. An alliance was struck up between the Birmingham Philistine and his cultured Mentor, which, by the sympathies it created, and still more by the antipathies which it subsequently excited, was destined to have a strange influence on English politics. Mr. Morley for years played the part of literary sponsor for Mr. Chamberlain; he supplied Mr. Chamberlain with ideas, and inspired him with some of his ideals. But Mr. Chamberlain, as his fashion was, rushed on with precipitate and reckless haste far beyond the limits at which his staid and prudent Mentor halted. Thus it was that Mr. Chamberlain in 1874 declared himself emphatically for home rule and the expulsion of the Irish members from Parliament—a declaration which Mr. Morley did not feel it was safe to make until twelve years subsequently. The Morley-Chamberlain alliance was exceedingly useful for both of its members, but especially for Mr. Chamberlain, who found in Mr. Morley a literary champion who possessed a philosophic breadth of view and store of general information as well as a meditative and cautious temperament—of all of which qualities Mr. Chamberlain stood and stands in peculiar need. The alliance was severed by Mr. Chamberlain's own act, for reasons of which it is not necessary here to speak. Since then Mr. Chamberlain has been without a balance-weight, and being left to his own devices has revealed much more of the original Chamberlain than came to light during the period when he was under the tutelage of his old friend. Personally Mr. Morley is a much more agreeable man than the statesman whose place he has taken as Mr. Gladstone's lieutenant. When Mr. Morley chooses to be agreeable no one can be more fascinating; but, although he can be stern—very stern—he is never rude, and his geniality never borders upon familiarity.

The last leader which Mr. Morley wrote for the *Pall Mall Gazette* concluded with the following significant reference to the Irish question: "Given popular or parliamentary government, in the first place, and government by rival parties in the other, how is a disaffected province to be managed? That is the question which may yet, and even soon, be fatal to Liberal unity, and to many a political reputation." He had previously remarked in his Burke that Ireland furnished the chief ordeal, test, and standard of the English statesman, and there is nothing very remarkable about the prophecy but the fact that it was the last sentence from his pen which appeared in this journal. One of his staff remarked at the time, "When you have quarreled with the Irish, as quarrel with them you will, these words will rise up before me as prophetic of your doom." Mr. Morley laughed at the prophecy and said, "I do not know that I shall quarrel with the Irish; my reputation is much more likely to be lost by going with them." It will be noticed that Mr. Morley referred to the prospect of the crisis which has now arisen as coming "even soon." That was in 1883; but at the time he construed "soon" in a geological sense, and maintained that twenty or thirty years would elapse before the crash came. The pace has been more rapid than Mr. Morley imagined it would be. No one then anticipated that within three years our late chief would be the Irish Secretary in a home-rule administration, with Mr. Chamberlain in vehement opposition, though this contingency was long ago considered inevitable from the nature of the two men. In office Mr. Morley has fairly won his spurs, although it must be admitted that as yet he has not had to contend with any of the difficulties which silvered the hair of Mr. Trevelyan and shattered the robust health of Mr. Forster. The way has been made smooth for him in every direction, and there has been little strain either upon his tact or his temper. At the Irish Office he occupies a strong position, for as the alter ego of Mr. Parnell he is the first Irish Secretary who may be said to really represent the popular feeling of the Irish people. His well-known devotion to the cause of Irish nationality in times past also tends to lend a slight halo of consistency to a Cabinet sadly in need of any such contributions. As a debater he is much improved, but there is a fatal tendency to making a set speech, carefully written out beforehand and committed to memory. This, however, is rapidly disappearing, and only one or two more effective speakers are before the country to-day. On the whole, however, he has done passing well, even as a parliamentarian, and if, as is not unlikely, the general election now pending were to put a speedy end to his Ministerial career, there are few men who can look back upon the time when they had the possession of a portfolio with more complacency than the late editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. He is probably the only member of the present Cabinet who, if the portals of office and the precincts of Parliament were forbidden him forever, could feel that he had in him the capacity to do better work elsewhere than any he could have hoped to do in politics. Who knows but that his Ministerial career may but be a preparation and preliminary to equip him more perfectly for the writing of that history of the French Revolution which it has been the dream of his life to undertake?

OLD CAMBRIDGE STREET.

The Business Houses of Boston Fifty Years Ago.

Boston Letter in Hingham *Journal:* Cambridge street fifty years ago, from Lynde street to Cambridge bridge, was the business street on both sides of the West End. Nearly every known branch of trade and manufacture was represented. E. G. Morse kept a dry-goods store on the north side, opposit Hancock street, and Sam Wall kept a first-class boot and shoe store on the corner of Hancock street and Cambridge. Dr. David Henchman, who lived to be over fourscore, and at the time of his death was the oldest apothecary in Boston, kept at the corner of Cambridge and Chambers. On the corner of Belknap and Cambridge there was a variety-store, in which could be found every description of hardware, furniture, etc. On the corner of North Russell and Cambridge was the apothecary-store of Larkin Turner, whose two windows were conspicuous by two large globe jars with "Leeches applied by Miss Gerry" painted on them. Below were two very important business firms—important both, as the two did a very large grocery business, and as their stores were the resorts of the leading politicians of old Wards Five and Six. I refer to Horatio G. Ware and Charles C. Cotting. What times there were in the rear of those two stores after the 9 o'clock evening bells rung! The front shutters were put up. There was a back entrance through an alley-way from North Russell street, and here would meet nightly Harry Williams, Daniel Henchman, Cashman, Old Hartshorn, Duganne, Tarbell, Pelham, Bonney, Prince, Holden, Ames and others of the principal ward politicians of the two wards, and during the hours between 9 and 12 many of the most important wires to govern the elections, both city, State, and National, were laid to be pulled at leisure. Otard and Cognac brandy was then 4¼ cents per glass; old Holland and St. Croix, 5 cents; the best of Heidsieck, $24 per basket; and claret, $3. Frequently when the party broke up many of them had imbibed too much of some one or other of the above, and many a handsome tip was given to the guardian of the night, then armed with hook and rattle, to see these self-sacrificing patriots safely home and their names concealed. As not a single one of all that crowd is alive, I might give the names of others, and those, too, who belonged to the professional ranks, not excepting clergymen, for clergymen in those days were as active politicians six days in the week as they were zealous preachers one day, and, in fact, the clerical element fifty years ago was the most powerful in deciding the issues of municipal elections and nominating candidates; but I refrain, though the temptation is strong.

PARISIAN DEMORALIZATION.

Want of Respect for the Dead—Some Examples of Irreverence.

Paris Letter: One of the most significant signs of the present demoralization of French society is the utter absence of respect for the dead. Only two weeks ago one of the best-known painters in Paris invited his friends to a most characteristic entertainment. The walls of his immense atelier were hung from ceiling to floor with heavy black draperies, and on a bier in the centre of the room, surrounded by lighted wax candles, were set out the refreshments for his guests, a black velvet pall being used as a tablecloth. The wines were cooled in an infant's coffin transformed for the nonce into an ice-pail. The men present were all dressed in white shrouds, while the ladies wore the deepest widow's weeds. Skulls and crossbones were disposed in the most artistic manner on the walls, while skeletons hired for the occasion appeared to emerge from behind the draperies. Needless to add that the wildest revelry prevailed, dancing was prolonged till daylight, and the following day the newspapers of the Capital gave a most enthusiastic description of this original fête, marked by so much delicacy and refinement.

A few days later one of the peculiarly shaped and well-known tank wagons of the Compagnie Richer, which are used for conveying the contents of the cesspools down to the barges on the Seine, was being slowly driven past one of the best-known clubs of the boulevard. Struck by a brilliant idea, twenty or thirty of the members, among them representatives of the oldest families in France, rushed out of the club and followed the wagon all down the boulevard in procession, walking two and two with bare head and reverent mien, as if following a hearse.

Encouraged by such examples on the part of their superiors in birth and education, the lower classes flock in crowds to the café opened some time ago by the ex-Communist Lisonne, where the tables are shaped like coffins, the tankards like skulls, and where the thirsty are waited upon by young women who look refreshingly cool in this hot weather in their grave clothes.

DAVID DAVIS.

An Anecdote of the Late Eminent Jurist—His Guardianship of the Property of Minor Heirs.

New York Letter: A story is told here about the late Judge David Davis which illustrates the manner in which he carried himself upon the bench of the State Courts in Illinois. The Judge made all his money in real-estate and wild-land investments. An application was made to him for the sale of certain property which belonged to two minor heirs. Their mother had married a second time, and her husband had been appointed guardian. The stepfather had made the application for the sale of their estate, and asked that the money be placed in his hands for investment. Judge Davis ordered the sale to be made, but directed that the money should be turned over to the Clerk of the Court. On return being made he further directed the investment of the proceeds in Illinois wild lands, and personally attended to the details of the purchase, ordering it entered in the court records that the property should remain in the charge of the court until the youngest of the two children should arrive at majority. This period came round about two years ago, and over $50,000 worth of property had accumulated on an investment of $2,000 or $3,000. Their property in the meantime yielded quite a sum in rentals, which had been used for their maintenance and education. It was through acts like these that Judge Davis became much endeared to his fellow-citizens in Illinois.

MTESA.

Doctoring an African King—A Decidedly Unpleasant Job.

Correspondence *Scottish Geographical Magazine:* It is no joke to be a doctor to the King of Uganda, for whenever I took him a new supply of medicine I had always to take a dose myself and to administer one to seven of the persons who might happen to be present. Should one of these seven unfortunates happen to die within a week it would be considered that I had attempted to poison the King. If the King had to take a pill I had always to hold two in my hand; he chose one and I had to swallow the other, unless I had a friend with me who kindly undertook the office. I soon noticed, however, that Mtesa chose the smallest, so I arranged accordingly. One day Mtesa played me a nice trick. I had been to the palace to take him a lotion, and had warned him particularly not to drink it. After I had left he sent a page after me with a gourd of mwengi, asking me to taste it and say if he might have some. I did so, and said "Yes." It being a very hot afternoon my friend drank the remainder, but it soon became evident that the King had doctored the wine, for my friend became violently sick. It turned out afterward that Mtesa wished to see what effect the lotion would have upon me.

Rockets and Angels.

When rockets were soaring Monday night little Ella of Niagara street, ætat 4, was in delight, save for a slight fear that was on her mind. "Mamma," she asked, "don't you fink the angels will be scared?"—*Buffalo Courier.*

THE GRAPHOPHONE.

A TRANSPOSITION OF PHONOGRAPH, CONVEYING THE SAME MEANING.

Successful Results Obtained by the Volta Laboratory Association After Long-Continued Experiments Upon Methods of Recording and Reproducing Sound—Ingenious and Skillful Mechanism—Novel and Interesting Features of the New Machine.

One of the most brilliant conceptions of Mr. Thomas A. Edison was that a record could be made of sounds, from which the sounds could be reproduced. After considerable experiment Mr. Edison invented the instrument known the world over as the phonograph. This little machine consists of a cylinder about three inches in diameter, covered with a shallow spiral groove, upon which is placed tinfoil. The cylinder is so arranged that it will travel horizontally back or forth by means of a screw, and is operated by a crank. The sounds are communicated to the tinfoil by a steel point attached to a diaphragm that is agitated by the sounds coming through a tube, to which is attached a mouthpiece. The concussion of the sound-waves striking upon the diaphragm forces the metal point forward, which is already in contact with the tinfoil, and makes indentations as the cylinder revolves with the movement of the crank.

In order to reproduce the sounds the diaphragm is replaced to its point of starting and the steel point goes over the record, following the path of the indentations made on the tinfoil upon the rotation of the cylinder. The point agitates the diaphragm, which in turn agitates the air in the tube, and the repetition of the sound is thereby produced.

Several hundred of the machines above described were put upon the market and quite a number were sold, but the phonograph failed to make a success, for the reason that the machine was not only a clumsy piece of mechanism, frequently getting out of adjustment, but more especially because of the fact that the surface upon which the record was made was pliable and likely to be obliterated by a mere accidental pressure upon it.

Believing in the possibility of making a successful machine to record and produce sounds, Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, Dr. Chichester A. Bell, and Mr. Sumner Tainter associated themselves together, under the name of the Volta Laboratory Association, and established a laboratory in the City of Washington, one of the principal objects of which was to experiment upon methods of recording and reproducing sound. After several years of experiment the inventors of the graphophone now desire that the writer shall introduce to the world the results they have obtained.

The word "graphophone" is a simple transposition of the word "phonograph," and is intended to convey the same meaning.

Mr. Sumner Tainter soon saw that tinfoil presented a surface unfit for the purpose it was called upon to fulfill, because of its pliability and destructibility. Many and elaborate experiments were made to discover a substance upon which a perfect and durable sound record could be made. Mr. Tainter conceived the idea of using a surface upon which the sound record could be cut, instead of indenting a soft and pliable surface, as is done in the Edison machine. It was finally decided upon to use a paper surface coated with a preparation composed of wax and paraffine.

The graphophone is made in two forms, one to make the records upon a cylindrical surface, the other upon a disk or flat surface, the same principles, however, governing each machine. The machines are provided with two diaphragms, one used in making the record and the other in reproducing the sound. The cylindrical machine stands about five or six inches high by eight wide, and weighs about ten pounds. There is no skill required in the manipulation of the machine, the rotation of the cylinder being accomplished by a crank of automatic motion. Mr. Tainter has exhibited a great amount of ingenuity and skill in devising the various parts of the machine and suiting them to the purposes for which they were designed. The instrument is a marvel of perfection in accuracy of the movements of all its parts.

Upon a diaphragm three inches in diameter a steel point is attached, which cuts a minute hairline in the surface of the waxed cylinder upon the agitation of the diaphragm by a sound. The indentation is so slight as to be scarcely perceptible, and yet these records can be gone over time and again, and are just as perfect after a hundred repetitions as they were at first.

Upon a cylinder six inches in length by an inch and a quarter in diameter one is enabled to record at least five minutes' conversation. The cylinder holder is constructed with a ball joint at one end and can be easily tipped so as to allow the hollow cylinder to be rapidly slipped on or off.

The disk machine possibly has some advantages over the cylindrical machine, because of the fact that the record is made upon a flat surface, and appears in the form of a spiral line. For the purpose of copying records, and possibly for preservation, the flat surface is probably superior, but as each machine has advantages peculiar to itself, it is a difficult matter to judge which will prove the superior for all purposes.

Either of these machines is in a condition at the present time to do the amanuensis work usually done by stenographers. For instance, any one may sit before the graphophone and in ordinary tones speak his daily correspondence into the machine. His letters can then be written by a copyist, who can write from the dictation of the machine.

By a neat mechanical contrivance the operator is enabled to take as many words at a time as he can conveniently remember, and should he forget any part of the sentence, by a slight pressure of the finger on a rod running along the base of the machine the reproducer will repeat the sentence.

Should a correspondent also have a graphophone, the writer of the letter could in a few moments dictate what would make a lengthy epistle, inclose it in a box about the size of the apothecary's "pill box," place a stamp thereon, and transmit through the mails. The correspondent can in turn place the cylinder received upon his graphophone, and listen to the letter of his friend with his voice preserved, thereby avoiding the vexation and loss of time consequent upon an encounter with bad chirography.

One of the most novel and interesting features of this machine is its ability to record the sounds of a number of voices speaking at the same time; this is done on one instrument, by one diaphragm, one metallic point, and upon a single line. How it is done finds an explanation in the fact that the different tones of the voices vibrate with unlike speed and force, and thus make different impressions upon the diaphragm, and move the metallic point in a different way, so as to make a record of the various sounds. The diaphragm of this machine, like the drum of the ear, can receive and record distinctly the various sounds of a quartet of singers.

The graphophone is now prepared to represent all moods; it will tell you a funny story, and laugh with you in natural tones; it will repeat a tragedy that is blood-curdling in its nature; it will tell you a love story with all the ardor of a wooer; it will sing you an Irish song, or whistle a selection from the "Mikado."

It is expected soon to be able to correctly reproduce the songs of great singers, and the recitations, dialogs, etc., of distinguished actors, and by a process already successful to copy the records of the songs or recitations and dispose of them at a trifle, thus enabling a person to enjoy at home such delightful singing as Patti would render, or such elocution as we would listen to from Edwin Booth.—*F. Z. Maguire in Harper's Weekly.*

AN UNPARALLELED REBUKE.

Repudiation of the Oregon Legislators Who Voted to Send Mr. Hipple-Mitchell to the Senate.

Boston *Herald:* It would, indeed, be hard, as suggested by our correspondent "Templeton," to find a parallel in politics to the rebuke given by the people of Oregon to the legislators who voted to send Mr. Hipple-Mitchell to the Senate. "Not one member of the Legislature, of either branch, who voted for Mitchell was reëlected," he writes, "with the single exception of a Representative from the extreme southern district, bordering on California, who came in on the liquor issue." Mitchell's election, like the more recent nomination for Governor, which was repudiated at the polls, was believed to have been due to machine methods and the corrupting influence of the great corporations; and the people of Oregon have shown what they think of these things in their clean sweep of the offending members and the defeat of a portion of the State ticket. It would be a great gain if this pointed discipline could be repeated in other parts of the country. If every Congressman who votes for money-squandering jobs, dishonest financial schemes, and the perpetuation of War taxes were to be left at home, there would be a chance of getting a Congress that would do something right. The Oregon example is worth holding up for the imitation of the rest of the States.

THE SHAME OF PHILADELPHIA.

Her Merchants Have Not the Courage to Protect Themselves from the Illegal Extortions of Railroad Corporations.

Philadelphia's commerce has declined because her business men have not had the courage to protect themselves from the illegal extortions of two railroad corporations. Her shipping houses have lost much of their business, and her merchants have allowed their trade to drift to New York and Baltimore. Since the first of the year Philadelphia ship masters and agents have sent 125 vessels in ballast from her wharves and towed them to other ports to procure cargoes for foreign ports; her manufacturers have sent their products to New York to secure cheap rates over the Pennsylvania Railroad to Western markets; her commercial bodies have noted a steady decrease in exports—a drop from nearly 20,000,000 bushels of grain in 1876 to less than 10,000,000 bushels in 1885—but no one has raised his hand in defense of his own. Even though the State Constitution guaranteed equal rights to every shipper and provided ample protection from unjust discrimination, there was not two business houses in all the great City of Philadelphia that could be relied upon to fight for the enforcement of the highest law of the State. Where in all history is there a more despicable case of weakness and cowardice than that displayed during the last ten years by the merchants of whom Philadelphians once were proud? The trader or manufacturer who meekly submits while his business is being appropriated by rivals in other cities through the discrimination of railroads has as much stamina in him as was ascribed by Revivalist Sam Jones to one of his horrible examples, whose backbone he likened to "a little old cotton rag."

Within the last week a report has been circulated that the Allan Line Steamship Company contemplated the withdrawal of its vessels from service at this port. In explanation it was stated that great difficulty had been encountered here in procuring cattle for shipment, and that this trouble was not experienced at other Atlantic seaports. Other places are served by competing railroads, but Philadelphia is at the mercy of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which by some delusive method of computation expects to find greater profit in reducing rates to Baltimore and to New York to meet the competition of rival lines at those places than in giving fair service to Philadelphia. This is the generous and considerate way in which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company requites the debt it owes to Philadelphia for its creation; this is the way in which it claims to sacrifice itself for the extension of the city's trade!

It will be remembered that when Mr. Wayne MacVeagh appeared before a committee of City Councils June 5, 1885, he dwelt upon "the unstinted generosity and support" that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had given to Philadelphia enterprises. To drive away the competitors of a firm of favored shipping agents, to reduce the city to the level of a one-man town, to divert trade and to paralyze capital is therefore, in the vernacular of Mr. MacVeagh, "unstinted generosity and support."

The disgraceful state of affairs that now prevails in this city will continue until Philadelphia merchants unite for common protection. The coming of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad may help them, but it will not insure them against extortion. Without organization, without cohesion, they cannot protect themselves. They must present a strong and compact front to oppose the well-disciplined forces of the railroad corporations. It is useless for them to rely upon the trade organizations of Philadelphia for the performance of this duty. Those bodies may render effective aid when properly handled, but they have shown by years of sluggishness that they are incapable of conducting a warfare that will secure to the people of Philadelphia all the rights and advantages in transportation to which they are entitled. If our merchants want to be helped they must help themselves; they must organize.—*Philadelphia Record.*

BRILLIANT CONVERSATION.

He Played Lawn Tennis and Was a Clever Fellow.

The conversations of very young society people denote at times a broad catholicity of culture, a perfection of detail, and profundity of thought that cause outsiders to stand off, hat in hand, reverential, awe-stricken, intent (writes Blakely in the Brooklyn *Eagle*). A society woman of some position was in a box at the Casino the other night with her daughter. After the first act a tall, willowy, and pale young man, with straw-colored whiskers, feeble eyes, and a national reputation as an amateur tennis-player, entered the box and said, with great animation and glee:

"Why, deah me! who expected to see you in town?"

"Why, Mr. Pommeroy-Smith!" said both the ladies.

"Te-he," said Mr. Pommeroy-Smith, happily. Then the mother turned back to the gentleman at her side, while the daughter and Mr. P.-S. rattled on.

"How odd," said she.

"Indeed! I should say so. Thought you were in Newport, and here you are in a new port, te-he, tu-hub, te-he."

"O, what a shocking pun, te-he."

"Tun-hub,"

"Bean away 't'all?"

"Orange, Munt Clair, Sten' 'Islan', an' all that, you know."

"O, indeed. How charming!"

"Done much tennis?"

"No; 'vyou?"

"Quite a bit. So glad to see you heah in midsummer, te-he."

"Yes. Had to come up to town to see about the fire in our stable. So ridiculous, te-he."

"Too bad. Very glad to have seen you again. Good-by."

A shake of the hand, hilarious smiles, a cordial nod from mamma, and Mr. Pommeroy-Smith backs out of the box.

"What a clever fellow he is," says the mother, gazing after him fondly. "I must ask him down to stay for a week in August."

Fancy spending a whole week in the broiling month of August with Mr. Pommeroy-Smith, and locked up in the same house with him at that.

OLD JOHN BROWN.

The Citizens of Harper's Ferry Who'd Really Like to Know Who Brown Was.

Detroit *Free Press:* A Detroiter who recently paid a visit to Harper's Ferry accosted a citizen with:

"I suppose you know all about old John Brown?"

"John Brown—old John Brown? Did he live here?"

"Why, I mean John Brown, who tried to free the slaves."

"Wanted to free the slaves, eh? Did he have any middle name?"

"I am speaking of John Brown, who got up the insurrection."

"Yes, I suppose you are. Got up an insurrection, did he? He shouldn't have done it. When did he leave here?"

"Is it possible you have never heard of John Brown?"

"Seems to me I have heard his name mentioned here. What did the insurrection amount to, and who insurrected?"

"He captured the engine-house down there. Haven't you ever read the sign on the building?"

"Lots of times, but I didn't suppose it amounted to anything. John Brown? John Brown? How old a man was he?"

"Never mind," replied the Detroiter. "I'll probably find some one here who can tell me what I want to know."

"Let's go out together, then. You've got my curiosity excited, and I'd really like to know who he was, and what reasons he had for leaving the place. Say we go and ask the bridge-tender. He's a great hand to remember picnics and insurrections."

Disappearance of Birds.

The Utica (N. Y.) *Herald* says that a well-known naturalist of that city, who has been visiting many different towns in that and adjoining counties during the last two or three months, reports that the smaller birds, with the exception of the English sparrow, have decreased rapidly in numbers, and there is every reason to fear that some species will disappear entirely from the locality. The wren, for example, is exceedingly scarce, the bobolinks are disappearing rapidly, and now not more than one is to be seen where there were fifty a year or two ago. Bluebirds, yellowbirds, orioles, and other bright-plumaged songsters are rapidly passing away, and even the hawks, crows, and owls are not spared. The diminution is attributed to the demands of fashion for the ornamentation of ladies' hats, and to small boys who have a mania for collecting eggs. Fruit trees and all sorts of vegetation are suffering from the ravages of insects which the birds formerly destroyed.

"Donkey."

It was not until about 1850 that the word "donkey" found its way into the dictionaries. It is the nickname for the ass and nothing more.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

MY FRIEND, THE MAJOR.

A CHEERFUL OLD FRAUD WHO IS LIKED BY EVERYBODY.

An Optimist on Principle, and a Liar Because He Can't Help It—Lazy, Extravagant, and an Old Bag of Wind, but He Has a Genuine Love for His Fellow-Men, and Is Needed to "Whoop Up" the Despondent Joneses.

Do you know my friend, the Major? He is a rare bird. He is an optimist on principle, and a liar because he can't help it. To know the Major is a liberal education, at least so far as the fine art of prevarication is concerned. The Major first attracted my attention during the War. He was exempted from the service on account of some slight disability, but as soon as hostilities opened he announced his intention of joining the army. He made no secret of his determination even to strangers. Whenever he saw a crowd of able-bodied young men he would introduce himself, congratulate them upon their manifest ability to serve their country in the field, and wind up with the statement that, although a cripple himself, he did not propose to be cheated out of his share of the glory, and was then making his arrangements to go to the front.

The effect of this kind of talk may be imagined. In those days everybody was patriotic or nothing. Many a timid man was made so ashamed of himself by the Major's devotion to the Confederacy that he precipitately volunteered and marched off with a musket on his shoulder. All through '61 and '62 this gallant patriot gave himself up to his work. Finally it began to dawn upon us that he was losing a good deal of time, and missing all the fighting right straight along. Something of the sort was hinted to him, but he promptly silenced all criticism. He had been delayed by so many things, he said. First, he had intended to join Col. Blank's regiment, but the Colonel was killed, and that caused him to change his plans. He had found it difficult to decide between the infantry, cavalry, and artillery branches of the service. He had also thought of the navy, and at that very time was waiting to hear from a certain Admiral, who was an old friend.

After hearing these voluble explanations men would wink significantly at each other, but they kept their suspicions to themselves. It was useless to make war on the Major. He was hand in glove with the authorities, and the women were all on his side. The sacrifice which he proposed to make in going into the army in spite of his exemption stirred the feminine heart, and so much was said about it that scores of men less fit for duty than the Major found themselves unable to stand the pressure. They rushed off to the army, but the Major still lingered at home.

During the siege of Atlanta my old friend made himself very useful, and I think hurried up matters not a little. He attached himself to a flag of truce party one day, and, although present as a citizen, he wore an officer's coat. He strolled about, got left by his party, and was picked up by the Federals as a spy. He was so defiant, so voluble, and so bright that he was carried before Gen. Sherman. In the presence of this terrible commander the Major did not abate one jot of his natural dignity. He explained his position satisfactorily, and in response to the questions put to him said that Atlanta was defended by 60,000 men; that Gen. Hood had 200 big guns, unlimited ammunition, and all the supplies he needed. The garrison, he said, would be reinforced by 40,000 militia from the South Atlantic States inside of two days. To make him stop his everlasting jaw, Sherman ordered him to be escorted to the Confederate lines.

As soon as the Major got back to the city he was interviewed by everybody from Gen. Hood down to the newsboys. To all these searchers after truth the Major was gracious and communicative. He said that Sherman's force, at a moderate estimate, amounted to 140,000 men, and 50,000 more were on the way. He had seen 300 heavy siege guns placed in position and had learned that it was the program to open fire on the city with all of them in forty-eight hours. He had also seen a brass band with instruments costing $40,000. This band had just arrived from Washington, and had been sent for to furnish music when Sherman made his grand entry into the city.

Looking back to those days I can easily see that the Major's fearful yarns must have driven both Sherman and Hood nearly crazy. Both Generals made some very eccentric movements soon afterwards, and my old friend was doubtless responsible for the whole business. After losing sight of this amiable personage for nearly a score of years I found him some time ago comfortably established in a small town not a hundred miles from here. Time had dealt gently with him. He was round and rosy and his face wore a perpetual smile. I accepted an invitation to ride with him into the country, and on our trip I learned still more about the man. We passed a farm nearly all hillside, but with a narrow strip of bottom land. The corn on the hillside was stunted and worthless, but in the bottom it was very fine. Stopping suddenly in the road, the Major hailed the farmer, a blue, hopeless-looking man.

"Say, Jones," he shouted, "that's mighty fine corn in the bottom."

"Yes, it's tolerable," was the desponding reply.

"Tolerable ain't no name for it," said my companion. "There ain't no finer corn in the country. I always did tell those town fellows that what you didn't know about farming wasn't worth knowing."

The gloomy Jones smiled with evident pleasure.

"It's my opinion," continued the Major thoughtfully, "that you will soon have the best-paying farm of its size in the country. Just keep up the lick, you know."

And, with a cheery smile and a wave of the hand, he drove off.

Turning to me, he said:

"Now, I talk that way on principle. Why call Jones' attention to his hillside corn? Poor fellow, he looks at that too much anyhow. I made him look on the bright side of things, and whooped him up. That's the way to do it."

Throughout our ride this rosy, smiling old man stopped every man, woman, and child and gave them just such a racket as he had given Jones, suiting his talk to the varying circumstances of each case.

On our return to town I could not help noticing that the Major's encouraging words had already produced an effect. At many of the farm-houses the women folks had been told by their husbands of what had occurred. They looked upon us smiling from their doorways, and at several places little children were sent to waylay us with fruit and buckets of cold spring water. Even at the cottage of the despondent Jones we saw that gloomy individual laughing in high glee and chucking his wife under the chin.

"Jones will come out all right," said the Major with a grin; "if not this year, then some other year."

Naturally I asked the Major how he was getting along.

"Splendidly," was the answer. "I've made about $40,000 since I came here, and I'll clear $5,000 this year."

He said much more, but these figures will do. Before leaving the village I had an hour to myself, and improved it by making a few inquiries about the Major. I found that all he had in the world was a place worth a few thousand dollars, and heavily mortgaged. I found, too, that he made only a bare living. He must have known that I would learn the utter falsity of his statements, but his old habit of lying was irresistible. One thing struck me. Every man in the town stood up for the Major.

"He'll never pay out of debt," said one, "but that makes no difference. Nobody's going to press him."

"You like him?" said I.

"We love him," was the answer. "The Lord don't give us many such men."

All the testimony was to the same effect. As the train whirled me back to the city my thoughts were decidedly mixed. I said to myself:

"Here is a cheerful old fraud who can't tell the truth to save his life. He played double during the War. He lives by false pretenses. He is lazy, extravagant, and an old bag of wind. Yet all these people love him. They would fight for him, die for him, and, most incredible of all, they credit him. What is the secret of it all?"

Then I thought of the talk with Jones, and the other farmers and their wives. It all flashed upon me in a moment. With all his faults the Major's genuine love for his fellow-men made itself felt. It was invincible, and it won the devoted friendship of the very men who hated his besetting sins. Human sympathy is a wonderful thing. It will win a spontaneous return when everything else fails. We cannot well spare such men as the Major. We need them to whoop up the Joneses.—*Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.*

Not a Mistake.

Lulu's grandma, becoming impatient with her noise, said to her: "Lulu, you are a mistake; you should have been a boy." Lulu was very thoughtful for a few minutes, then gravely answered: "Grandma, God don't make mistakes."—*Philadelphia Call.*

CLEOPATRA'S ASP.

Actors accustomed only to the short journeys and civilized surroundings which are connected with a tour through the English provinces can have little notion of what it is to be "on the road" in the Western States of America. It is not only that the country and the people are less civilized, but both are so different. Side by side with the strongest marks of primitive habitation you find instances of the latest inventions. The Pullman car startles the antelope and the prairie dog in its passage; advertisements of mustang liniment are daubed upon immemorial cliffs; and every little township of wooden houses has its church, its newspaper, and its lyceum.

It was in the latter buildings (which, for the benefit of the uninitiated I may explain, serve much the same purposes as an English town-hall) that the traveling company that I had arranged to join at Kansas City in the spring of 188— usually gave its performances. The company I was about to join was one of those struggling combinations of which there are so many traveling the States. Upon the basis of a small amount of capital and a large stock of histrionic enthusiasm, the "leading man" of the company, who was also the manager, had "organized" the troupe for the exposition to the benighted denizens of the Far West of the beauties of the legitimate drama in general and of his own acting in particular. His wife was a little woman from Florida, and the darkness of her complexion and a certain blueness of the tinge of her finger-nails spoke pretty decidedly of an admixture of negro blood in herself or in her ancestors. I found, soon after I joined the company, that she had been tried in Shakspearean leading parts, but had so egregiously failed in them that even to the partial eyes of her spouse the fact was evident that a substitute for her in these rôles must be found. The result was an advertisement in a New York theatrical paper, and my acceptance thereof, decided partly by the fact that I had been "resting" for a tediously long period, but more by the opportunity which seemed to be offered to me of gaining experience in the higher walks of the drama.

I found the manager, who rejoiced in the transatlantically aristocratic name of Calhoun, extremely polite—indeed, perhaps rather too much so, considering that his wife was a member of the company. I must say, however, that this amiability on Mr. Calhoun's part arose much more from histrionic selfishness than from anything approaching gallantry. Like most enthusiasts, he would have sacrificed anything to improve the effect of his performances; and the fact that in me he found a leading lady who, whilst competent to sustain the characters alloted to her to the satisfaction of his audiences, was yet sufficiently modest to adopt his views of the proper treatment of a dramatic situation, had, I am sure, more to do with his cordiality than any personal admiration for myself. I need hardly say that the "views" alluded to generally dictated giving a prominence to his own performances, and a retiring reserve to mine, which was not in every case warranted by the author's text.

As for Mrs. Calhoun (Pepita as her husband called her—an example we may as well, for the sake of brevity, follow) she showed her dislike for me the moment we met. It was, perhaps, too much to expect an actress who had made a failure in "leading business," and who had been relegated to the Charmians and Emelias of Shakspearean representations, to welcome with cordiality the individual who came to take her place. At the same time I think Pepita might have been a little less demonstrative of her antipathy. When we met in the passages of the various theatres which we visited she swept past after the slightest of nods, turning to me with marked disdain her rounded though somewhat swarthy shoulders; and whilst I was upon the stage I often caught a glimpse of her standing in the wings, glaring at me with eyes that shone with the lurid glare of bitter detestation.

I soon discovered that, in addition to her hatred of me as a dramatic rival, Pepita cherished a feeling of jealousy of another kind. Knowing how deeply artistic egotism drowned every other voice in Mr. Calhoun's breast, I was much amused at this ridiculous fancy on her part; and I am ashamed to say that, to annoy Pepita, I often elaborated the "business" between Mr. Calhoun and myself, especially in scenes of an amorous nature. I had, however, to be careful how I did this; for the tragedian, whose mind was entirely occupied with himself and the effect he was producing upon the audience, was inclined to be uneasy at my thus putting myself forward; and I saw clearly that the day on which I cast him distinctly into the shade would be the day on which I should receive a firm but courteous "notice."

I will pass over several weeks of experience of this sort, during which I had firmly established myself in the good graces of the various members of the company (with the exception always of the hostile Pepita), and come to the time of our visit to the little City of Selma, in the State of ——. I generally made a point, in the places in which we played, of making the acquaintance of a few of the more respectable of the inhabitants. Manners are much franker and more simple in this particular than with you in England, and a well-conducted young woman in a traveling company is received with hospitality by the unconventional people of the western townships. During our stay at Selma I had made the acquaintance of the family of Deacon Clay, which consisted of one strapping girl and three stalwart sons, all about (or over) six feet in hight. The eldest and most stalwart of these three was named Saul, and it was he who in the forenoons during the first three days of our stay at Selma showed me the "lions" of the place—the water-fall, the saw-mill, and the "Maiden's Leap"—for Selma, like other places, had its romantic traditions. On the fourth, as I, like Oliver, "asked for more," he proposed to take me on a visit to "Old Leathers." I consented, and on our way to this curious personage's abode he gave me some information about him.

Old Leathers, it appears, was a harmless lunatic, who lived on odd jobs and the charity of the neighboring farmers. His particular weakness was a friendship for snakes in general and rattlesnakes in particular. To avoid the danger of being bitten by these reptiles he invariably wore a suit of soft leather—boots, jerkin, and all—hence his cognomen.

We started from the town in one of those boxes upon wheels which are dignified in the West by the name of "wagons," and after a jolting drive of several miles arrived at a glen between the two "bluffs." At the top of this Saul fastened the horses and led me carefully down the narrow path which wound its way to the bottom of the little valley. It was bestrewn with masses of rock of all sizes and shapes, three or four of which, thrown together by some convulsion of nature, formed a sort of cave between them. Pausing some twenty feet above this, Saul hallooed, and a figure, which I saw at once must be "Old Leathers," appeared in answer to the summons, like a demon through a trap in a pantomime.

The old man was eccentrically clad in the suit of leather in which I had been prepared to see him attired, and the skin of a raccoon, with the tail hanging gracefully behind, formed a characteristic covering for his gray head. His features were deeply marked with age and a hard frontier life, but had an appearance of haleness and health only seen in those habituated to an open-air existence.

"Here's a young lady come all the way from New York to see you," said Saul, with pardonable exaggeration. Old Leathers took off his cap and bowed with the air of a polished courtier. "Can't you show her your pets?"

"Why, yes," said the old man. "But you must not be frightened," he continued, with a genial smile. "It's not every one that fancies 'em. Keep quiet, and I will bring them out."

Though considerably nervous, I concealed a cowardice which I felt that Saul would have despised, and was silent, whilst the old man took a flute from his pocket and began to play one of those "Christy Minstrel" airs which are so popular in the United States.

Then I saw a sight which astonished me. From under each of the numerous blocks of stone which were scattered around came a snake. "Copperheads," spotted with copper-colored splotches not only on the head but all over the body; "garter-snakes," gray and yellow-green, were there; but the majority of the audience at Old Leathers' concert belonged to the species designated in natural-history books as the "deadly" rattlesnake. They came forward and curled and wound themselves about Old Leathers' ankles, their heads gliding upwards over his legs, moving as if in caress, and then falling to the ground, rising again to repeat the motion. The quaint figure of the old frontiersman; the grotesque contrast between the strains of "Mother, I am dying fast" and the general surroundings, the background of rocky cliffs and irregular rock-strewn grass, and the sight of the ever-moving, silent reptiles, whom my fancy and their constant restless motion multiplied into thrice their number, had a stange effect upon my senses. Louder and longer sounded the soft notes of the flute; faster and faster coiled and uncoiled themselves the supple bodies of the snake, till at last I felt a sort of mesmeric drowsiness coming over me, and, had I gazed at this strange spectacle much longer, I believe, despite my horror of snakes in general, and "rattlers" in particular, I should have left the spot where I was standing and joined in a tarantella dance with Old Leathers' favorits.

But the music ceased, and almost before he had time to put up his instrument every snake had disappeared as suddenly as he had come. I pressed the old man to take a reward for his exhibition, but he courteously refused. "If you would like to buy one, miss," he said; "I sell many to menageries, and send some to England." Seeing my horror, he added: "You would not be the first, miss. Only this morning——" "O, no!" I interrupted him in horror. Thanking him for his courtesy, we departed as we had come, but by what seemed an easier path. As we climbed it I noticed on the ground a glove. On picking it up I saw it was a woman's, and abstractedly put it into my pocket, and we gained the wagon and drove home as fast as Deacon Clay's two trotters could carry us.

It had been arranged that we should play "Antony and Cleopatra" on that particular evening, by particular desire of the deacon and leading inhabitants of Selma, and I asked Saul to drive quickly that I might be back in time for the "call" at 12. On arriving at the hall I found a warm altercation going on between Mr. Calhoun and his wife. She had formerly attempted the part of Cleopatra, and I believe it was the one in which she was least unsatisfactory. But I really believe that her strongest objection to my undertaking the rôle arose from her distaste for the demonstrations of affection which the dramatist's lines suggest between the amorous Antony and the Egyptian Queen.

I was obliged to be a listener to this connubial dispute, and from what I heard I gathered that the conduct of Pepita had of late not been entirely exemplary, and it was as much to teach her a lesson as to secure an adequate representation of the part that her husband refused, in not too civil terms, to alter the cast of "Antony and Cleopatra." Pepita might play Charmian if she chose; otherwise she might "leave it alone."

At this refusal the passionate temper of the mestizo flared into flame. She first of all poured out upon the head of her devoted husband a flood of abuse which I need not write down here, and then, turning to me, she scolded me soundly for having "supplanted her," as she called it. "Yes," she said, her black eyes flashing, her nostrils dilated, and her hand clinched in a style that, if she could only have reproduced it on the stage, would have made her successful as a tragedienne, "you have taken my bread out of my mouth, and you have taken my husband; but, mark my words, you won't live to enjoy either!" Then, her eyes falling upon the glove which happened to be protruding from the pocket of my ulster, she cried, "Thief! would you take everything?" snatched the glove away, and dashed, weeping wildly, out of the place.

I was surprised to discover that it was Pepita's glove which I had picked up, and an uneasy wonder how it came to be left where I found it hovered, so to speak, at the back of my brains for some hours. But, as these were also occupied with the very harassing work of rehearsing, it was not strange that my "secondary musings" had no definit result.

There was a sort of suppressed hostility in Pepita's manner when we met at the theatre in the evening. She was paler than usual, and more reflective and abstracted. She played Charmian as if in a dream. There was evidently something on, or in, her mind which made her manner so unusual. Once, when her husband attempted to enter her dressing-room, she slammed the door in his face and bolted it on the inside.

The play proceeded as usual till we came to the well-known scene of Cleopatra's suicide in the last act. The actor who played the clown was ushered in by Cleopatra's handmaidens, and, in answer to my question, "Hast thou the pretty worm of Nilus there, that kills and hurts not?" delivered the speech set down for him. While waiting for my cue I was harassed by a sound for which I could not account. It was a gentle "whirr," like a dry pea rattling in its pod. I tried dreamily to localize this noise; and it is a curious instance of the difficulty of decision in these cases that it was not until I had actually taken the basket into my hand that I found that the sound was caused by something inside it.

The exigencies of the stage leave no time for hesitation. Come what may, the business of a scene must not stop. I took the basket from the clown, and, after speaking the lines which precede the action, raised the lid, and took what I presumed was the usual "property" snake from its interior.

I shall never forget the shudder of repulsion that ran over my body as I felt the clammy, oozing thing which I had grasped. A sort of restriction of the muscles took place which prevented my loosing my hold, even when I saw it contained a large rattlesnake, which, stirred to a high pitch of anger by its restraint, was drawing back its head, with its neck in exactly the shape of a note of interrogation, its mouth open, and its little eyes sparkling with rage, whilst it agitated its rattle savagely. In another moment it darted its nose against my neck with a force that was startling, and, overcome with sickening horror, I fainted.

. . . .

When I came to myself I was suffering an intolerably burning pain in my neck. Saul Clay was standing near the sofa in the dressing-room, to which I had been carried after I had fainted. In a few words of deep feeling he told me that he had witnessed the accident, and, though not able to prevent the snake biting me, had applied the rough but generally effective frontier remedy of placing some gunpowder upon the bleeding wound and igniting it. It was to this readiness of action on his part that I probably owed my life. The snake had escaped in the confusion.

I was brought to the belief that but for Saul's remedy my fate would have been sealed, by a shocking occurrence which happened the same night. It appeared that Mrs. Calhoun had determined to leave her husband. Late in the night she took the keys of the building from her husband's pocket and came to the theatre, probably to procure some expensive dresses which were in her room behind the scenes. Whilst groping about for a light she must have trodden upon the snake, which probably dropped through a chink in the stage into her apartment, and when the janitor came in the morning he found her stiff in death. Some letters in a man's hand which were discovered in her pocket explained her plans.

This painful event broke up the company. Learning that I was about to undertake a tedious journey back to New York, the good deacon persuaded me to remain with him till I might be able to hear of another engagement. I remained, and it was not long before one was offered me. The most perspicacious of my readers will have already foreseen that it came from Saul Clay, and that part which I was to fill was that of his wife. I accepted the rôle, and he says that I did it to satisfaction, in fact, "leave nothing to be desired." A blue mark on my neck, which nothing can erase, is the only memento which I possess of the painful accident which led to our marriage.—*London Society.*

TOLERATION IN VERMONT.

Thirty-five Years Ago an Atheist Could Not Testify in Court.

Rutland *Herald:* The statement by Judge Nicholson in his Chippenhook speech, that the late Judge Loyal C. Kellogg was author of the bill which repealed the old law that excluded atheists from the witness-stand in our Vermont courts, is probably correct. It is doubtless also true that the immediate occasion of Judge Kellogg's action was the knowledge imparted to him by Judge Nicholson that upon the latter's motion Judge Harrington's atheist son had been excluded. The bill became a law in 1851, and there is no reason to doubt the correctness of Judge Nicholson's recollection. But the agitation had been a long one. For fifteen years or more prior to that time Mr. Amasa Guernsey of Westminster had made annual visits to the Legislature and pressed a similar bill. He was a just and noble man and of a devout character, but unable to give intellectual consent to the accepted doctrines of Deity. He had been excluded as a witness on that account, although known as a strictly truthful man, and he determined to resent the wrong until it was redressed. He enlisted the late Hon. Charles K. Field in the cause, and Mr. Field was often in the House from Newfane. His minority report on the subject one year, when the majority of the Committee on the Judiciary was still inclined to pander to the dead prejudice, is said to have been one of the finest pieces of sarcasm, as well as ablest legal arguments, ever presented to the Legislature. We have an impression that Mr. Guernsey died before toleration was secured. Be that as it may, it seems incredible that it was only thirty-five years ago a man's religious convictions or want of them should have been deemed a qualification or disqualification for testifying in any purely secular matter in the courts of Vermont.

How to Tell a Girl's Age.

Chester (Pa.) *Local News:* Girls of a marriageable age do not like to tell how old they are; but you can find out by following the subjoined instructions, the young lady doing the figuring. Tell her to put down the number of the month in which she was born, then multiply it by 2, then to add 5, then to multiply it by 50, then to add her age, then to subtract 365, then to add 115, then tell her to tell you the amount she has left. The two figures to the right will denote her age, and the remainder the month of her birth. For example, the amount is 822; she is 22 years old, and was born in the eighth month (August). Try it.

THE DOMAIN OF J[...]

JUDGE TULEY'S OPINION IN [...] HILL CEMETERY CA[...]

The Whole Matter Referred [...] and an Accounting to Be [...] For—A Protest Against D[...] ceiver—A Widow Gets Insu[...] from a Lodge—A Wife D[...] Good Name.

Judge Tuley yesterday deliv[...] lengthy opinion in the case of [...] singh against Judge Van H. [...] others, which was heard by hi[...] months ago. This was a bill filed [...] on behalf of himself and all ot[...] scrip holders in the Rosehill Ce[...] pany asking for an accounting. [...] company was incorporated un[...] charter in 1857 with a capital sto[...] In May, 1859, the company issue[...] Blodgett certificates for 937 shar[...] as collateral security for the pay[...] Benson and others to Judge Bl[...] tee of $36,968. The stock was to [...] to the company, or to such perso[...] direct, on payment of the [...] which it had been pledged, with [...] terest. In November, 1859, and [...] time thereafter the company [...] was called conditional scrip, [...] of the sale of shares [...] held by Blodgett, such s[...] delivered when the Blodgett [...] deemed and returned to the c[...] singh, as administrator of J[...] owned $19,000 worth of this scr[...] for a conveyance to him of a [...] stock. The defendants claimed [...] void and hence the scrip was v[...] few years after the conveyance [...] the trustee the creditors had ac[...] of the company, and have b[...] present time. The $36,968 whi[...] the original debt was for part o[...] money of the cemetery propert[...] denced by bonds and trust d[...] assignment of the stock as abo[...] About 1873 the debt and inter[...] pany were compounded, reachi[...] amount of $119,000, and the [...] the indebtedness at that amou[...] new bonds to secure it. About [...] pany being in trouble, J. Wo[...] began loaning it money at 2[...] month, and continued to do [...] years until he was bought out b[...] gins. The latter only paid o[...] dollar for Smith's stock, and [...] large amount more at about t[...] He also bought up half the bo[...] ness at very low figures, and ha[...] practical owner of the company[...] The Judge held that the law [...] the stock was subscribed f[...] though the owners of the sc[...] legal title, yet they had an equ[...] They, therefore, had a right to [...] and to redeem the pledged stock [...] of the amount due. It becam[...] the creditors who had obtained [...] company to manage it in suc[...] should not be wasted, but that it [...] be applied to the payment of t[...] Judge held that the sale by Bank[...] owners of three lots to the comp[...] for which they had only pai[...] fraud, the parties being manage[...] pany and unable to take such a[...] their position. They could onl[...] amount they paid, with interest [...] count for the rest. Higg[...] $80,000 of eighty acres [...] 1873 to the company, [...] he had only paid $24,000, was lia[...] he must repay all he received [...] chase price and interest, or th[...] land at the time. The compro[...] which the debt was increased to [...] invalid, as the directors who v[...] it were at the same time the[...] benefited and could not barg[...] selves. Higgins bought one-[...] bonded debt for $10,500 and the[...] to the company at its full valu[...] he could only recover the amou[...] interest. The preferred stock [...] as against the original stockh[...] would therefore be referred [...] state an accounting in accordan[...] ciples above stated.

A Protest Against a R[...]

Carl Mauch, an artist who [...] worth of work for the Daiziel [...] ing Company, filed a bill in t[...] stating that he began suit fo[...] his claim in the County Court, [...] sued out an attachment in [...] positive assurance of D. Dai[...] should be promptly paid. Fin[...] told that he should have nothi[...] The company was placed in[...] receiver, Daiziel himself be[...] that office. The suit was br[...] H. Aldrich. Daiziel is propr[...] *Letter* and *Truth*. Mauch alle[...] improper person to act as rece[...] ing company, and asks that th[...] ing him be revoked and some [...] person chosen to supply his p[...]

Of Interest to Secret[...]

Prior to December, 1884, Jo[...] member of Germania Lodg[...] Kesher Shel Barzel, a subordi[...] ing under District Grand Lodg[...] purpose of the order in the e[...] is the insurance of the memb[...] vember, 1884, Cohn was suspe[...] ing to pay $10.25 dues, but befo[...] was reported to the Secret[...] Lodge he called upon the Lo[...] he had forgotten to pay the[...] M. Olmstein, received the m[...] could do nothing until the ne[...] lodge, when he doubted no[...] reinstated. In view of the p[...] his lodge, Secretary Olmstei[...] the suspension to the gra[...] morning of Dec. 2, before L[...] Cohn left his home in good [...] and five minutes later was dr[...] He had been stricken with he[...] lodge declined to pay the a[...] his widow, alleging that Coh[...] standing when he died. Sh[...] and yesterday Judge Anthon[...] in his favor for $1,001. An a[...]

The Peck-Keep Litiga[...]

The bill of George E. Peck, [...] son of the late Clarissa Pe[...] and Albert Keep, the execu[...] to get a share of her proper[...] before Judge Tuley, an an[...] having been effected. The [...] the boy was supposititiou[...] stood they paid something to [...] litigation. Later in the d[...] ham, a lawyer, recovered a[...] fession against young Pe[...] services and immediately be[...] ceedings against the execu[...] money they may have belon[...]

Too Liberal to He[...]

A bill was filed in the Cir[...] Chicago Shot-Tower Compan[...] Burgess, against whom the [...] an unsatisfied judgment for [...] that in 1870 Charles A. Eato[...] widow, Emma E. Eaton, [...] and guardian of his childr[...] later she married Alonzo [...] husband had carried on bus[...] sporting implements, and [...] tinued to manage the busin[...] her new husband. Soon [...] the store was burned with t[...] She realized $17,000 insuran[...] began business again, no[...] liabilities, which are alleged [...] 600. In December, 1885, s[...] ward, Harry Eaton, for $6,000 [...] ago judgments were ente[...] Burgess by confession in [...] children for $12,817 and d[...] she made an assignment to [...] It is claimed by the Shot-T[...] the settlements with her [...] fraudulent and that she w[...] tions, and gave her notes t[...] pose of cheating her credi[...] asked to set aside the jud[...] creditors in ahead of the ch[...]

Mrs. Peck Is Allowed to [...] Name.

An application was [...] Judge Shepard by Mrs. [...] ing to have set aside [...] vorce which her husband [...] had recently recovered a[...] ground of adultery. She c[...] false; that she had no noti[...] no summons was served o[...] husband took particular [...] know nothing of the matte[...] cree was granted. The Ju[...] cree to be opened and Mr[...] mitted to put in her answ[...] suit. Peck is said to be t[...]

THE DOMAIN OF JUSTICE.

JUDGE TULEY'S OPINION IN THE ROSE-HILL CEMETERY CASE.

The Whole Matter Referred to a Master and an Accounting to Be Had as Asked For—A Protest Against Dalziel as Receiver—A Widow Gets Insurance Money from a Lodge—A Wife Defending Her Good Name.

Judge Tuley yesterday delivered a very lengthy opinion in the case of K. V. R. Lansingh against Judge Van H. Higgins and others, which was heard by him about eight months ago. This was a bill filed by Lansingh on behalf of himself and all other stock and scrip holders in the Rosehill Cemetery Company asking for an accounting. The cemetery company was incorporated under a special charter in 1857 with a capital stock of $150,000. In May, 1859, the company issued to Henry W. Blodgett certificates for 937 shares of the stock as collateral security for the payment by F. H. Benson and others to Judge Blodgett as trustee of $36,968. The stock was to be redelivered to the company, or to such persons as it might direct, on payment of the amount for which it had been pledged, with 10 per cent interest. In November, 1859, and from time to time thereafter the company issued what was called conditional scrip, or evidences of the sale of shares of the stock held by Blodgett, such shares to be delivered when the Blodgett stock was redeemed and returned to the company. Lansingh, as administrator of John Dempster, owned $19,000 worth of this scrip, and asked for a conveyance to him of a like amount of stock. The defendants claimed the stock was void and hence the scrip was void. Within a few years after the conveyance of the stock to the trustee the creditors had acquired control of the company, and have held it up to the present time. The $36,968 which constituted the original debt was for part of the purchase money of the cemetery property, and was evidenced by bonds and trust deed and also an assignment of the stock as above mentioned.

About 1873 the debt and interest of the company were compounded, reaching the goodly amount of $119,000, and the directors fixed the indebtedness at that amount and issued new bonds to secure it. About 1872, the company being in trouble, J. Woodbridge Smith began loaning it money at 2 to 3 per cent a month, and continued to do so for several years until he was bought out by Van H. Higgins. The latter only paid one cent on the dollar for Smith's stock, and he picked up a large amount more at about the same price. He also bought up half the bonded indebtedness at very low figures, and has since been the practical owner of the company.

The Judge held that the law would presume the stock was subscribed for legally, and though the owners of the scrip obtained no legal title, yet they had an equitable interest. They, therefore, had a right to an accounting and to redeem the pledged stock on payment of the amount due. It became the duty of the creditors who had obtained control of the company to manage it in such a way that it should not be wasted, but that its income should be applied to the payment of their debts. The Judge held that the sale by Banks, Higgins, and others of three lots to the company for $8,000, for which they had only paid $2,500, was a fraud, the parties being managers of the company and unable to take such an advantage of their position. They could only recover the amount they paid, with interest, and must account for the rest. Higgins' sale for $88,000 of eighty acres of land in 1873 to the company, for which he had only paid $24,000, was likewise void, and he must repay all he received over the purchase price and interest, or the value of the land at the time. The compromise of 1872, by which the debt was increased to $119,000, was invalid, as the directors who voted to increase it were at the same time the creditors to be benefited and could not bargain with themselves. Higgins bought one-fourth of this bonded debt for $10,500 and then charged it up to the company at its full value—$60,000—but he could only recover the amount he paid with interest. The preferred stock also was invalid as against the original stockholders. The case would therefore be referred to a Master to state an accounting in accordance with the principles above stated.

A Protest Against a Receiver.

Carl Mauch, an artist who has done $418 worth of work for the Dalziel National Printing Company, filed a bill in the Circuit Court stating that he began suit for the amount of his claim in the County Court, and would have sued out an attachment in aid but for the positive assurance of D. Dalziel that his debt should be promptly paid. Finally Mauch was told that he should have nothing for his pains. The company was placed in the hands of a receiver, Dalziel himself being appointed to that office. The suit was brought by Charles H. Aldrich. Dalziel is proprietor of the *News Letter* and *Truth*. Mauch alleges that he is an improper person to act as receiver of the printing company, and asks that the order appointing him be revoked and some other competent person chosen to supply his place.

Of Interest to Secret Societies.

Prior to December, 1884, Joseph Cohn was a member of Germania Lodge, No. 83, Order Kesher Shel Barzel, a subordinate lodge working under District Grand Lodge No. 4. The chief purpose of the order in the eyes of the unelect is the insurance of the members' lives. In November, 1884, Cohn was suspended for neglecting to pay $10.25 dues, but before his suspension was reported to the Secretary of the Grand Lodge he called upon the Local Secretary and tendered the amount of his dues, saying that he had forgotten to pay them. The Secretary, M. Olmstein, received the money, but said he could do nothing until the next meeting of the lodge, when he doubted not Cohn would be reinstated. In view of the probable action of his lodge, Secretary Olmstein did not report the suspension to the grand meeting. The morning of Dec. 2, before Lodge No. 83 met, Cohn left his home in good health and spirits, and five minutes later was brought home dead. He had been stricken with heart-disease. The lodge declined to pay the amount claimed by his widow, alleging that Cohn was not in good standing when he died. She sued the lodge, and yesterday Judge Anthony gave judgment in his favor for $1,001. An appeal was taken.

The Peck-Keep Litigation Settled.

The bill of George E. Peck, the alleged grandson of the late Clarissa Peck, against Henry and Albert Keep, the executors of her estate, to get a share of her property was dismissed before Judge Tuley, an amicable settlement having been effected. The executors claimed the boy was supposititious, but it is understood they paid something to avoid any further litigation. Later in the day W. B. Cunningham, a lawyer, recovered a judgment by confession against young Peck for $2,500 legal services and immediately began garnishee proceedings against the executors to attach any money they may have belonging to Peck.

Too Liberal to Her Wards.

A bill was filed in the Circuit Court by the Chicago Shot-Tower Company against Emma E. Burgess, against whom the complainant holds an unsatisfied judgment for $5,790. It appears that in 1870 Charles A. Eaton died, leaving his widow, Emma E. Eaton, his sole executrix and guardian of his children. About a year later she married Alonzo Burgess. Her first husband had carried on business in the sale of sporting implements, and Mrs. Burgess continued to manage the business with the aid of her new husband. Soon after the marriage the store was burned with the stock of goods. She realized $17,000 insurance, with which she began business again, notwithstanding her liabilities, which are alleged to have been $25,000. In December, 1885, she settled with her ward, Harry Eaton, for $6,000. About three weeks ago judgments were entered against Mrs. Burgess by confession in favor of her two children for $12,817 and directly afterwards she made an assignment to Charles B. Prouty. It is claimed by the Shot-Tower Company that the settlements with her two children were fraudulent and that she was insolvent at the time, and gave her notes to them for the purpose of cheating her creditors. The court is asked to set aside the judgments and let the creditors in ahead of the children.

Mrs. Peck Is Allowed to Defend Her Good Name.

An application was made yesterday to Judge Shepard by Mrs. Nellie Peck asking to have set aside a decree of divorce which her husband, William W. Peck, had recently recovered against her on the ground of adultery. She claims the charge is false; that she had no notice of the case; that no summons was served on her, but that her husband took particular pains she should know nothing of the matter until after the decree was granted. The Judge allowed the decree to be opened and Mrs. Peck will be permitted to put in her answer, and defend the suit. Peck is said to be the son of a wealthy father, and both parties move in high St. Louis society.

Items.

The trial of Mrs. Mary T. O'Hara in the Probate Court, on her daughter's petition for a conservator, continued through the day. Many witnesses testified to her drunken habits, and others thought her a respectable woman. It took the jury only a few minutes, however, to decide that she was a drunkard and incapable of managing her property aright. A motion was made in her behalf for a new trial.

Walter C. Newberry was yesterday appointed by Judge Knickerbocker guardian of the estate of his cousins—Fanny E. Newberry, aged 9; Margaret Ann Newberry, aged 4; and Alfred Mills Newberry, aged 13. Each of the minors is stated to be entitled to one ninety-sixth part of the estate of Walter L. Newberry. The bond for each was fixed at $40,000.

The estate of Adam Fuehrer is worth about $10,800. His will was admitted to probate yesterday and letters testamentary issued to his widow, Creszenzia, of No. 282 East Division street. All the personalty, with certain real estate, is given to the widow, and all the rest to the two children.

Emma Southwood fell down an unguarded elevator-shaft a year ago in the building occupied by Charles and Alfred Morris. She was injured by the fall, and yesterday brought suit against the proprietors for $20,000 damages.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

20,239—Oswald Kutsche vs. Weber Wagon Company. Asst., $5,000. Offield, Towle & Phelps, attys.

20,240—Iowa Economic Heater Co. vs. American Economic Heater Co., H. T. Coffee, E. S. Lancaster, Thos. E. Patterson, and John L. Kerr. Case, $20,000. F. A. Johnson and Edwin Bean, attys.

JUDGMENT.

JUDGE GRESHAM—643, Geo. D. Sweetser vs. Jas. E. Walsh, $4,755.

Superior Court—New Suits.

104,043—W. B. Cunningham vs. George E. Peck. Confession of judgment, $2,500. P. T. Kelly, atty.

104,044—Matthew Fleming vs. Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company. Case, $2,000. W. S. Johnson, atty.

104,045—Geo. E. Peck, use of W. B. Cunningham, vs. Henry and Albert Keep, executors, etc. Garnishment. W. B. Cunningham, atty.

104,046—Rosa Baader vs. Frederick Baader. Bill for divorce for drunkenness. Louis Weber, solr.

104,047—Louisa Lambert et al. vs. Joseph Bachner. Asst., $2,000. Pedrick & Dawson, attys.

104,048—Swerine Anderson vs. Olaus Anderson. Bill for divorce for desertion. Arnold Heap, solr.

104,049—Rosa Murphy vs. Barry Murphy. Bill for divorce for cruelty. Julius Goldzier, solr.

104,050—Creditor's bill. Suppressed.

104,051—Herman Meinke vs. Henry L. Degener. Confession of judgment, $153. A. B. Baldwin, atty.

104,052—Delaware & Hudson Canal Company vs. Peter and John Rasmussen. Asst., $500. Frederic Ullmann, atty.

104,053—E. J. Petterson vs. H. Wilson and W. M. Hoagland. Asst., $1,000. Maher, Snow & Cooper, attys.

104,054—Horatio Pratt et al. vs. James and Herbert E. Vannatta. Confession of judgment, $259. Frederic Ullmann, atty.

104,055—Same vs. Same. Same for $229. Same atty.

104,056—C. J. Noble et al. vs. Thomas M. Baxter & Co. and Thomas Bell. Garnishment. Cunningham & Kelly, attys.

104,057—J. H. Downy vs. Geo. S. Poppers. Appeal.

104,058—Andrew Knudson vs. Thomas C. Ellerson. Confession of judgment, $650. J. C. Richberg, atty.

104,059—Sarah Ellerson vs. same. Same for $440. Same atty.

104,060—C. B. Moore vs. Same. Same for $330. Same atty.

104,061—W. R. Marshall vs. Geo. Prins. Appeal.

104,062—Rolet Nicol vs. R. C. McLean. Appeal.

104,063—Hugh Daley vs. Geo. T. Williams. Appeal.

104,064—Geo. W. Dimond vs. Merchants' National Bank of Chicago. Asst., $2,000. F. J. Crawford, atty.

104,065—Bill. Suppressed.

104,066—Mark Kimball et al. vs. Justine and Ferdinand Sindram and Peter Urbar. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $300 on Lots 16 and 17, Block 7, in Kensington. Williams & Thompson, solrs.

104,067—W. F. Bingham vs. Dalziel National Printing Co. Appeal.

104,068—Harriet M. Smith vs. James B. Veitch. Appeal.

104,069—Abraham Welsh vs. Robert W. Campion. Trespass, $5,000. Israel Cowen, atty.

104,070—Lambert Eliel et al. vs. John P. Diversey. Asst. $600. Holzheimer & Eliel and James Rosenthal, attys.

104,071—W. H. Wilson et al. vs. John S. Veatch. Asst. $1,000. House & Fry, attys.

104,072—Joseph B. Pfeifer vs. Margaret Hamilton and husband. Petition for mechanic's lien for $310. S. C. Eastman, solr.

Suppressed Thursday—104,037—Eleanor C. Lithgow vs. Joseph W. Lithgow. Bill for separate maintenance for desertion. Whitney & Upton, solrs.

104,037—James H. Keeler vs. Maurice F. Gran. Assumpsit $500. John C. Scovel, atty.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE HAWES—5,599, Bradner Smith & Co. vs. W. V. R. Porvis; dflt. and jgt., $604.—5,590, Bell, Conrad & Co. vs. Bains Tea & Coffee Co.; dflt. and jgt., $894.

JUDGE ANTHONY—5,287, Cummings vs. Herr; B. L. Rosencratz made party to jgt. for $204.—5,677, James A. Edwards vs. R. H. Goodman; dflt. and jugt., $293.—5,058, Valentin Blatz vs. Frank Kosak; jgt. $336.—5,932, William P. Roome vs. Bains Tea & Coffee Co.; dflt. and jgt., $1,134.—4,461, Edmund N. Cook et al. vs. Ruel G. Rounds; jgt. $509.—3,853, South Branch Lumber Co. vs. Andrew Prins; fdg. piff., $862; jgt. and appeal.—4,067, Rosa Cohn vs. Germania Lodge, No. 83, et al.; fdg. piff., $1,001; jgt. and appeal.

DECREES.

JUDGE SHEPARD—2,625, Tufy vs. Zimmermann; mrs. rep. cfd. and decree.—2,446, Berry vs. Berry; same.—2,485, Becker vs. Ahrens; same.—2,530, Siekenger vs. Same; same.—1,630, Pettzer vs. Hauser; same.—57,739, Sullivan vs. Braley; decree.—2,640, Cameron vs. Cameron; mrs. rep. cfd. and decree.—2,011, Reich vs. Hefter; mrs. rep. cfd. and decree.—2,226, Murray vs. Kennealy; same.—2,201, Edwin Lee Brown vs. City; decree.—2,513, Johnston vs. Fabian; mrs. rep. cfd. decree.—1,899, Ryan vs. Ryan; same.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

57,326—Bill. Suppressed.

57,327—Emma Southwood vs. Charles Morris and Albert Morris. Case, $20,000. John L. Taylor, atty.

57,328—Willis E. Thorne vs. James F. Hair Company. Assumpsit, $500. C. M. Hardy, atty.

57,329—John Emmerton vs. George Emmerton. Appeal.

57,330—Petition of Ferdinand Northdorft et ux to adopt George W. Eich. W. A. Ruff, atty.

57,331—Hamilton Trent vs. William Dougherty. Appeal.

57,332—J. W. Foster vs. S. L. Sturgeon. Confession of judgment, $115. R. H. Vickers, atty.

57,333—Carl Mauch vs. Dalziel National Printing Co., D. Dalziel, and Charles H. Aldrich. Bill for the removal of Dalziel as receiver and appointment of a successor. George C. Bellows, solr.

57,334—George W. Gray vs. U. S. Clothing Mfg. Co. Appeal.

57,335—James Todd vs. Edward B. Holmes, James M. Pyott, Dana Pyott, and Cyrus P. Thomas. Assumpsit, $1,000. J. D. Adair, atty.

57,336—Charles Van Vlick, use, etc., vs. Harry K. Matthews, J. D. MacNeale, Hiram T. Pierce, and E. R. Donohue. Assumpsit, $5,500. Follansbee & O'Connor, attys.

57,337—Chicago Shot Tower Company vs. Emma E. Burgess, personally and exrx., etc., Emma B. Hanford, Frederick Hanford, Harry Eaton, Alonzo Burgess, and S. H. Hanford. Bill to declare deft. trustee, etc. Wrigley, Bulkley & Gray, solrs.

57,338—A. M. Banks & Sons vs. Christian J. Antes and Henry Ehierding. Appeal.

57,339—Illinois Pressed Brick Company vs. Thomas & Thomas. Appeal.

57,340—George Grussing vs. A. J. York. Appeal.

57,341—Michael Dowling vs. Jonas Hyde. Appeal.

Suppressed Thursday—57,317—Jennie B. Williams vs. Frank H. Williams. Bill for separate maintenance for cruelty. Keator & Thompson, solrs.

57,319—Christine Gunderson vs. Solomon P. Dewey and S. Peterson. Replevin, $800. William R. Nicholson, atty.

57,320—Same vs. S. P. Dewey, John Doe, and Steele Wedeles Co. Replevin, $800. Same atty.

DECREES.

JUDGE TULEY—3,339, Charles Anning vs. Mary L. Anning; decree of divorce for adultery.—3,336, Harriet N. Thomas vs. William B. Thomas; same for drunkenness.—1,229, Emma Corwin vs. Olin Corwin; same for desertion.—1,954, Caroline E. Mathy vs. Joseph Mathy; same for adultery.—3,337, Jacob Koch vs. Anna Koch; same for desertion.—977, Jane Griffin vs. Charles H. Griffin; same for cruelty.—2,942, William J. Wallis vs. Irene L. Wallis; same for desertion.—57,330, Peter Nothdorft; decree of adoption.

County Court—New Suits.

6,743—Hugh T. Dickey vs. Elizabeth Scrafield. Confession of judgment in forcible detainer. L. F. Cummings, Atty.

6,744—Same vs. Frank C. Virling. Confession of judgment for rent, $156. Same Atty.

6,745—In the matter of the petition of Henry Jacobs, alias Huntington, arrested at suit of Arthur Cambridge.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—1,280, Patrick Flaherty et al.; robbery; sealed verdict.

JUDGE GARNETT—1,236, Charles Wagner; impleaded conspiracy; verdict 1 yr. pen.—1,311, Thomas Riding and William Anderson; petit larc.; 7 days each co. jail.—1,307, Tillie Olsen; petit larc.; 6 mos. co. jail.—1,304, James Latcher; asslt. and battery; $3 fine and 2 days co. jail.—1,310, Peter Raquet; plea guilty adultery and fornication; 6 mos. co. jail.

JUDGE GARY—1,195, August Spies et al.; murder; on.

The Call.

JUDGE GARNETT—(July 19)—1,033, 1,315, 1,316 to 1,320, 1,323 to 1,326.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—(July 19)—1,278, 1,279, 1,248, 1,288, 1,298, 1,299, 1,303, 1,321, and 1,322.

JUDGE GARY—(July 17)—1,195 on.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—GORDON OR BLACK-AND-TAN SETTER dog named Jim; brown leather collar; license 1,929. $10 reward if returned to 408 Centre-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

CHICAGO FINANCIAL BUREAU,

ROOM 97 COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK,

175 DEARBORN-ST.,

especially designed for the honest and straightforward handling of business enterprises. All parties looking for legitimate business investments or all parties who have legitimate business investments for sale or desiring partners are respectfully solicited to call and investigate our methods. We desire the patronage of no sharks or swindlers. Honest parties of both classes are desired. No doubtful or disreputable scheme countenanced. Satisfaction guaranteed. Call as per above address.

PARTNER WANTED—WANT TO RAISE $5,000 to increase business of manufacturing; article in demand by every family; profits over 100 per cent; also office with salary; a safe, profitable, and permanent business guaranteed. Address X 2, Tribune.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000, SERVICES, and references, in established, paying real estate and brokerage business; will stand closest investigation. X 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN TO GO IN WITH ME TO buy the furniture of a hotel which I am now keeping; business is good; this is no humbug, but a good thing; you must have $1,500 cash. 144 La Salle-st., Room 6.

ACCOUNTANTS.

W. C. BAINE, EXAMINING ACCOUNTANT, Room 15, 154 Dearborn-st.; residence 290 Elm-st; partnership interests adjusted, joint stock company books opened, written up, and audited; large experience. Excellent reference.

SEWING MACHINES.

RENT THE AUTOMATIC—242 WABASH-AV. Best. Bring this adv. and save 10 per cent.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCH GENTLEMAN to write French correspondence in a business house. Can give good references. Address V 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper and expert accountant. Can give any reference or bond required. Also invest if satisfied $5,000 with house at 6 per cent. V 38, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AUG. 1, BY FIRST-CLASS bookkeeper; wholesale grocery house preferred. References satisfactory. W 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRUGGIST AND stationer of 12 years' experience; registered Illinois; limited experience on the road; would prefer Western territory, with either line or specialty; will take charge of store, or clerkship in the city. Address G H 27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD BOOKKEEPER. Address X 61, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GENTLEMAN living at home, to do stenographing and typewriting; start on small salary. Call between 4 and 6 today at 125 South Clark-st., Room 58.

SALESMEN.

SITUATION WANTED—A SALESMAN HAVING a trade of about $20,000 to $25,000 on white and flannel shirts is open for engagement; an Eastern house preferred; commission or salary. Address W 68, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND practical engineer of 15 years' experience on a Corliss or any automatic engine. Can do my own repairs. Address W 59, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY PRACTICAL ENgineer and machinist. Can furnish A No. 1 references. Address W 81, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; UNderstands gardening, milking. Good recommends. Address X 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE COLored man as coachman. Address W 20, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED BUSIness-man with extensive acquaintance, long resident of Buffalo, would like engagement with jobbing-house as representative in Buffalo and vicinity. Undoubted references, integrity, and ability. Address A. A., Room 9 Weed Block, Buffalo, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED—A MAN ENGAGED IN business near Stock-Yards having a large part of his time unoccupied would like to obtain situation as collector or any other outdoor employment. References and security. Address P. E. LINEGAN, 733 Forty-third-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A NEWSPAPER OFfice by a young man of education; good printer and ability as a writer. X 59, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MEDICAL STUDENT as nurse, traveling companion, or at anything else; speaks three languages. Address M, 26 Park-av.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE GIRL TO do general housework in private family. Call at 2950 Hanover-st.

STENOGRAPHERS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER and typewriter. Address X 11, Tribune office.

SEAMSTRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEWING GIRL. GOOD references. 312½ Fulton-st. ANNIE BELTS.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED lady, with best of references, as housekeeper for widower or bachelor, or companion for invalid. Address for three days, W 45, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES DESIRING competent and well-trained servants of all nationalities, for North, South, and West Sides, can obtain such at the Throop Street Employment Bureau, 10 Throop-st. Telephone 4499.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

In answering advertisements calling for a recommendation send the advertiser a COPY but NOT the ORIGINAL documents.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—A GERMAN DRUG CLERK AS SECond clerk; state experience and salary expected. W 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED RUBBER stock men. Inquire at Phelps, Dodge & Palmer's for WEST.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN WITH SOME EXPErience in drug business. 37 Rush-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS BOOKKEEPER and general clerk in grocery store, near Chicago. Experience and references necessary. Address Box 60, Morgan Park, Ill.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESMAN TO SELL jewelry at wholesale in Ohio, Indiana, or Michigan. Must have trade in the jewelry line and come well recommended. No other need apply. Address JOSEPH EISEMAN, 121 Superior-st., Cleveland, O.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN TO CARRY one or two side lines; big profits and easy to sell. H. A. PERSHING, South Bend, Ind.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CUSTOM SHIRT salesmen. Only men of experience and best reference need apply. Address Rockford Shirt Co., Rockford, Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD TRAVELING SALESMAN, acquainted with grocery trade in States south of Chicago. Address X 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CIGAR AGENT with established city trade can find situation with good salary by applying to DAVIS BROS., 234 Lake-st.

BOYS.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY; GERMAN PREferred; not over 16 years old; must write a good hand and live with parents. Address X 21, Tribune.

TRADES.

WANTED—A GOOD ARTIFICIAL LIMBMAKER; to the right man a good opening is offered. Address H. H. MOLLOY, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WATCHMAKER; steady position, good pay. Address JNO. BEATTY, Bloomington, Ill.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER FOR A tailoring establishment in a large city; will pay good salary. Man with unexceptionable reference. Call or address HENRY P. IDE & CO., 200 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK (MALE). APPLY AT 140 Michigan-av.

WANTED—MAN THAT UNDERSTANDS THE making of A. B. and Moonshine work. None but sober and industrious man need apply. A. E. DYSON, care H. B. Grubbs Cracker Company, Nashville, Tenn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT MEN IN EASY CIRcumstances to handle a quick-selling invention which brings money quick without failing; this is not a catchpenny affair and is not intended for persons who are dead broke, but men who can raise a few dollars should investigate. Address MERRILL MANUFACTURING CO., 106 Franklin-st., Chicago.

WANTED—BY A MANUFACTURING CORPORAtion as Secretary and Treasurer an experienced business-man; party controlling capital preferred. Address, giving age, references, and business experience, W 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FOR OUTDOOR work; must be able to speak English and German. References must be given in answer to this advertisement. Address W 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—SOLICITORS AND COLLECTORS; liberal terms. Prudential Insurance Company, 255 West Madison-st.

WANTED—AN ADVERTISING MAN FOR SPEcial trade journal; established. Must have experience and control patronage. Address X 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PRINCIPAL FOR A HIGH-SCHOOL in Illinois, at $90 per month. Address MODERN TEACHERS' AGENCY, Logansport, Ind.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—A LADY AS CASHIER AND FOR general office work in a manufactory on the West Side; must write a quick hand and have practical knowledge of bookkeeping; the place requires one who has had actual business experience; no other will answer; salary at first $50 per month; position permanent to a reliable and capable person. Address, giving experience, V 79, Tribune office.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—NEAT GERMAN, SWEDE, OR DANish girl for housework. 3755 Johnson-place, near Cottage Grove-av. Good pay.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND LAUNDRESS and a chambermaid; German preferred; South Side. Address X 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—GIRL TO ASSIST IN GENERAL housework. 4029 State-st.

DRESSMAKERS.

WANTED—AT 1334 MICHIGAN-AV.—IMMEDIately, first-class waist and skirtmakers.

NURSES.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO TAKE CARE of two children. Apply at 3264 Groveland-av.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

WANTED—THOROUGH, PRACTICAL HOUSEkeeper for private family at Lake Geneva. Call Monday noon at 33 Bellevue-place.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—LADIES AND MISSES TO DO crochet work at home; city or country; steady work. Western Lace Manufacturing Company, 218 State-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AT WAREROOMS OF W. W. KIMBALL CO., STATE AND ADAMS-STS., Hallet & Davis, Emerson, and Kimball Pianos, and Kimball Organs. Old instruments taken in exchange. Bargains in second-hand Pianos. Time payments if required. New pianos to rent. Pianos tuned and repaired.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR RENT at 188 and 190 State-st. ESTEY & CAMP.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. | LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts. Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—FOUR FIVE AND SIX HORSE POWER boilers cheap; also pipe, fittings, radiators, etc. SAM'L I. POPE & CO., 183 Lake-st.

MANUFACTURERS, ATTENTION—IF YOU want to locate at a good manufacturing point write to J. F. POWELL, Waukegan, Ill.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD CORNER SALOON ON WEST SIDE, with good lease, for sale. Address X 9, Tribune office.

A FANCY GOODS, STATIONERY, AND CIGAR store; splendid location, elegant fixtures, fine trade; $400, worth double; part time; must sell. Call today at Room 43, 163 La Salle-st.

CHICAGO FINANCIAL BUREAU,

ROOM 97 COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK.

175 DEARBORN-ST.,

especially designed for the honest and straightforward handling of business enterprises. All parties looking for legitimate business investments or all parties who have legitimate business investments for sale or desiring partners are respectfully solicited to call and investigate our methods. We desire the patronage of no sharks or swindlers. Honest parties of both classes are desired. No doubtful or disreputable scheme countenanced. Satisfaction guaranteed. Call as per above address.

DINING-ROOM FOR RENT — THE DINING-room of one of the best boarding houses on Michigan-av. Always from 25 to 35 boarders; very central. O 72, Tribune office.

DRUG-STORE — WANTED TO PURCHASE A Chicago store. Address X 24, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DAFF'S STABLE, CORNER WAbash-av. and Thirty-first-st.: One pair of spotted Arabian ponies, well broke to ride or drive, 7 years old, sound and fine; phaeton and harness; all in good order; a beautiful turnout for ladies or children; now is your time to purchase the finest rig in Chicago; no cheap buyers need apply.

FOR SALE—AN INTEREST IN A LEGITIMATE business, which, with additional capital, will yield the largest profits of any like enterprise in the city. Call at Room 410 First National Bank Building.

FOR SALE—DRY-GOODS STORE IN RUNNING order; stock about $4,000 cash, or will exchange for improved city real estate. Address W 67, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LEASE, FIXTURES, AND STOCK OF boots and shoes, established over 10 years; present owner wishing to retire, will sell at large discount. Only those having $10,000 to $12,000 cash need apply for particulars. J. ALMON AUSTIN, Room 24, 187 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE — A PROFITABLE MANUFACTURing business, established in Chicago fourteen years. Present owner having made a fortune desires to retire; $5,000 cash required; balance—$10,000—on time. No agents or parties without means need apply. W 65, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LARGE GRANITE QUARRY IN Wisconsin on C. & N. W. R. R., nearest one to Chicago, worth $100,000; price $12,000. J. P. BOWES & CO.

FOR SALE—BANKING BUSINESS, WITH FIXtures, including $1,800 time-lock safe, in thriving Ohio town; complete outfit, $2,750. JEROME P. BOWES & CO.

FOR SALE—A DRUG STORE IN THE LARGEST fruit-shipping town in Southern Illinois; inventory about $1,500; good reasons for selling. Inquire of C. S. E., care Tribune.

FOR SALE—A CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE business established 12 years, with light competition and paying good profits. Inquire at or address 536 Division-st., east.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF A HOTEL AND livery stable doing a good business; cheap rent; good billiard hall; price $3,000; will sell half or all. LEACH & CO., 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST CORNER SAloons on State-st. Address W 100, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CASH GROCERY; NORTH SIDE; A1 location; a good chance for business-man; principals investigate. Address W 41, Tribune office.

I WILL SELL COUNTY RIGHTS FOR INDIANA, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin for my patent Hot-Air Blast Grain Dryer. One grain-dealer or miller can control it in each county if they desire. No other dryer approaches it in its most valuable points. The insurance rate is not changed. Fuel is no expense where there is steam power. Very little space is occupied. The shrinkage is a minimum. For millers' use in grinding tough grain it would be invaluable. The grain is improved in appearance and smell instead of impaired. The only one yet constructed is running at my elevator. During the past month I have handled nearly 50,000 bushels of grain with it with perfect success. Address D. E. SIBLEY, 73 Traders' Building.

I WANT TO BUY AN ESTABLISHED, PAYING drug business; principals only. Address, with particulars, X 23, Tribune office.

I WILL SELL TO ENGINEER HALF INTEREST in small steamer, doing good business in Florida, or whole interest $1,500 cash. Address W. H. MAGUIRE, 50 South Carpenter-st.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS — STORES FOR rent and fixtures for sale—Having closed out my entire stock of dry goods, etc., I offer my stores for rent, Nos. 413 and 415 North Fourth-st., St. Louis, Mo. (50x127 feet), with all the modern appliances to conduct a first-class business. Having occupied these premises for twenty-five years as a first-class dry-goods house, with a reputation second to none in the trade, affords an opportunity seldom offered to those wishing to engage in the business. Address W. H. GUMERSELL, St. Louis, Mo.

TRUSTEE'S SALE—

OF

PRINTING OFFICE AND OUTFIT

ON THE 20TH DAY OF JULY, 1886,

If not previously disposed of at private sale,

At 10 o'clock a. m., at the

OFFICE OF THE "SUN" NEWSPAPER,

No. 189 East Washington-st., Chicago.

I shall sell, under power of sale in a deed of trust, for cash, to the highest bidder, the entire office fixtures, perfecting press, and outfit of the Chicago "Sun" Company, being the most complete outfit in the city. The property has been in use only nine months. It can be seen and examined any day between now and the time of sale.

J. A. SLEEPER, Trustee.

TO RENT—PRIVILEGES FOR BAR AND ICE-cream at K. of L. picnic, Cedar Lake, July 25. Address all bids to GILBERT & O'DONNELL, Grand Crossing.

WANTED—"ASSOCIATE" WITH FEW HUNdred dollars for traveling tour of pleasure, and profit made sure. Y 38, Tribune office.

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AMATEUR SINGERS EMPLOYED AND THORoughly trained for new opera in few weeks by an experienced manager. W 38, Tribune office.

A T GILL'S SCHOOL OF ECLECTIC SHORTHAND and typewriting, unlimited course, $40. Positions furnished. Send for circular. 208 North Clark-st.

DE LONG'S DANCING ACADEMY—PRIVATE INstruction the year round; terms reduced during summer months; waltzing guaranteed. Call from 11 to 2 o'clock. American Express Building, 78 Monroe.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—SELECT. A thorough shorthand and typewriting course $40. First National Bank Building. Mr. and Mrs. HANNA.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

100 FRANKLIN-ST., CORNER WASHINGTON—Board and room, $6 and $7 per week; downtown and first-class. OGDEN.

1628 INDIANA-AV. — BOARD AND RESIdence; first-class.

1714 INDIANA-AV.—HOTEL ROYAL—ROOMS, furnishings, and table first-class.

NORTH SIDE.

34 PINE-ST., FIRST FLAT—VERY DESIRABLE suite of rooms with or without board.

69 RUSH-ST.—DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS, with board; day boarders.

248 OHIO-ST.—LARGE ALCOVE AND SINGLE rooms; superior table board.

291 OAK-ST., PARLOR FLOOR UNFURNISHED, except carpets, with first-class board; charming locality, overlooking Washington Park.

293 OAK-ST., ELEGANT NEWLY-FURNISHED front alcove room; also back parlor, with superior board.

893 NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR CENTRE—A nicely furnished back parlor, with use of front parlor, on Lincoln Park front, for a young couple or two gentlemen, with or without board; very reasonable terms.

HOTELS.

HOTEL DE BOULEVARD—MICHIGAN-AV., BEtween Thirteenth and Fourteenth-sts. First-class in every respect. Best of table board. Splendid location. The coziest family hotel in the city.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGest and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator; the charges are moderate; Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHICAGO ROOM AND BOARD SUPPLYING Agency, 77 and 79 Clark-st., Room 1. Can supply you with board in any part of the city or suburbs; private families a specialty.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—WILL GIVE AMERICAN FAMILY OR widow use of good 7-room house near Humboldt Park for room, with breakfast and supper. Address W 52, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MAY SOME BRIGHT, INTELLIgent, pleasing, and accomplished young lady read this who will have the courage to write an unknown gentleman of excellent social and business standing in Chicago, single, tall, age about 30, and possessing good means. Object, to see if by this chance an enjoyable and estimable acquaintance cannot be gained. (Matrimony may be a further consideration.) Interesting letters will have early reply and all correspondence will be honorably protected. Address X 16, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—A REFINED LADY DESIRES ACquaintance of gentleman over 30. Object, matrimony and pleasant home in the West. References exchanged. No triflers. Address X X, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—PERSONS WISHING TO COMMUNIcate with heirs of Lucien D. Coman address ANDERSON PRICE, Lawyer, 239 Broadway, New York City.

PERSONAL—JOHNSTONE BEST: YOUR BROTHer, Richard John, is in New York City, at 113 West Thirty-third-st., and is anxious to hear of you.

PERSONAL—LETTER IN P.-O. FOR MISS JOSIE Henderson, formerly of Denver, Colo.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—GENTLEMAN'S DRIVING HORSE, dark bay; young; a good stepper; low figure; cannot use two horses. BARRY, 72 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE KENTUCKY SADDLE mare, perfectly sound and one of the most stylish in the city. Address V 2, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HORSE, 6 YEARS OLD, FOR family use. 546 West North-av.

FOR SALE—AN EXCEPTIONALLY FINE KENtucky combined horse, bright bay, 6 years old, fast trotter, splendid pacer, and one of the finest single-footers in the city; guaranteed sound and in perfect condition; lowest price $375. Call at private barn rear 497 West Monroe-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—LOT ON VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR Wabash-av.; corner Van Buren and Idaho; Madison-st., near Laflin. CARLILE CAPRON, Woonsocket, Rhode Island.

BICYCLES.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND BICYCLE; 44 INCHes. Address, with particulars, W 25, Tribune.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—287 THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., 8-ROOM brick; furnace and gas-fixtures; $30. TOMLINSON, 195 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—STONE-FRONT 10-ROOM HOUSE, 373 Centre-st., two blocks from Lincoln Park, $45; detached house, modern improvements. CHAS. N. HALE, 30 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—MODERN HOUSE—214 DEARBORN-av.; cheap to good tenant. OHLERKING, Room 11, 149 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—194 SOUTH PAULINA-st., 2-story and basement brick house; $45. G. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st., Rooms 7, 8, and 9.

TO RENT—639 FULTON-ST., NEAR WOOD, TWO-story 10-room frame dwelling; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on main floor; gas, bath, hot and cold water, etc.; barn for 7 horses. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—FURNISHED 8-ROOM HOUSE AT Highland Park, for two or three months. D. M. ERSKINE JR. & CO., 165 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—AT OAK PARK—NEW TEN-ROOM house, grove lot. S. DUNLOP, First National Bank Building.

TO RENT—AT SUMMERDALE — ONE MILE north of Ravenswood—A 2-story 9-room brick house with all modern improvements, one block from depot, in good order; rent low. Apply at Room 15, 29 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—THE LOWER FLAT AT 913 MONROE-st.; furnace and all improvements; large lot; to a small family wanting a nice location this is a fine chance. C. B. WILSON, 95 Dearborn-st., Room 29, from 11 to 2 o'clock daily.

TO RENT—FINE 6-ROOM FLATS, 439 WEST Lake-st., bath, gas-fixtures, etc., only $25 per month. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—229 HONORE-ST., NEAR JACKSON—Flat of 8 rooms; every convenience; rent, $30. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 5-ROOM FLATS, 494 WEST Madison-st. These are very superior in finish and ventilation. See them. H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st.

TO RENT — TWO FLATS, ALL MODERN IMprovements. Apply at 620 Carroll-av.

TO RENT—522 VAN BUREN-ST.—FIRST FLAT, 7 rooms, new. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—271 E. HURON-ST., BETWEEN STATE and Dearborn-av., 7-room flat, newly papered and painted, all conveniences, and all light rooms. EDWIN S. DOUGLAS, Room 47, 97 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—271 EAST HURON-ST., BETWEEN State and Dearborn-av., 7-room flat newly papered and painted; all conveniences and all light rooms. EDWIN S. DOUGLAS, Room 47, 97 S. Clark-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FLATS, 3 TO 6 ROOMS, AT REASONable prices, in Seavern's Buildings, Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st. Apply at 2214 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—48 ELDRIDGE-COURT—4-ROOM FLAT, rent reduced. S. DUNLOP, First National Bank Building.

TO RENT—FLATS—3643 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., modern brick; bath; gas, etc.; $15 and $20. TOMLINSON, 195 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED 7-ROOM FLAT AUG. 1 for three months or longer; avenue near Twenty-fourth-st.; $50. H Q 70, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—TO PHYSICIAN—A CORNER FLAT, over drug store, with good office; $30. TOMLINSON, 195 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—$40—FLAT 10 MINUTES FROM COURT-House. J. G. HAMILTON, 162 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS. 494 Wabash-av., near Eldridge-court.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, SECond floor, 1806 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, NICELY furnished, at 78 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT — AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED front room; location unexcelled; every convenience. 217 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A LARGE UNFURNISHED FRONT room with alcove; toilet-room and two large closets; barn. 1914 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—503 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF TWO large, light, pleasant rooms, newly furnished, suitable for three or four gentlemen or gentleman and wife; stationary washstand in each room.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—LARGE, COOL SUMMER ROOM, HOT and cold water, bath, La Salle-av.; private family; also comfortable single room. Reference. W 73, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, ONE LARGE ROOM with alcove; hot and cold water; also use of bath. 287 Oak-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—242 EAST LAKE-ST., NEAR LAKE-ST. bridge, store and basement over 80 feet deep. Also the second-story of same, running through to South Water-st., 120 feet deep, with entrance on both Lake and South Water-sts. Will be rented together or separately. Inquire at 263 South Water-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—THAT ELEGANT STORE, 494 WEST Madison-st.; 25x80 and basement; finest plate-glass front on the street. See it. H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st.

TO RENT — STORE 171 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., next door to Mandel Brothers. Apply at 2214 Wabash-av., or Room 14, 153 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—STORES 311 AND 317 STATE-ST. J. G. HAMILTON, 162 Washington-st.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE SEARS BUILDING, 99 and 101 Washington-st. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—BEST SECOND FLOOR FRONT OFFICE on La Salle-st., $35; really worth $60. Call at Room 9, 127 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MONTAUK BLOCK—OFFICES IN THE Montauk Block, en suite or single. Apply to JULIUS WHITE, Room 307 Home Ins. Co. Building, Adams and La Salle-sts.

LOFTS.

TO RENT—LIGHT LOFTS, WITH POWER; ALSO stores and basements; Dearborn-st., near Van Buren. J. T. DALE, 16 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—HOUSES AND FLATS OF EVERY DEscription. Renters will find on our bulletin board a list of over 200 dwellings, ranging from $5 to $100 per month. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 253 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—LIGHT CORNER BASEMENT FOR tailor, shoemaker, or any small tradesman; only $15. TOMLINSON, 195 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—WITH POWER, STEAM HEAT, AND freight elevator—Third floor, 53x83, with light on three sides, and third floor, 53x70, with light on two sides; not for woodworking. BROWN BROS. MFG. CO., corner Clinton and Jackson-sts.

TO RENT—FOR FIRST-CLASS MANUFACTURing—Two of the best floors in Chicago, 40x100, with power, heat, and elevator, with office room on first floor. Illinois Street-Gas Co., 195 and 197 Michigan-st.

TO RENT—HOTEL, CORNER STATE AND KINzie-sts.; 60 rooms, newly repaired; low to right party. H. A. GOODRICH, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FOUR-STORY BRICK BUILDING, 50X 110, with boiler, engine, steam pipes, elevator, etc. Inquire at 259 Clybourn-av.

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CARD AND PALM READER—GIVES NAMES, advice, magnetic treatment. MRS. DELACEY and assistant. 1913 Wabash-av.

CONSULT THE WITCH OF CHICAGO FOR wheat market and winning horses; 4 days more. 125 Van Buren-st., Room 45. Wonderful tests.

"DR. PAUL," WORLD-RENOWNED ASTROLOger and clairvoyant, 427 West Madison-st., late of New York. Seventh son; 30 years' practice; all affairs. True life horoscopes, 50 cents.

JENNIE WEBSTER, CLAIRVOYANT AND MAGnetic treatment, 178 South State-st., Room 9. Call.

MME. JOY, THE FAMOUS FORTUNE-TELLER, clairvoyant, reveals secrets in love, marriage, divorce, business, diseases; helps all in trouble; brings the separated together; causes speedy marriages; tells you how to gain riches, etc.; consult Mme. Joy; she will bring you luck; advice to ladies, 50c and $1. 445 northwest corner of West Madison and Throop-sts., third floor.

MME. ST. JOHNS, RELIABLE CLAIRVOYANT and magnetic physician; give her a trial. 157 West Madison-st., Room 3. Call.

MRS. C. MUELLER, CARD AND PALM READer, tells true; fee 50 cts; home all the time. Ring bell at Flat A, 265 Wells-st.

MRS. SIGOURNEY, CARD-READER, MINDreader, and healer; her power is wonderful and prices reasonable. 361 West Madison-st.

MRS. SLIDELL REMOVED TO 356 W. MADISON-st. Consult her on business, love, marriage, lost property, lost friends, etc.; satisfaction guaranteed.

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A LAWYER MAKING REAL ESTATE LAW A specialty will accept any honorable business in the higher courts only; important doubtful cases involving complicated legal questions, on conditional fee, most desired. P.-O. Box 193, Chicago.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

BURNELL & JACOBSON—SUMMER SCHOOL OF shorthand and typewriting; $30, $40, and $15 per month. Call at Room 47, 92 La Salle-st. Typewriters rented.

FOR INSTRUCTION IN LATIN, GREEK, OR mathematics by an experienced teacher address W 46, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 97 TO 105 Van Buren-st., corner Fourth-av.—Low rates; advances made. Telephone 801. CHAS. F. KEELER, Proprietor.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, AND 83 East Van Buren-st.—Established in 1875; for storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, ETC., cheapest and best in city; advances; low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe-st.

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NEW REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS TO RENT—$5 per month. Highest price paid for second-hand machines. REID & CO., 94 La Salle-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—A 15-ROOM FURNISHED house, first-class; cheap. 195 La Salle-st., Room 6.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—

PRAIRIE-AV. PRAIRIE-AV. PRAIRIE-AV.

We are just completing 16 new houses on Prairie-av., between Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, and Forty-first-sts., of 10 rooms each. Parlor, reception hall (with hardwood stairs for same), back parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; 4 large chambers, with alcove and mantel; bathroom, wash-stands, etc., on second floor; laundry, stationary tubs, water-closet, etc., in basement; electric bells and speaking tubes; fronts of pressed brick; stone trimmings, with rock-faced stone in basements. Fine large porch to each. Lot 165 feet deep to a 20-foot alley and fronting on a street 100 feet wide, with beautiful lawns on either side. Only one-half block from boulevard tram, which arrives at Van Buren-st. depot, opposite Board of Trade.

The above property for sale at a low price. Small cash payment down, balance same as rent. Or will exchange on a basis of an 8 per cent investment for good vacant property on South Side for improvement. O. M. WELLS & CO., Room 17, 162 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS—4 modern city houses, nearly completed, Langley-av., near Thirty-seventh-st., $7,000; Calumet-av., near Thirty-first-st., $8,000; am compelled to leave city for some months; desiring quick sale, will close out at above figures, which is $1,000 below value; builder and owner. F. C. DELAMATER, 58 Pacific-av.

FOR SALE—VERNON-AV., NEAR THIRTY-fifth-st., 50x164 feet.
Calumet-av., near Thirty-third-st., 100x125 feet.
Calumet-av., near Thirty-first-st., 25x130 feet.
Calumet-av., near Thirty-seventh-st., 200x124 feet.
Forest-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., 100x125 feet.
Prairie-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., 28x125 feet.
Vernon-av., near Thirty-fourth-st., 100x164 feet.
South Park-av., near Thirty-fourth-st., 50x164 feet.
South Park-av., near Thirty-first-st., 50x125 feet.
Forest-av., corner Thirty-seventh-st., 68x125 feet.
F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—

EXTRA VALUE—HOUSES—EXTRA VALUE.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SEE

our commodious and substantially built 12-room and basement brick houses, now ready, on Monroe-st., near Albany-av. These houses are handsomely finished and arranged for two families, with bath and closets on each floor, and cannot be otherwise than convenient and comfortable.

SEVEN AND EIGHT ROOMS AND BASEMENT brick residences on Sacramento-av., extra well finished, with furnaces and all improvements. Still a few left. Also on the same property desirable cottages of 6 and 7 rooms; high basements, baths, grates, etc. All of this property is within one block of Madison-st. cars, in the midst of first-class improvements, streets well graded, trees, water, and sewers; convenient to parks, schools, churches, and stores.

Just think of a 12-room house for $4,500 and $5,500.

Just think of a model 7 and 8 room and basement for $4,000 and $5,500.

Just think of cottages of 6 and 7 rooms for $2,200 to $2,950.

But don't think until they are all gone and then think you are an idiot for delaying so long, but come now and study our easy payment plan.

Branch office, corner Madison-st. and Sacramento-av., or at main office, corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

S. E. GROSS & CO. S. E. GROSS & CO.

Over 4,000 houses and lots sold in six years.

FOR SALE—AN ORDINANCE FOR CARS ON Lake-st., from Homan to Hamlin-av., was adopted yesterday; take advantage of the "boom"; buy now, before prices are raised; lots 25x175, fronting Garfield Park, on Hamlin-av., near Lake-st.; only $650. Send for plat. HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR ONE WEEK ONLY—Warren-av., near California-av., 48x125 feet to alley, south front. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID CITY LOTS—CENTRAL Park-boulevard, Kedzie-av., Troy-st., and Albany-av.; the greatest bargains in Chicago; beautifully located for residence purposes; will soon double in price; only $300 to $700 each; call or send for plat and particulars. BYRON A. BALDWIN & CO., 154 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—106, 108, 110, AND 112 SOUTH LEAVITT-st., new 2-story and cellar brick 8-room houses; all modern improvements; built in the most thorough manner; look at them. C. B. WILSON, at houses.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE LOT VERY CHEAP, Harrison-st., between Loomis and Laflin, 24-foot lot to alley, $2,200; for a week only. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—$5,000—WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR Leavitt, brick house, 10 rooms and bath-room, furnace and gas-fixtures; lot 20x135 feet; a bargain. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER, FOR ONE WEEK, house and lot 768 North Leavitt-st.; lot 25x150; make an offer. Inquire at 768 North Leavitt-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, 639 Fulton-st., near Wood, 2-story frame dwelling; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on main floor; gas, bath, hot and cold water, etc.; barn for 7 horses. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—4 BLOCKS FROM LINCOLN PARK. A block of stores and flats on a well-established business corner, well rented to permanent tenants; a good investment; income, $3,700.

Choice residence corner, 72x125 feet, partly improved, $10,000.

185 feet, Hawthorne-av., north of Division-st., partly improved; rent $1,200; $12,500. CHAS. N. HALE, 30 Ashland Block.

FOR SALE—6-ROOM COTTAGE WITHIN FOUR blocks of Lincoln Park; $2,500. N. B. LORD, 77 Clark-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—STONE-FRONT DWELLING, 25-foot lot, Centre-st., 2 blocks from park entrance, 10 rooms; papered throughout, $6,000. Terms to suit. Possession given. CHAS. N. HALE, 30 Ashland Block.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—RECEIVER'S SALE—BY VIRTUE of an order of the Circuit Court of Cook County, entered on record July 16, 1886, I shall sell on Saturday, July 24, 1886, at 11 o'clock a. m., at my office, Room 6, 97 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill., subject to the approval of the court aforesaid, the following described lots or lands, situated in Cornell, near Grand Crossing, Cook County, Ill., viz.: All of Blocks 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, containing 46 lots each. Lots 1 to 22 and 39 to 53 in Block 6. Lots 1 to 7, Block 7. Lots 1 to 18, Block 8. Lots 1 to 18, Block 11. Lots 1 to 7 and 26 to 29, Block 13. Lots 1 to 13, 17, 28 to 31, 34 to 40, 43 and 44, Block 14. Lots 11 to 13, 16, 17, 28 to 44, Block 15. Lots 1 to 11, 36 to 46, Block 16. Lots 12 to 18, 30 to 33, 35, 36, with small cottage, 37 to 39, 42 to 44, Block 48. Being 411 lots in all, containing over 40 acres, for the sum of forty thousand dollars ($40,000), five thousand dollars ($5,000) cash, balance payable in three (3) years, with interest at rate of six (6) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, secured by trust deed on the premises, with privilege of release therefrom of any lots on conditions to be learned on application to the undersigned. (Purchaser to pay all taxes and special assessments on the premises for year 1886.) Unless a higher and better bid is then and there made, in which case said premises will be sold to the highest and best bidder. For further information apply to SAMUEL D. WARD, Receiver Republic Life Insurance Co. of Chicago.

FOR SALE—RECEIVER'S SALE—PURSUANT TO an order of the Circuit Court of Cook County, entered the 8th day of July, A. D. 1886, in the case of Thomas B. Needles, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, against the Chicago Life-Insurance Company, I shall, Monday, the 19th day of July, A. D. 1886, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., at my office, Room 1, No. 82 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill., sell the following described premises, situated in the County of Lake and the State of Illinois—to-wit:

Lot number four (4), in Block number sixty-six (66), in the City of Highland Park, as the same is platted and shown by the records of the Highland Park Building Company, for the sum of seventeen hundred dollars ($1,700), being four hundred and twenty-five dollars ($425) in cash, and the balance in three equal annual installments of four hundred and twenty-five dollars ($425) each, payable on or before one, two, and three years, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, said deferred payments to be secured by mortgage or trust deed upon said premises, unless a higher and better bid is then received, in which event the highest and best bid will then be accepted.

CHICAGO, July 8, A. D. 1886.

GEORGE M. BOGUE, Receiver of the Chicago Life-Insurance Company.

J. L. HIGH, Solicitor for Receiver.

FOR SALE—BY S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 DEARborn-st.:

ELEGANT GENEVA, ILL., RESIDENCE.

Large brick house, 40 feet square, two-stories and cellar-basement, with 12 rooms, laundry, furnace-room, stone cistern, and large frame barn; large shade-trees, small fruits, and well fenced; 180x180 foot lot; nearly an acre.

This spacious, comfortable suburban residence is in the county seat of Kane County, 7 minutes' walk to Geneva Depot, 35 miles from Chicago; 17½ cents railway commutation fare; a bargain at $4,000, and easy payments. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SEE THE HERMOSA COTTAGES, one mile from Humboldt Park, on the C., M. & St. P. R. R.; 40 trains daily; 20 minutes' ride to Union Depot; 5-cent fare; 75 of the handsomest and best designed houses ever offered for the money; honestly and thoroughly built; 6 large rooms on first floor; two lots (50 feet) with each house; price only $1,800. Terms to suit purchaser. Well-located building lots at $300 to $500. Money furnished to build. Free 'bus running every Sunday from Humboldt Park to Hermosa. J. F. & C. P. KEENEY, No. 94 Washington-st. Branch office at Humboldt Park.

FOR SALE—IN LAKE VIEW—

Nice 8-room house, barn, and large lot in Ravenswood, one block from depot, a bargain.

6-room cottage, lot 50x200 feet, east front, on Evanston-av.

Vacant lots on Lincoln-av., near Noble-st.

Vacant lots on Sheffield-av., near Wellington-st.

Vacant lots on Wellington-st., near Sheffield-av. McCONNELL BROS., 19, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK BARGAINS—

120x161 on Michigan-av., northeast corner Fifty-first-st., $8,500; 50x161 on Indiana-av., south of Forty-seventh-st., $42; 100x161 on Wabash-av., south of Forty-seventh-st., $45. J. P. BOWES & CO., 184 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—MONTHLY PAYMENTS—$100 CASH, $15 monthly, buys cottage near Milwaukee-av. cars. TOMLINSON, 195 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS OF ALL DEscriptions in South Evanston. FRANK TILLOTSON, office South Evanston.

FOR SALE—250 FEET NEAR FIFTY-FIFTH-ST. boulevard and Indiana-av., only $20 per foot. TOMLINSON, 195 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—5, 10, AND 20 ACRES, 33 MILES OUT $700 to $2,000. TOMLINSON, 195 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL building lot at Wheaton, on the ridge, one block from depot and two blocks from college; $15 down and $5 monthly; 30 minutes' ride from Chicago limits; 25 daily trains; the splendid growth of trees makes Wheaton one entire park; good schools, churches, stores, hotels, and 2,500 inhabitants; cheapest lots in market, and shown free to purchasers. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 TO $5,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN H. BARTLETT, No. 71 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—AT KENWOOD—SEVERAL DESIRAble lots; also several houses and lots in choice locations. STRONG & BURGE, 16 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—LOTS CORNER FULLERTON AND Western-avs.; accessible by horse and steam cars; commutation fare 6¼ cents; price $400 to $500 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IN GLENCOE, NORTH AND WEST Evanston, houses and lots at a bargain; monthly payments will buy a house; free ride to see property. Houses to rent low. C. E. BROWNE, 41 S. Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON FIFTY-eighth-st., near School; $450 per lot, on easy payments. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WILL BE SOLD AT GREAT SACRIfice before Aug. 1, equity in handsome suburban brick residence, with barn, fruit, half-acre of land, etc., on north lake shore, 45 minutes' ride from Wells-st. depot. Consult owner. Address X 12, Tribune.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES AT CHELTENHAM Beach, seventy-ninth-st., near fine depot; 3 acres on Seventy-eighth-st., corner Cole's-av., one block of depot; water-pipe, macadamized street, etc.; near good improvements; 7 acres with riparian rights on lake shore at Cheltenham Beach Grove property; all suitable for immediate subdividing and retailing. B. A. ULRICH, Room 10, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$6,000 CASH; OR WILL EXCHANGE for city property, an elegant villa residence at Elgin (low commutation rates—two R. R. lines); thirteen-room house; nearly new, cost $7,000 to build; two acres of ground; gas, hot and cold water, cistern, well, concrete cellar, excellent orchard and garden, shaded lawn; terms to suit; photograph on application. Call on or address DAVID C. COOK, 15 Washington-st., Chicago, or Publishing House, Elgin.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MONEYED MEN, READ THIS—AT $18 per acre, a farm two miles square, with railroad running across one corner, with side-tracks, etc., situated in Osceola County, Iowa; can furnish tenant who will pay five per cent net on gross cost, for ten years for an option of purchase at $27 per acre at expiration of lease. Call on or address for three days, F. P. MOHLER, Windsor European Hotel, Chicago.

FOR SALE—NEBRASKA LANDS—132 SECTIONS in Lincoln County. For those seeking a safe and profitable investment there is nothing in the market to be compared to this; no better soil in the State; to parties buying in township lots special prices will be given; part cash, balance on long time. HUGH RALSTON, Rock Island, Ill.

FOR SALE—CALHOUN COUNTY, IOWA—180 acres; good buildings; well improved; near railway; only $30. TOMLINSON, 195 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$4,800—COOK COUNTY—80 ACRES, good soil, two sets buildings, fruit, etc. TOMLINSON, 195 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—120 ACRES OF LAND SITUATED IN McHenry County; would take a milk business of 10 or 12 cans in part payment; price, $50 per acre. W 87, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD FARM IN LAKE, COOK, McHenry, or Kane County for suburban acres and suburban business property that is rented for 5 years. LEACH & CO., 142 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A GOOD FARM OF 160 TO 240 ACRES within 50 miles from city for improved city property, well rented. LEACH & CO., 142 La Salle-st.

WANTED—1,000 ACRES OF LAND IN NEBRASKA, Kansas, or Iowa; 200 acres timber; must have plenty of good water and price not to exceed $12 per acre; in exchange for good Chicago property, partly incumbered; would pay part cash. Address V 92, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—CHOICE 160 ACRES NEBRASKA lands for goods, hotel, Chicago or suburban property. What have you? X 60, Tribune office.

EXCHANGE — NORTHERN IOWA—120 ACRES, near junction, with money for Cook County property. TOMLINSON, 195 La Salle-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—ORANGE ORCHARD OF 10 acres and 120 acres adjoining, with good house and barn, 1½ miles from Starke, Florida. Railroad crosses land; fine muck bed. Call and get particulars. J. S. RANNEY, 157 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED CITY PROPerty, a nicely located 7-room house, with large lot, in Evanston. Address W 39, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A FARM—A NICE EIGHT-room house at Chicago Lawn, ten miles from city, worth $3,000. Address W 58, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO PROPERTY, 500-acre farm, well improved, 50 miles from Chicago. P. A. GEORGE, 54 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

BUILDINGS TO SELL & WANTED

FOR SALE—A GOOD, SOLID 2-STORY FRAME house, cheap, to be removed from lot, on Michigan-st., near Wells. Address W 63, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LARGE BRICK BUILDING ON WAbash-av., near Fifteenth-st., suitable for warehouse or manufacturing purposes, at a bargain; the ground can also be procured if desired. STRONG & BURGE, 16 Portland Block.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE BY THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., the only property organized loan company in Chicago. Loans of from $25 to $10,000 made on furniture, pianos, organs, horses, wagons, machinery, warehouse receipts, etc., without delay and in entire confidence. Our loans are so made that any part can be paid at any time, each payment reducing the interest in proportion. All loans renewed at original rates as long as desired. Advances also made on watches, diamonds, and jewelry which are stored in special vaults. Persons needing money should carefully consider with whom they deal, as so many new firms and self-styled loan companies are daily coming into existence. We have no brokers in connection with our office and save all commissions giving the benefit to the borrower. Should you need money CALL AT THE BANKING ROOMS OF THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 86 La Salle-st., first floor, opposite City-Hall.

ADVANCES MADE ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, bonds, etc.; low rates; money can be paid back in installments; no publicity. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ADVANCES MADE AT LOW RATES ON watches, diamonds, and fine jewelry, which are stored in special vaults, at the Banking Rooms of the Chicago Mortgage Loan Co., 86 La Salle-st., first floor.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO. Money Loan Office, 113 Dearborn-st., corner of Calhoun-place.

CHICAGO TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, 120 La Salle-st. Money loaned on commercial paper, warehouse receipts, mortgage notes, and available collaterals of all kinds.

CITY, COUNTY, TOWN, AND SCHOOL BONDS OF the Western States and Territories bought and sold by WM. O. COLE, 140 Washington-st., Room 5 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE — FIRST-CLASS REAL-ESTATE notes in sums of $1,300 and $1,100, secured by deed of trust; interest 8 per cent. Address Y 96, Tribune.

LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE, 99 MADISON-ST.—Will loan money to any amount on all goods of value; forfeited watches and fine diamonds for sale less than store prices; cash paid for old gold and silver; watches and jewelry repaired; not connected with so-called mortgage companies; business confidential.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES—12 YEARS OLD OR more; no assessment companies; and same bought; send stamp. Loans on real estate and other good collateral. EDGAR HOLMES, Room 15, 168 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSION at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate, in sums of $1,000 and upwards. R. PRINDIVILLE, Room 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY WANTED—$5,000—GOOD SECURITY, ON West Side property, by private party. W 55 Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE; funds in hand, no delay; building loans made. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY AND north shore suburban property; real estate mortgages bought and sold. D. M. ERSKINE JR. & CO., 165 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Chicago at lowest rates of interest. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT CURRENT RATES ON improved real estate in Cook County. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at 5½ per cent. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPerty at lowest rates. MEAD & CO., 149 La Salle.

TO LOAN—$5,000, $10,000, $15,000, $20,000, AND $30,000 on Chicago and good suburban real estate; 5, 6, and 7 per cent; money here and can close right away. JOHN C. LONG, 68 Washington-st.

WANTED—$3,000 ON FIRST-CLASS IMPROVED suburban property for three years at 6 per cent and $50 commissions. Address V 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BORROW $5,000 ON CITY REAL estate for five years at 6 per cent per annum; private party preferred; no commission. Address V 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—$3,000 FOR THREE YEARS AT 6 PER cent on desirable Kenwood property; no commissions. Address V 95, Tribune office.

WANT TO BORROW $50,000 FROM THREE TO five years on valuable farming lands in St. Clair, Marion, and Clinton Counties and improved city property, all in the State of Illinois. Address E. T. MENKENS, 3433 Walnut-st., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—$3,500 OR $4,000 FOR 3 TO 5 YEARS AT 6 per cent; valuable property in central portion of Englewood for more than double the amount; rental value not less than $800 annually. Address K, Box 147, Englewood.

6 AND 7 PER CENT FIRST MORTGAGES ON IMproved city property in sums of $800 to $5,000 for sale by GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—OF INTELLIGENCE (either sex) to sell the Missouri Steam Washer; a phenomenal success, paying good agents big money; works on a new principle, and a thousand per cent the best washer in the world for saving labor, time, soap, and clothes; exclusive territory guaranteed working agents; to active, honest persons wanting a first-class agency I will ship a washer on a week's trial on liberal terms. Write for illustrated circular and terms. J. WORTH, Box 517, St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THAT POPULAR work, Politics and Politicians of Illinois; Anecdotes and Incidents. For territory and terms address D. W. LUSK, Springfield, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD ONES—FOR WHOLEsale house, in Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. Parties traveling with another line will address 180 West Van Buren-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL KINDS OF COPYING DONE BY EXPERIenced party at reasonable rates. Address W 70, Tribune office.

ADVANCE HOT-AIR FURNACES, WITH STEEL radiators. Send to manufacturer for illustrated circular. Chicago & Erie Stove Co., 171 and 173 Lake-st.

BLINEAU, THE MARVELOUS SCIENTIFIC AND effective massage and magnetic treatment; see her and be blessed. 125 Van Buren, R. 45. Four days.

COCKROACHES AND BEDBUGS ARE EFFECTually cleaned out. Guaranteed. Exterminators for sale. Call on A. OAKLEY & CO., 117 East Randolph-st.

DOCTRESS MUELLER, 653 MONROE-ST.; GOOD home for ladies before and during confinement; confidential, skillful; terms reasonable; adopts infants.

ELECTRIC BATHS, MASSAGE, VAPOR, LOBster, ocean brine, plain, and medicated baths. Rooms 14 and 15 Japanese Build'g, 243 State-st., 9 to 8.

MME. BUTLER'S GENUINE TURKISH BATH; male and female attendants; dry rubbings and massage. 327 South State-st., basement.

OPIUM, MORPHINE, AND WHISKY HABITS easily cured with Keeley's Gold Remedies by J. MOSHER, Gen. Agt., 31 Times Bld., Chicago, Ill. Book free. Send your friend's name and address.

WANTED—BUILDERS' HOISTING APPARAtus; second hand. Address W 64, Tribune.

$1,000 TO $3,000 A YEAR, ACCORDING TO LOcation, to local or special agents of the Metropolitan Accident Association. Address A. B. SMITH, Secretary, Royal Insurance Building, Chicago.

TENNIS AND ITS LOVERS.

A PLEASANT SPORT WHICH IS GROWING IN POPULAR FAVOR.

How It Is Played by the Nice Young Men and the Belles of Baltimore—Its Fair Devotees—Scenes In and Out of the Courts—Skillful Work of the Young Ladies—The Strong Hold Which the Game Has Taken on Polite Society.

HERE is no out-door sport which has so completely and in so short a while taken a strong hold on polite society as lawn tennis. A few years ago the game was entirely unknown here, and now there is scarcely a city which has not a number of lawn tennis clubs, and a summer residence is beginning to be considered as wanting in something or other if it has no velvety lawn where the young ladies and gentlemen of the neighborhood can indulge in a delightful game. And there is good reason for the popularity of lawn tennis in polite society. The sport has an air of refinement, a character of generous and unselfish emulation, and a freedom from accident and roughness which no other outdoor sport possesses.

Base-ball has become with us entirely professional. Those who participate in it are anxious to play well, not for the enjoyment they find, but for a good record, which brings a correspondingly high salary. Practically there is now no such thing as amateur base-ball, in the same sense as we have cricket, tennis, and lacrosse. Nor has cricket many attractions for any other than a cricket player, and even he is likely to be satisfied as a spectator after having seen a half-hour of the game. Lacrosse, which is, perhaps, the most brilliant and scientific field sport, is very often played at great distance from the spectator, who can see but little of the game. Notwithstanding its beauty, the spectator, as well as the player, is apt to become tired before the game is over. But lawn tennis has a charm peculiarly its own, and appeals more strongly to the refined, cultivated tastes than any of these sports. There is no roughness in the game; the players have frequent rests and opportunities of social conversation with each other and with the spectators, who may easily sit within speaking distance and see at short range all the neat plays and pretty points of the game. Then, as it requires but two or four to play the game, it is not so difficult to get up a game, as no preliminary arrangements are necessary. There is no sport more interesting to observe or more healthful in its exercise than a four-handed game of tennis, and its beauties are all the more enhanced when one of the players on each side is a graceful lady.

One of the drawbacks to the old game of tennis in England was the expense, but this is now relieved. A small piece of level, smooth turf is all that is needed, while the equipments of the individual player may be as economical as his purse demands.

READY FOR A SET.

A pair of Knickerbocker breeches, a loosely-fitting coat or jacket, a pair of canvas shoes with corrugated rubber soles, and a racket is about all the expense a man has.

Lawn-tennis, as it is played today, is a new game, but the general principle is quite ancient. It is traced back often to the Greek sphairistike, but this was a general name for games of ball, of which there were various kinds, and may, with even more propriety, be regarded as the parent of base-ball. The Greeks played plain "throw up and catch" in three varieties, and foot-ball, and the Romans played "catch" and foot-ball.

The fact is a quite interesting one that from the very earliest times the ball has been the most prominent instrument of sport, and in the life of individuals of all nations it is the first and most permanent agent of athletic amusement. The puling infant is deceived by the physician, and regards as a toy the rubber ball which is intended to ease his teething pains. The top, the hoop, the tin soldier, and all the other toys give temporary pleasure, but are successively put away with receding childhood. The ball, however, still keeps its hold, and becomes more desirable as experience and ingenuity show what wonders human skill may do with it.

A writer in the Edinburg *Review* dates the beginning of lawn-tennis to the time when the skating-rink craze, which had at one time as firm a hold on the English populace as it has in America, broke down, leaving a lot of skating rinks unutilized. Until then the game of intramural tennis had held sway, but because of the great expense attaching to it only the very wealthy could afford to have courts, and the game was almost entirely confined to royalty. A tennis court then cost about £3,000 or £4,000 sterling. However, tennis had been played on a lawn long before this.

In Nichols' "Progresses of Queen Elizabeth" the following is found: "When Queen Elizabeth was entertained at Elvetham, in Hampshire, by the Earl of Hartford, after dinner, about 3 o'clock, ten of his Lordship's servants, all Somersetshire men, in a square green court before her Majesty's window, did hang up lines, squaring out the form of a tennis court and making a cross-line in the middle. In this square, they being stripped of their doublets, played five to five with hand-ball at 'borde and corde,' as they termed it, to the great liking of her Highness."

The "volley" was introduced by Mr. W. Renshaw and gave rise to the counter-devices which frequent defeat suggested to Mr. Lawford. Then came Mr. Richardson and other ingenious players, who awakened throughout England a remarkable enthusiasm by their exhibitions of the intricacies of the game.

It was, however, the French who perfected the game by the introduction and improvement of rackets. The bats and balls were at first quite heavy, and the game, on the whole, not without that risk to limb, the absence of which is now its especial characteristic. With the introduction of the light racket and light ball brute strength ceased as a factor in the game and gave place to better opportunities for skill and "head work." The subtleties of the Americans, with their characteristic tact in catching good things, at once took to tennis, and in a phenomenally short time tennis converts could be found throughout the country. Soon skillful players were developed, and now Mr. Sears, Dr. Dwight, Walter Berry, Alex. Van Rensselaer, Slocum, Johnson, can take rank with the best English experts.

The craze has also taken in Baltimore, and there are quite a number of clubs in the city. The Johns Hopkins University has an inclosed asphalt court in the rear of the gymnasium for the use of its students during the winter and a lawn court at Clifton. For the general public, however, the tennis courts recently established at Mount Washington by the Baltimore Cricket Club are the most attractive. For several years tennis offered but a secondary feature of the club's attractions, but now tennis stands on an equal footing with cricket. The membership of the club has been largely increased, as well as the interest in it.

During the summer season one may see at Calvert and Union Stations every pleasant afternoon merry groups of young men and fair maidens armed with tennis and cricket bats. Each outgoing train of the Northern Central carries its quota of passengers bound for the Baltimore Cricket Club grounds at Mount Washington. The ride out is only fifteen minutes, but to many of the lovers of sport it is just that much time lost. However, the scenery along the falls is quite fine, and now and then a peep at the ruins of an old mill can be had, making, with its quaint surroundings, an interesting picture.

As the train sweeps around a curve the broad and extended grounds of the club, covered with tennis players and cricketers in their bright and variegated costumes, come into view. With a shrill salute the train flies past the animated scene and slows up at the station, half a mile beyond, and loses a goodly proportion of its passengers.

By the time the last pretty girl has been helped off the car platform by the polite brakeman the van of the little army has crossed the bridge that spans the race. A short five minutes' walk brings the crowd to the green and well-kept grounds. They are as level as a billiard-table, and the greensward of seven acres is carpeted with a covering as soft and velvety as the floor of my lady's boudoir.

The club has erected for the ladies' use a neat and pretty house in Queen Anne style. It stands just upon the verge of the tennis grounds, and is exceedingly convenient. In its shade the spectator can sit at ease, and from the broad portico enjoy the game. As it offers about the only shaded spot from which the tennis sets can be seen, its comfortable chairs and pleasant shade are sought also by the men, who have their dressing-rooms in the cricket club house, which faces in the other direction. But scarcely are ladies seen approaching when the men vamose the ranch and expose themselves to the sun, or seek such seclusion as the cricket hut grants.

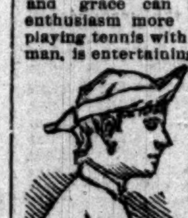
THE LADIES' HOUSE.

The walk to the grounds from the station in the bright hot sun is a rather tiresome one, and the ladies will sit for a while on the veranda before engaging in sport, while the gentlemen retire to their dressing-rooms.

The crowd reappears, having discarded the degrading, yet softened, collar and other articles that the denizens of cities are wont to wear. The young ladies are attired, for the most part, in striking tennis costumes and broad, jaunty hats; the men are decked out in long flannels or knickerbockers and "blazers." The word only dimly conveys an idea of the Baltimore Cricket Club's regulation jacket. Joseph's coat of many colors would have paled before it. It is a weird combination of brick-dust-red, pickle-green, and billposter-yellow. At a distance the general effect is that of a lobster a la cardinal, mayonnaise sauce. It is wonderfully and fearfully gotten up, with cap to match; but, then, it is "very English," and is, of course, the thing. The ladies, however, make but little change in their dress.

"READY."

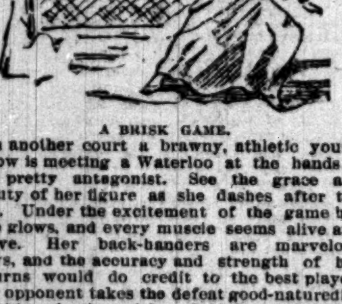
A loose-fitting skirt to give her freedom in running, a jersey and a broad-brimmed hat to ward off the sun's scorching rays—which are likely to tan and perhaps freckle her face—and she is ready for the sport. Certainly, under no circumstances has a lady better opportunities to display her grace—or her awkwardness—than in a game of tennis. The awkward girl seems to know this as well as the graceful one, and so there are none but graceful ones to be seen at Mount Washington. Certainly, the lover of beauty, symmetry, and grace can find nothing to fire his enthusiasm more than to see a pretty girl playing tennis with skill. A good player, if a man, is entertaining, but if a lady, charming.



A RARE PLAYER.

Among the ladies who come to Mount Washington there are quite a number of skillful players who can play on equal terms with men. Miss Eleanor Latrobe, who has recently defeated Misses Leslie and Rutter of Philadelphia, and participated in the tournament which took place in that city during the last week, takes first rank among the Mount Washington players. She has achieved a National reputation, and plays with rare skill and good judgment. Misses Jennie Bonsal and Minnie Jenkins are not far behind her in aptness. Among the men, Messrs. Leigh Bonsal, S. Tagart Steele, Maurice A. Oudin, Dr. Barton Brune, and Prof. Remsen are the most successful. Among the many new players recently added to the club there are some excellent ones and some pretty poor ones. That man in the far court is evidently a beginner. He swipes the ball as if he were batting Kilroy. See him make a savage lunge at the flying sphere. He has missed it. Yes, he has what is called "a hole in his racket."

Watch the game in the next court. You are sadly mistaken if you think the two men are mad and trying to knock each other out with the ball. They are playing the single, and a very well-played game it is. The ball flies to and fro just over the net with lightning velocity. Strokes, volleys, and returns follow each other in quick succession, with the victory undecided, until at last one player, over-confident, attempts a fancy shot—"a play for the gallery"—and out of bounds goes the ball.



A BRISK GAME.

In another court a brawny, athletic young fellow is meeting a Waterloo at the hands of his pretty antagonist. See the grace and beauty of her figure as she dashes after the ball. Under the excitement of the game her face glows, and every muscle seems alive and active. Her back-handers are marvelous plays, and the accuracy and strength of her returns would do credit to the best player. Her opponent takes the defeat good-naturedly. He shines in the cricket field, but it does not necessarily follow that he is a good tennis-player.

Over there by that clump of trees, cooled and protected from the sun's rays by their shade, is the spring—the pure and crystal water. Perhaps the most interesting sets are the doubles, in which there is a lady and gentleman on each side of the net.

A CRITICAL PLAY.

The most ungallant and in different man cannot help but play his best when defeat would involve his fair partner in disgrace with himself, and so the peculiar circumstances will urge him to use his best efforts. These sets are generally the most productive of fun, and the volleys of calls are alternated with sallies of wit and good-humored laughter. In the singles the ladies generally play against each other.

But all the pretty girls who come out to Mount Washington do not indulge in the game of lawn-tennis. Before the new tennis courts were added to the grounds they used to come out occasionally to witness a game of cricket. A long bench over against the railroad embankment, which sometimes shaded it, was often occupied by the lady friends of the cricketers. Others remained in the carriages in the shadow of the trees on the verge of the cricket grounds.

TOO FRAGILE TO PLAY.

Since the erection of the ladies' cottage a comfortable chair on the portico has been found a much more agreeable place. Here they sit and chat with their friends, making their little comments and criticisms on the various players as the game proceeds. Two or three sets, and sometimes one, if briskly played, is sufficient to tire many of the fair ones, and they take a short interval of rest, sitting down on the soft turf beneath the shadow of the tall trees which skirt the grounds. When thirsty they retire to a pretty and picturesque spot, where water "clear as diamond spark" may be found upon raising the lid of an unpoetic wooden box and drinking the pure liquid out of an unpoetic tin cup. However, the ladies love to linger here and have a nice little chat, in which discussions with reference to the coming tennis tournament alternate with society news and with summer plans. While the girls wander off to the poetic spring, the gentlemen turn their steps to the less poetic cricket hut, where they take their liquid refreshments in the form of ginger ale or shandy graff.

AT THE SPRING.

Having taken his bath and put on street costume, our tennis enthusiast walks, after a tired fashion, back to the station, and the distance seems now to have been stretched and lengthened since his arrival in the early afternoon. There he will find a goodly company waiting for the train—unless he has, as the tennis enthusiast is often apt to do, miscalculated its time and missed the train. To miss the train is always provoking, but the conditions are such at Mount Washington that a train may be missed under peculiarly exasperating circumstances. One may be on the track on the other side of the bridge, not twenty-five yards from the locomotive; the train has not yet started, and if the expectant passenger were permitted to make a bee-line he would be able to make the train without difficulty. But no, he must go down a short distance, cross the bridge, and come up again, reaching the station just as the train is where he was standing just three minutes ago. There is no help for it. The disappointed passenger must wait for the next train. There are many interesting places he may visit in the pretty little village, unless he is so tired out that he prefers to sit quietly in the waiting-room and rest upon the hard wooden benches or the cutting top rail of the fence that surrounds the station.

TAKE THE NEXT.

For the subject of his last sketch our artist has drawn upon the resources of his imagination, or on Boston town, or on the Quaker City. At any rate he has never seen the lawn-tennis "Wall Flower" at Mount Washington. Perhaps he intended to typify the permanence of the fascination of the game, which, having once secured a votary to its charms, never lets her go. The ancient dame has lost her youth, her charms, and her admirers, but her zeal for the game of lawn-tennis has not abated one jot. In our city the game has not existed so long that any of the disciples it has acquired could have grown old. As a matter of fact, girls who play tennis cannot become old maids. In order to be tennis players they must be sunshiny in temperament, strong of limb, and graceful of body; and these kind of girls do not have to go begging for husbands.
—*Baltimore American.*

A WALL FLOWER.

TEACHERS GONE TO SEED.

One Prominent Reason Why the Cause of Education Halts.

School Journal: Some teachers were grouped together a few days since, and the inquiry was made: "Where is X?"

"O," said one, "he has gone to seed."

Now X had been something of a force for a number of years; he had lectured on education, had conducted teachers' institutes, and was well thought of. Many looked up to him as one who would be of real service in advancing education. To lose him by death would cause a pang. But to have him "go to seed"—that was more painful.

What is "going to seed?"

The case of X was this: He had taken charge of —— school and seemed to care as little about education as if he had never lectured upon it—had never pointed out to teachers at institutes the path of true teaching. He had got as high as he could get, and felt interested no longer. When a plant begins to "go to seed" it stops growing; it begins to look shabby; its glory has departed; it has fulfilled its destiny, and seems to know it. So it was with X.

Thinking of X, I was reminded of Y. He, too, assisted at institutes; being a good singer, his voice was often heard in leading off in school-room songs. From a $500 salary he rose to $1,000 in a country town, and then he got a Principalship in ——, and, as he could not expect to get the superintendency, the incumbent being young and healthy, Y settled down to breathe. He now gives no thought to educational matters—runs his school well, and does no more. An old friend, who had labored with him up in the country, came to the city and looked him up.

"I never saw such a change," said he, "in any man. He used to be interested in education, and never was so pleased as to see the young teachers improving, but he doesn't care a cent now."

Y had also "gone to seed."

Then there was Z. This man, too, ran well for a season. He was so much interested that he started an educational paper. He (as is usual) sank some money in the enterprise, but after a time got a Principalship. He was asked to subscribe for an educational paper, but declined. He "was so busy with his school that he had no time to read!" Of him Superintendent —— remarked: "Z is not a growing man; his ideas are all book ideas; we thought he would be an addition to our force, but he is not." Z has also "gone to seed."

This is a soft way of putting the matter. These men are well-meaning; they intend to do justice to their pupils and give an equivalent for their money. But why have they stopped the efforts they made to influence others? Were they really interested in educational advancement?

The cause of education suffers greatly from the supineness of men in prominent positions. That the teacher in the little brown country schoolhouse should be interested seems all right enough; her pupils, if not enthusiastic, will not stay in that unattractive school-room and spell long columns of words while nature without is so inviting. But the teacher in the city school is apt to undervalue earnestness and enthusiasm, he becomes mechanical, routinish, and soon it is noticed that he tells the same story about Andrew Jackson at just the same point in each history class (said class has been informed by the preceding class of the exact time when said story may be expected)—in fact, he has begun "to go to seed." It is not a fatal disease. Some live to a good old age with it. It is not so bad as softening of the brain or many other ills that attack mankind, but it is bad.

Trivial but Costly.

Nearly $250 has been spent at Lost Angeles, Cal., in a lawsuit over the shutting of a door.

A POET AND HIS FRIENDS.

INTERESTING GLEANINGS FROM THE NEW LIFE OF LONGFELLOW.

The Most Lovable of Men—His Delightful Domestic Life and Devotion to the Memory of His Wife—Hawthorne, Emerson, Sumner, Prescott, and Other Friends—Lowell's Supper to Thackeray—Loyal and Lasting Friendships.

In the new life of Longfellow, written or rather compiled by his brother Samuel from letters and journals, we get a very full account of the friendships of the poet, and it is one of the most interesting features of the new volumes. Longfellow was the most affectionate and lovable of men, and probably the purest pleasures of his life were those derived from his friendships, with the single exception of his delightful domestic life. And this domestic life was of comparatively short duration, as he was not married the second time until he was 36 years old and he survived his wife for over twenty years. There is nothing more touching in all literature than the tragic death of the poet's beautiful wife while yet in the prime of life, and the devotion of the husband to her memory. Twenty years did he sit there in the old Craigie house after her death, consoled alone by the companionship of his children and his devoted friends. Heart-breaking are the entries in the journal during all this time—entries telling at frequent intervals of his ever-increasing desolation. Little was known of all this by the world until the publication of this journal, for it was one of the peculiarities of his grief that he could speak of it to no one. Only after months had passed did he allude to it in his letters even to his brothers, and then in the briefest fashion: "And now of what we both are thinking I can write no word. God's will be done." The first entry in the journal after the break made at the time of her death is this:

Sleep sweetly, tender heart, in peace!
Sleep, holy spirit, blessed soul!
While the stars burn, the moons increase,
And the great ages onward roll.

The entries in the journal are all brief, but they are frequent and like these: "Walk before breakfast with E—— and afterward alone. The country is beautiful, but O how sad! How can I live any longer!" "The glimmer of golden leaves in the sunshine; the lilac hedge shot with the crimson creeper; the river writing its silver S in the meadow; everything without full of loveliness. But within me the hunger, the famine of the heart!" "Another walk under the pines, in the bright morning sunshine."

Known and unknown; human, divine,
Sweet human hand, and lip, and eye,
Dear heavenly friend, who canst not die;
Mine, mine forever; ever mine.

"How inexpressibly sad are all holydays! But the dear little girls had their Christmas-tree last night, and an unseen presence blessed the scene!" No mention of his loss was ever made in his published verse, though the whole of his poetry was much sadder after that loss, but after his own death the following poem was found in his desk, written eighteen years after his wife's death:

In the long, sleepless watches of the night
A gentle face—the face of one long dead—
Looks at me from the wall, where round its head
The night lamp casts a halo of pale light.
Here in this room she died, and soul more white
Never through martyrdom of fire was led
To its repose; nor can in books be read
The legend of a life more benedight.
There is a mountain in the distant West
That, sun-defying in its deep ravines,
Displays a cross of snow upon its side.
Such is the cross I wear upon my breast
These eighteen years, through all the changing scenes
And seasons changeless since the day she died.

But it was long before the sad and gloomy days referred to that the friendships of the poet's life were made from which he derived so much satisfaction even to the end. They fall naturally into two groups, the earlier and later, though some of the most intimate of these friendships formed in youth lasted until near the close of Mr. Longfellow's life. Among the early friends were George W. Greene, with whom he corresponds most affectionately for many years; Mr. Samuel Ward, a brother of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe; Prof. Felton; Hillard, Mr. Sumner's law partner; Cleveland, a scholar living at ease in Brookline; Hawthorne; and always and ever Sumner himself. Emerson also and Prescott were his friends, but not so intimate as the others. Here is a glimpse of the author of that series of fascinating histories, since so popular, in a letter to Greene:

This morning as I was sitting at breakfast a gentleman on horseback sent up word that I should come down to him. It was Prescott, author of "Ferdinand and Isabella." He is an early-riser and rides about the country. There on his horse sat the great author. He is one of the best fellows in the world and much my friend; handsome and 40; a great diner-out; gentle, companionable, and modest; quite astonished to find himself famous.

Then comes a glimpse of the as yet unknown author of the "Scarlet Letter":

I shall see Hawthorne tomorrow. He lives in Salem, and we meet and sup together tomorrow evening at the Tremont House. Your health shall be remembered. He is a strange owl; a very peculiar individual, with a dash of originality about him very pleasant to behold. How I wish you could be with us! Ach! my beloved friend, when I one day sit with you in Italy again, with nothing on the snow-white tablecloth save bread still whiter, and fruit, and that most delicate wine "in beakers full of the warm South." Will we pledge the happy present time and those sorrows and disappointments which are our schoolmasters. Sumner is the nearest and warmest thing I can send you. When you have him you will think you have me, he can tell you so much of me.

To this early group were added, later on, Agassiz, Lowell, Dana, James T. Fields, Norton, and others; but those mentioned were his real intimates throughout life. With Emerson he maintained a calm and admiring friendship, but saw less of him than of the others. Bryant and Whittier and George W. Curtis he loved and admired, but they were more distant and not his every-day companions. Dr. Samuel G. Howe belonged, if not exactly to the earliest group of friends, yet among friends both early and late. These men are all historic now, and it seems strange to find Longfellow writing of them as he does in letters and journals. For instance:

Also, Mr. Emerson, a clergyman, with new views of life, death, and immortality; author of "Nature," and friend of Carlyle. He is one of the finest lecturers I ever heard, with magnificent passages of true prose-poetry. But it is all dreamery, after all.

Strange, too, to find Carlyle writing to the young poet after the receipt of a volume of his poems, before reading them, as is said to be the fashion of great men when they wish to let unknown authors down easily and gracefully:

About the same time there came an indistinct message that a copy of your poems had been left for me at Frazer, the bookseller's. It now beckons to me from one of my shelves, asking always, "When wilt thou have a cheerful, vacant day?"

Very natural it seems, though, to find that Carlyle is already writing from "a hideous, immeasurable treadmill, a smoky, soul-confusing Babylon," and that he addresses "only one prayer to the heavens—that he were well out of it before it takes the life out of him."

Very charming it is to find records made at the time of such interesting events as Lowell's supper to Thackeray: "The other guests were Felton, Clough, Dana, Dr. Parsons, Fields, Edmund Quincy, Estes Howe, and myself. We sat down at 10 and did not leave the table till 1. Very gay, with stories and jokes; 'Will you have some port?' said Lowell to Thackeray. 'I dare drink anything that becomes a man.' 'It will be a long while before that becomes a man.' 'O, no,' cried Felton, 'It is fast turning into one.'" Delightful are the records of the drives into Boston to listen to Thackeray's lectures; to hear Fanny Kemble Butler read Shakspeare's plays, which Longfellow pronounced the best reading in the world; to hear Jenny Lind sing once and again; to visit Fredericka Bremer and other foreign literary lights, and always to enjoy getting back to Cambridge and Craigie House. One lifelike glimpse we get of the woes of authors when Longfellow laughs with Tom Appleton, Mrs. Longfellow's brother and a noted Boston wit, over the mistakes the printers made in his copy. In a notice of Miss Hosmer's busts he wrote of the "lovely head of Medusa," which the types changed into the "woolly head"; and where he spoke of "Daphne running away from Love," they printed it "running away from Levi." It is consoling, too, to find that Longfellow occasionally descended from the hights and made an entry in his journal like this: The poems of —— are "not only trash, but trash with a tin-pail tied to its tail." Once in a while, too, some record like that about the "terrible Count" tells how he was bored and his time wasted by intrusive visitors:

I was weak enough to ask the Count to dine with us; and he came and stayed all the afternoon and to tea, and did not go away until 11 at night. We all feel as if a huge garden-roller had gone over us. He has a fifty-ogre power of devouring time. Wo worth the time when Felton introduced him to me.

Pleasantest thing of all, perhaps, is the history of his friendship for Charles Sumner. Begun when both were young men just launching forth on their great but so different career it continued until death separated them, without a shadow of estrangement or disloyalty, but with ever-increasing ardor of affection. In 1836, when Mr. Longfellow took up his residence in Cambridge and his professorship in Harvard University, Mr. Sumner was lecturing in the Law School, and the acquaintance was soon made and the friendship established. Sumner was inclined to literature at that time, and indeed for many years afterwards, his political career being rather forced upon him by the stormy times. A club was formed at this time called the "Five of Clubs," consisting of Longfellow, Sumner, Hilliard, Cleveland, and Felton. They read and criticised each other's writings, and enjoyed a hearty social intercourse. A while afterwards, when they began to speak well of each other's articles in the reviews, the newspapers gave them the name of the "Mutual Admiration Society." Not inapplicable, probably, but applicable to the literary men of all time. What is the great literary guild anywhere but a mutual admiration society? What a large portion of our best literature would be blotted out if what one great writer has said of another should be destroyed. Would we have this so? Nay, verily. Certainly there was no lack of warm admiration, and warm expression of it, among this little group of friends, and between Sumner and Longfellow at least these expressions continued throughout life, and were heartily sincere to the last. One after another Longfellow's poems were submitted to his friend's criticism, and each received its due merit of praise or gentle censure. Mr. Sumner's speeches were received by Longfellow with great enthusiasm always, and praised heartily and unreservedly. Every step in his career was watched with the most eager interest and intense sympathy. It is one of the most beautiful friendships on record. One wonders in reading the journal what Longfellow's life would have been without these constant visits and letters from Sumner. Every Sabbath was spent by the statesman at the poet's house, when the former was in the vicinity of Boston, and many and many are the records during the week. Sumner to dine, Sumner to tea, Sumner to pass the night, and always some note made of the late and pleasant talk the pair had together. When Sumner goes to Washington he is sadly missed, and such little notes as this sent after him in tender remembrance:

Your farewell note came safe and sad; and Sunday no well-known footstep in the hall, nor sound of cane laid upon the table. We ate our dinner somewhat silently by ourselves and talked of you far off, looking at your empty chair. Away, fantoms! I will not think of this too much, for fear that which you say may prove truer than I want it to be. Let us not prophesy sadness.

When Sumner was expected to make a speech all were alert at Craigie House, and often his friend would send him some such greeting as this:

It is now 11 o'clock of the forenoon, and you have just taken your seat in the Senate and arranged your artillery to bombard Nebraska! We listen with deepest interest, but shall not hear the report of your guns till tomorrow, you are so far off. If, after all, the enemy prevails, it will be one dishonest victory more in the history of the world. But the enemy will not prevail. A seeming victory will be a real defeat. [Then, after the speech was read:] All this morning of my birthday, my dear Senator, I have devoted to your speech on Nebraska, which came by the morning's mail. It is very noble, very cogent, very eloquent, very complete. How any one can get over it, or under it, or through it, or round it, it is impossible to imagine. [Then, after the cowardly and fiendish attack upon Sumner in the Senate Chambers:] I have no words to write you about this savage atrocity; only enough to express our sorrow and sympathy for yourself. We have been in great distress. Owen came to tell us of this great feat of arms of the "Southern chivalry." He was absolutely sobbing. I was much relieved on seeing your dispatch to your mother, and to hear that George was going to you directly. A brave and noble speech you made; never to die out of the memories of men. [Then, a day or two later:] I have just been reading again your speech. It is the greatest voice on the greatest subject that has been uttered since we became a Nation. No matter for insults—we feel them with you; no matter for wounds—we also bleed in them.

After Longfellow's great affliction he still turns to his friend, but cannot open his heart even to him:

It is hard for me not to write to you, and still harder to write. I have no heart for anything. There is only one thought in my mind. You know what that is, so we will not speak of it, but of your admirable speech on the Trent affair.

Longfellow himself survived nearly all of his early friends. Felton, and Hawthorne, and Agassiz went first, and then Sumner, breaking up the dear and cherished friendship of forty years' standing. The loneliness was deep in Craigie House after this, although the great men of two continents came often to his door and were his cherished guests. But no one could take the places of the old friends, and the mansion became indeed a haunted house, where the guests of the old time, that goodly groun, came and disported themselves "with feet that made no noise upon the stairs." And after a while he too joined the number of those fantoms—"those impalpable impressions on the air"—that still go in and out of the poet's home, the twice historic Craigie House.

HATTIE TYNG GRISWOLD.

THE THEOSOPHISTS.

A Letter from the Sister of Col. Olcott Correcting Certain Alleged Misstatements.

CHICAGO, July 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—As the sister of Col. Olcott did *not* go to India in 1878, but is at this moment writing to you in your own city, she finds your article of the 13th rather amusing. She has contributed to the New York press for so long a time that the workings thereof are not wholly unknown to her; but it does seem as if your writer knew but little of India or the Theosophists, as is proved by the custards and chicken-pie, which are unknown quantities there, and the champagne—the fact being that a Theosophist is not permitted to taste any intoxicants. The "cup" story is years old, and its freshness, as well as prominent mistakes, ought not to satisfy the enterprise of your city. The "Lamasery" was an inexpensive flat; Col. Olcott was not "converted" there, and his sister—never. She knows of what she speaks, having occupied an apartment in the same building for nearly a year, and having had the pleasure to see and talk with, at least a portion of each day, Mme. Blavatsky, the most interesting and wonderful woman whom she ever expects to meet; and who smokes cigarets from morning until night that are *not* purchased at "our place," but wherever menfolks buy them.

Now, you will want to know why I have thus protested against the utter want of facts in your article, so I will only say that the contrary spirit which abides in my soul is to blame for it. As I am visiting some friends I do not feel at liberty to give my address; and, as my name is of no consequence in the matter, I accept your sneer that I should sign myself simply

I. B. M.

[The article to which the above letter refers was copied by THE TRIBUNE from the New York *World*, and duly credited to that paper.]

The Presidential Pardoning Power.

CHICAGO, July 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Can the President pardon any convict in the United States? G. W.

[He can pardon only persons convicted in the United States Courts.]

A Seaside Flirtation.

Again they have met for the season—
Brave Harold and fair Leonore.
Impelled by the old cogent reason,
They stroll by the sea as of yore.
They wonder so quickly time passes
And days into fortnights expand.
Forgotten are all the old lasses—
He presses her hand.

"I trust," he speaks low, "you remember
That day by the shimmering sea—
The words that I spoke last September,
The last that you whispered to me."
"The *time* I recall," and she blushes;
"You spoke in a low undertone.
We stood, I believe, by the rushes,
But—the words, dear, have flown."

"No wonder"—a storm now is brewing—
"My words you now fail to recall.
A fool interrupted my wooing—
Remember? That fellow named Hall?"
She answers, in voice soft and mellow:
"And that, Mr. Brown, is not all—
The man you call 'fool' and a 'fellow'
I married last fall."

—*Robert Ainsley in Chicago Rambler.*

The Three Yankee Fishers.

Three fishers went sailing out into the sea,
Out into the sea when the fog was thick.
Three guns that were loaded as full as could be
Looked out o'er the bulwarks all frowning and slick.
For you can't catch without any baits,
Though ev'ry Canucker swells up and inflates,
And the Lion be a-growling!

Three cutters came running up nobby and trim,
Nobby and trim just to capture the Yanks;
But when they got on to the armament grim
They turned and they scooted away for the banks,
And the Cap'n smiled loudly, "Such tarnation gumps!"
For the cannon, you see, were two black-painted pumps!
And the crew with delight were a-howling.

—*Cleveland Sun.*

Don't wait till your system is all run down, but take Hood's Sarsaparilla now. Sold by druggists.

A COUPLE OF QUEER FISH.

TWO SINGULAR CHARACTERS IN THE EARLY DAYS OF ILLINOIS.

Circuit-Rider Pitner, the Sam Jones of the Thirties—Scant in His Knowledge of Holy Writ, but Full of Rude Wit, Stinging Invective, and Quaint Illustrations—A Mighty Nimrod Withal—Ben Ravens, the Famous Fisherman of Devil's Neck.

During the 'thirties a sort of Sam Jones named Pitner appeared in the Illinois wilderness of the military tract, preaching repentance and baptism. He hailed from the mountains of Tennessee, where, after having played hardened sinner for some time, he hunted for a change of heart on the mourner's bench. Failing in his search, he considered himself unfit to live any longer on the earth and went into an adjacent sumach thicket to hang himself. Having forgotten to take along a rope, he thought he would utilize the closely-growing limbs of a royal sumach for his last necktie. He slid through the "trap-door" and made the tree-fork energetically embrace his neck. He tried to die fast, but said that he felt as if forty-one devils pulled him mudwards by the boot-heels. He fell with an emphatic thud, and shortly afterwards recovered most of his senses. He was converted at the next meeting, and heard a loud inward voice crying: "Wo unto me if I don't preach the Gospel." Pitner heeded the voice forthwith. After quite successfully requesting hundreds of Tennessee sinners to "flee from the wrath to come," his fame and himself reached Northwestern Illinois, where he enlisted for the war against Satan under the valiant Peter Cartwright.

His circuit had a circumference of 400 square miles. He rode a mouse-colored pony, but cheerfully afooted it whenever the little animal showed signs of fatigue. His arrival in the settlements was generally announced by the protracted blowing of a dinner-horn, which brought saint and sinner from the primeval brush. The Rev. Pitner's natural genius hadn't been polished or spoiled in school-houses. His swarthy complexion and quick temperament caused those who knew him well to say that he reminded them of the Apostle Peter. Pitner didn't deny the charge, for he declared that "if the Devil ever comes around smelling for Christians I will cut his nose off with my jack-knife." His Scriptural knowledge was rather scant, but his stock of rude wit, stinging invective, and quaint illustrations was inexhaustible. His shrill, piercing voice, his unrivaled earnestness, and his singing, which was heard for miles, made "the common people hear him gladly" and caused the mourner's bench to be crowded. The unsophisticated pioneers marveled much about the eccentric preacher, who hardly ever looked into the Bible but never ran out of good sermons.

When not preaching Pitner passed most of his time in the forest, hunting bee trees, raccoons, 'possums, and wildcats. As a bee-hunter he was without a peer in the whole timbered sections of the extensive military tract. He liked the bees for their honey, but he delighted to kill wildcats because those "varmints" were in his eyes true representatives of sin and Satan. He got on the track of a huge wildcat one stormy Saturday morning and followed up the ferocious brute until midnight, when it fell. Being hungry, tired, and sleepy, the preacher lay down, used the wildcat for a pillow, and slept the sleep of the just until late Sunday morning. Shouldering his game he reached the distant "meeting-house" after the congregation had been there for nearly an hour. The reverend hunter, who had missed three meals in succession, dragged the "varmint" in front of the audiece and, after fervently thanking the Lord for a thousand good gifts, raised the wildcat above his head and, after pointing it out as his text, suddenly threw it under his feet, stamping it quite lively. Pitner's wildcat sermon was a masterpiece of pulpit oratory. His comparing the brute with the old dragon, his pursuit of and final killing of the "varmint," and his making it a pillow and a footstool had a telling effect on his hearers, and most of the unconverted were powerfully moved spiritually.

Pitner was a Methodist. His frequent remarks about some of the other sects bristled with defiance and contempt. "The Campbellites, New Lights, and the other lights," said he once, "brag about having so much light, when they have nothing but fox-fire." His voice and gesticulations were often immense and ludicrous. Sometimes he would jump towards an extra stiff-necked reprobate and drag him to the "mercy seat"; at other times he fell down, suffering great agonies on account of especially "mulish enemies of the Lord." "I can't tell you what divine grace is like," said he, "but it is mightily like a thundergust of red-headed woodpeckers rushing through the sky." His continual mixing of irreverent, laughter-exciting expressions with severely devout, solemn sayings made him the most observed, criticised, and best-remembered preacher of the "good old times." While engaged once in baptizing several women in Kickapoo Creek he called loud attention to a passing swarm of bees, and, as soon as the Doxology was chanted, began fishing for sunfish, and told the boys "not to be in a hurry, as we'll take a good swim."

After a few years' preaching in this region he was married to an estimable young woman of Farmington and gave up preaching, but himself and his father-in-law, the Rev. Mr. Palmer, erected a sawmill in Fulton County. After converting the nicest walnut logs into lumber and money they went with their families to California to make more money. It is rumored that Pitner, after many years' serving of Mammon, preached again and did much good.

The Fisherman of Devil's Neck.

Ben Ravens was born and raised about eighty years ago near Squonkum, Monmouth County, N. J. His boyhood days were passed in learning to read, catching clams and eels, and watching the drumming pheasants and the other denizens of the forest making a good living and enjoying themselves. Ben made several trips to "Sourland," and wondered much about its darkly mixed population. He put a sudden end to his living on the Atlantic seacoast, however, shortly after his 21st birthday, and drifted towards the Illinois River. Madam Rumor, who has been known to guess at the borders of the truth now and then, loudly asserted that young Ben had a house, barn, hog-pen, and wife of his own even before he could vote, and that for certain unknown reasons he arose on his last night in Monmouth County at the silent midnight hour and after locking the house and the other buildings threw the keys into his muddiest well and started for Peoria, Ill.

He employed most of his time the first six years of his residence on the Illinois in chopping wood, building flatboats, and in boating cord-wood to St. Louis. He subsequently piloted rafts and small steamboats on the river of his choice. He used to say that he was happy during those years and that it would have been $50 cash in his pocket if bad luck hadn't induced him to settle and get married in Liverpool, Fulton County, Ill. He still made long trips down the river, but he carefully buried his money under a sycamore tree in the opposit bottom, near Duck Lake, before going South. A great lover of solitude and a hater of mankind, he prospected for a suitable location and found it on the sandy bluffs in Mason County, about three miles from Liverpool. Ben Raven might have settled on the best land in the county, but he selected the very worst. He explained that queer proceeding by saying that he settled in the Devil's Neck desert because he thought nobody else would be fool enough to ever become his neighbor. He built for himself and little family a hut some distance from a famous Indian spring, the water of which he drank in large quantities. He almost worshiped the beverage flowing from that ceaseless source, and often said he would think a thousand times about that good spring water when living in the world beyond the grave.

During the first few years of his residence in the Devil's Neck region he was "monarch of all he surveyed" and comparatively happy. He owned a large number of hogs, which fared sumptuously on nuts, roots, crawfish, clams, and on turtle-eggs. During hog-fattening time he supplied his porkers with all the shovel and dog-fish they could devour, so that it became a saying that "Uncle Ben's pork tastes more like fish than hog meat." But he made it pay. He worked like one beside himself. But, alas! he couldn't be alone and have his own way; he got some neighbors and managed to float in hot water with most of them for nearly forty years. His family increased and he erected a larger house nearer his favorit spring. The fisherman of Devil's Neck was a great enemy and slayer of wolves and dogs. He killed about 200. He often claimed that the happiest six days of his life were the six days that he had religion, which he lost on the seventh day by swearing at his oldest son for swearing so much.

Uncle Ben, as he was called far and near, had six narrow escapes from lung-fever. He predicted that it would some day kill him. He invited its ravages by sleeping in the open, taking mud-baths in winter, and catching bad colds in chasing some neighbor or dogs with a shotgun. He was kind to all the live stock which ran with his own, and permitted them to eat salt from his cattle-trough so that the horse and cattle-thieves might find large droves together and wouldn't be apt to steal just his own. He fiercely denounced those fellows who didn't believe in hell. "I tell you," said he, "there is a hell, and when a person comes to die then the devils squat around him and scare him to death and give him all the hell he needs." He was a great admirer of education, doing all in his power to have good schools in the Devil's Neck district, and coaxing his children to get learning. He was very liberal in giving, except when it came to money, which he hoarded with a miser's caution.

His last days arrived in the spring of 18[illegible]. He had conquered another severe attack of lung-fever, and, being rather behind with his work, started with a team and an old coffee-pot to the field. He plowed with great vim, looking, however, a thousand times during the half-day towards the coffee-pot on a large stump. The passing neighbors thought it strange that Uncle Ben, who was a noted lover of cold water, should let his water-pot stand in the hot sun. He overheated himself and relapsed into the hands of his old enemy, lung-fever, which snatched him away the next day. While hunting for a bed-sheet in an old chest the neighbors found the old coffee-pot containing $2,300. It is still believed that considerable money was buried on the farm. He who never liked storms because the Devil made them, was buried on a calm day, and his grave is graced with a handsome tombstone.

SOME SIMILES.

Language Is Often a Slippery Thing to Deal With.

Chambers' Journal: "The child of the past and the parent of the future" is not an unhappy simile for the—present. Happiness has been likened to a ghost; all talk about it, but few, if any, have ever seen it. Ambition's ladder rests against a star, remarks a clever writer, who also tells us that a proverb is a short truth sandwiched between wit and wisdom.

Eloquence is a coat of many colors judiciously blended. No one thing will make a man eloquent. Flattery has been termed a kind of bad money to which our vanity gives currency. Society, like shaded silk, must be viewed in all situations, or its colors will deceive us. Kindness is the golden chain by which society is bound together; and charity is an angel breathing on riches; while graves have been poetically called the footsteps of angels.

Language is a slippery thing to deal with, as some may find when selecting their similes. Says a writer: "Speak of a man's marble brow, and he will glow with conscious pride; but allude to his wooden head, and he is mad in a minute." The young lecturer's "similes were gathered in a heap" when he expressed the whole body of his argument on deceit in the following: "O, my brethren, the snowiest shirt-front may conceal an aching bosom, and the stiffest of all collars encircle a throat that has many a bitter pill to swallow."

Plagiarists are a species of purloiners who filch the fruit that others have gathered, and then throw away or attempt to destroy the basket.

It has been truly said that the abilities of man must fall short on one side or other, like too scanty a blanket when you are in bed; if you pull it upon your shoulders, you leave your feet bare; if you thrust it down upon your feet, your shoulders are uncovered. The man, we are told, who has not anything to boast of but his illustrious ancestors, is like a potato—the only good belonging to him being under ground.

A man at dinner in evening-dress has been likened to a conundrum; you can't tell whether he is a waiter or a guest. A Yankee, describing a lean opponent, said: "That man doesn't amount to a sum in arithmetic; add him up and there's nothing to carry." An American critic in reviewing a poem said: "The rhythm sounds like turnips rolling over a barn floor, while some lines appear to have been measured with a yard-stick and others with a ten-foot pole."

An amusing illustration was given by a parent when asked by his boy, "What is understood by experimental and natural philosophy?" The answer was: "If any one wants to borrow money, that is experimental philosophy. If the other man knocks him down, that is natural philosophy." Curious and comical illustrations seem natural to many children. A little girl, suffering from the mumps, declared she felt as though a headache had slipped down into her neck. "Mamma," said another youngster, alluding to a man whose neck was a series of great rolls of flesh, "that man's got a double chin on the back of his neck." A little 3-year-old, in admiring her baby brother, is said to have claimed: "He's got a boiled head, like papa."

Talking of curious similes—among the southern languages of India is the Teloogoo or Telinga, so rough in pronunciation that a traveler of the nation speaking it before a ruler of Bokhara, admitted that its sound resembled "the tossing of a lot of pebbles in a sack." A simile for scarlet stockings is "a hose—laughter is the sound you hear when your hat blows off—and trying to do business without advertising is said to be like winking at a girl in the dark." An unpoetical Yankee has described ladies' lips as the glowing gateway of beans, pork, sauerkraut, and potatoes. This would provoke Merryat's exclamation of, "Such a metaphor I never heard afore." Much more complimentary was the old darky's neat reply to a beautiful young lady whom he offered to lift over the gutter, and who insisted she was too heavy. "La, missy," said he, "I'se used to lifting barrels of sugar." Wit from a man's mouth is like a mouse in a hole; you may watch the hole all day, and no mouse come out; but by-and-by, when no one is looking for it, out pops the mouse and streams across the parlor.

Marrying a woman for money, says a philosopher, is very much like setting a rat-trap and baiting it with your own finger.

An American writer says: "A man with one idea always put me in mind of an old goose trying to hatch out a paving stone."

An editor's simile of man's career is summed up in the line: "Man's a vapor full of woes, and starts a paper, busts, and goes."

We all recollect how the Bath waters were associated in Weller's mind with the "flavor of warm flatirons." The humorist who created that character was often reminded of a printer's parenthesis by the appearance of a bow-legged child; and the elongated pupils of a cat's eyes before a bright light were likened by him to "two notes of admiration."

The Trout Stream That Nobody Knows.

Have you heard of the trout stream that nobody knows,
Stealing silent and sheltered 'neath o'erhanging trees,
While out through the meadows it ripples and flows,
Kissed by the grasses, caressed by the breeze!

Secluded it wanders unheeded by man,
Unknown to the angler, secure from his wiles,
And the trout unmolested (no fear of the man)
Leap and dart, and bask safely in Nature's sweet smiles.

I heard of a trout stream that nobody knows
(A friend (?) told it to me, and I vowed I'd ne'er tell).
The world after that had a couleur de rose,
And my dreams were of trout creeks, rods, reels, and——well,

I resolved to explore this wonderful stream,
To enjoy a day's outing alone by its side;
And so, by the virtue of stage-coach and steam,
I arrived like a bridegroom equipped for his bride.

For no bridegroom adjusted his nuptial-day tie
More deftly than I tied my leader that day;
I tested my reel and the shade of each fly,
And trembling and eager went forth to the fray.

I followed directions, and soon found the stream—
It was sparkling, pellucid, than crystal more clear;
But what is that sign-board? Great Scott! do I dream?
"No fishing or hunting allowed around here."

Like most of the craft, I discarded the sign,
And made a deft cast o'er a black, darkling pool;
A rise, a strong tug and a quick straight line.
And I landed a chub!—less than six by the rule.

Down a well-beaten path I encountered a boy
With a twig for a rod and a pail for a creel;
His face was all radiant and shining with joy,
For his pail held a sucker, two chubs, and an eel.

He offered the lot for a broad silver half,
And remarked, "They are better than nothin', you know."
But I spurned his kind offer, demurred at his laugh,
And wended my way to fresh pastures below.

Encouraged, I worked as I ne'er worked before,
Tried new flies, luscious worms, every art I possessed;
But I got not a rise, and met anglers more
Than I'd any idea the whole country possessed.

At last I departed, disgusted and sore,
With a hearty consignment to deepest of woes
Of that friend who had put me (he's my friend no more)
On the banks of that trout stream that nobody knows.

—*Forest and Stream.*

LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

FEUILLET'S ALIETTE—A MORBID AND POWERFUL PRODUCTION.

Life of Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley—The Jewish Altar—Books for the Times—New Princeton, Andover, and Homiletic Reviews—The Forum—Words of Reconciliation—Papers by Daniel Goodwin Jr.—Horse Training—The Story of Germany—Law of Field-Sports.

Octave Feuillet's novel "Aliette" (La Morte) must attract serious attention because of the subject it fictionally discusses. This is the plot: The Vicomte de Vandricourt, a man of the world and an agnostic, falls in love with a young girl who is a fervent believer. His addresses are favorably received by her friends till, through his own confession, his prospective connections become aware of his attitude towards questions of religion. He is courteously but decidedly rejected. He refuses to accept the decision. The family of Aliette de Courteneuse send for a clerical relative, a Bishop. He arrives. To him Bernard appeals, averring that had he been hypocrit enough to conceal his real opinions he would have been before this the betrothed husband of Monseigneur's niece Recognizing the truth of this, the Bishop exhorts him, on condition of their permitting the marriage, to respect the religious convictions of his wife. To this he replies that he is an unbeliever, but is not impious, and that he will never insult what he once worshiped. He and Aliette are married. After a while he grows ennuied. He cares for little save the pleasures of society; she enjoys only the peace of her own hearthstone, the company of her child, her devotional duties. To please him she forces herself to take part in some of the gayeties he loves. At a certain party which she attends the merrymaking degenerates into such a boisterous carousal that the young wife is dismayed and shocked. She faints and is carried home. Through her illness she is tended by her remorseful husband. On her recovery he promises her they shall go into the country to live. For some months after their migration content reigns. Then Bernard begins to long for Paris.

His thoughts wandered back to his dear Boulevard, which at that very hour was glittering like the Milky Way! He saw in imagination the dazzling peristyles of the theatres, the animated crowds that pressed before the shop windows, the swarming life of Paris. He seemed to breathe the peculiar odors of the Boulevard in the evening—the mixture of gas and tobacco, the fumes from underground kitchens, and the puffs of perfumed air from the florists' shops. He breathed again the heated atmosphere of the club salons, the coulisses, and the actresses' dressing rooms of the theatres. He recognized the effluvium of the stairways and the vestibules when the crowd is coming out from the play, and the strong odors from costly furs; and he looked on embroidered pelisses and bare shoulders. He imagined that it was through his intellect that he felt the absence of the customary sights and sounds of Paris; whereas it was only through his senses. Like the majority of Parisians exiled in the provinces, he fancied he missed the intellectual activity of the Capital; while in reality he only regretted the ready means of amusement, the innumerable pleasures, the absorption in trifles that is the characteristic of the fashionable world, and, above all, the presence of feminine charms.

His wife, observing his depression, urges him to return to Paris for a visit. He does so, but soon receives a telegram recalling him. His child is dying. An eccentric old doctor and his handsome young cousin Sabine bring about by their united efforts the recovery of little Jeanne. The gratitude of the parents is intense. Sabine Tallevant becomes a frequent visitor at the château. Bernard falls in love with her. Aliette is stricken with illness and grows rapidly worse. After her death Sabine confesses to her cousin, the doctor, that by a subtle poison she has murdered her. To his expressions of consternation she, who acknowledges no God, replies:

A crime? Bah, a mere name! What is good, and what is evil? What is truth, and what is falsehood? You know very well that the moral code of humanity is today only a blank page, on which each write whatever he pleases for himself, according to his intelligence and his disposition. There are no more individual catechisms. Mine is comprehended in the belief that Nature teaches me by example. She destroys with impassive egotism everything that stands in her way. She overthrows every obstacle that rears itself between her and the end she has in view; she crushes the weak to make way for the strong. It has always been said, "The good are passing away." No, it is the weak that are passing away; and they but fulfill their mission. When one, therefore, aids them a little in the task one, after all, is only assisting Nature. Read your Darwin again, uncle!

Quite ignorant that the death of his wife resulted from other than natural causes, Bernard some months afterward marries Sabine. She proves selfish and faithless. He goes to visit his daughter, who is with her mother's relatives. From Aliette's old nurse he learns of Sabine's crime, and also that Aliette knew she was being poisoned, but took the drug as it was proffered her, believing that her husband had conspired with Sabine to end her life. Depressed by the fearful knowledge, Vandricourt sickens and dies, and Sabine disappears from France.

Very sharp is the contrast presented by the two women—one with a soul all tenderness and spirituality, the other ruled by rank materialism. The latter is indescribably repellent. A curious question presents itself to the reader: Is not Aliette's willful daily acceptance of the poison suicide? After confessing, and while preparing to receive the last sacraments, she again drinks what she believes to be a deadly draught. How is this fact reconcilable with her intensely strong religious convictions and saintly aspirations? But, inconsistencies aside, the book is bound to attract a large amount of attention, however small a meed of admiration. It is written with all the author's well-known vividness and vigor. Those who delight in analysis will find an abundance of material for consideration in this morbid and powerful production. (D. Appleton & Co.)

Life of Mrs. Shelley.

As a first effort, "Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley," by Miss Helen Moore, is a creditable literary production. The hand of the novice is, however, apparent in the work, as there are many conflicting passages and misstatements. What appears to have been necessary was judicious editing. There is, too, a superabundance of word-painting; and the authoress gives her imagination too free a scope for a book of this description. What would be permissible in a novel is out of place in a biography. In her introductory chapter she says it is "a fact, sufficiently surprising in an age that is nothing if not poly-biographical," that "no life of Mrs. Shelley has hitherto been published." The surprising part of it is that Miss Moore should have devoted her energies to the production of such a life, instead of selecting a more congenial subject. There is much in the book that is interesting, notably Mrs. Shelley's letters to her friends. They are the emanations of an accomplished woman. It is possible that the perusal of these epistles suggested to Miss Moore the writing of the life, as they are just the food to captivate a young mind. She makes a strenuous effort to not only excuse but justify Mary Wollstonecraft and her daughter, Mary Godwin, with reference to their conduct so far as it was opposed to all social customs. Everything that was questionable is glossed over, and all sorts of excuses are made. She says that "the life of Mrs. Shelley presents the true womanly life." If to be the paramour of a married man for years and to be the mother of his illegitimate offspring is "the true womanly life," then Miss Moore is right. But what true woman will indorse this conclusion? And can it be possible that, with persons living thus year in and year out, "due prominence must be given to that union which welded these twain together in a spiritual oneness so instant, an intellectual harmony so complete—in fine, a union so unlike those ordinarily made on earth, yet so like those which we are told are made in Heaven"? It is difficult to agree with Miss Moore that Mrs. Shelley has, by her qualities, been made "unquestionably eminent among women" or that "it is in every sense due to the fact that she was Shelley's companion." The book contains more sensations than the average dime novel. It is nothing more nor less than an epitome of the free exercise of strong passions, seductions, adulteries, illegitimacies, and violent deaths; and it is not for a woman to tear away the veil of Time and expose to view such hideous blots upon humanity as are detailed in this work.

Beginning at the beginning, and dealing only with the naked facts, the father of Mary Wollstonecraft (Mrs. Shelley's mother), was a spendthrift and an inebriate. Mary was of strong but undisciplined powers and passions. Her immorality led her first into the indulgence of a romantic but fruitless attachment to Fuseli, the painter, who was a married man. She went to Paris, met Gilbert Imray, an American, and became his mistress. A daughter, Fanny, was born. Soon after mother and daughter were deserted and the former attempted suicide. Her confidence, once betrayed, was not a sufficient lesson for her. She returned to England. Her passion for man's society must have vent. She met William Godwin, the impecunious author, and lived in criminal intimacy with him. It was only to legitimize the forthcoming fruits of that intercourse that a marriage between the parties took place. They did not live together. The offspring of that contract was Mary Godwin, afterwards Mrs. Shelley. The mother died in childbed. Six months afterwards Godwin proposed for the hand of a Miss Lee. She refused him. He then offered himself to a Mrs. Revely a month after the death of her husband, who during his life conceived that he had cause for jealousy, and no wonder, for Godwin asserted that the woman told him that she loved him when his wife and her husband were alive. She rejected his addresses. Some time afterwards he married a widow named Clairmont, who had two children, Charles and Jane, by her former marriage. The union was not a happy one. Very little care was spent on the education of either Mary Godwin or her stepsister Jane, afterwards known as Claire Clairmont.

Percy Bysshe Shelley was born in 1792. The character of his grandfather was none of the best. The latter had eloped with two of his wives, and behaved badly to all three of them. Two of his daughters followed his example and eloped. Percy was no sooner let loose on the world than he ran off with Harriet Westbrook. They went through the ceremony of a Scotch marriage, and, after two children were born to them, they, in the third year of their wedded life, were reunited in London. Before this time Shelley had met Mary Godwin, and was enamored of her. He was forbidden the house by her father; but this restraint was no impediment to the accomplishment of his purpose. His wife became acquainted with his passion, and would not agree to a separation. He met Mary Godwin at her mother's grave, and they there and then plighted eternal love. She agreed to fly with him, and they started to France, on what Miss Moore twice calls a "wedding journey." They were accompanied by Jane Clairmont, whom Jeaffreson, in his "Real Lord Byron," calls Mary's "sister by affinity." In two months they returned to England. Eighteen months afterwards, in April, 1816, Shelley, his mistress, and Jane went to Geneva, where Byron was also to be established. In the following month the poets met for the first time and took up their residence in close proximity to each other. Jane, or Claire, Clairmont and Byron had met some time before in London, when he was connected with Drury Lane Theatre; and it is said that she had applied to him for a theatrical engagement. He became impressed with her, and she yielded to his addresses some time in February, 1816. This connection tended to widen the breach then existing between Byron and his wife, and was renewed in Geneva. The result of the liaison was the birth of the girl Allegra, referred to in some of her father's letters. She was born in England in January, 1817—Shelley and the two women having returned in the previous September. Fanny Imray, Mary Godwin's half-sister, committed suicide early in the fall of 1816; and Mrs. Shelley, née Westbrook, drowned herself in the Serpentine in Hyde Park, in December of the same year, after having for some time led an immoral life. In less than three months afterwards Shelley married his mistress, who had already borne him two children, one of whom was dead.

Early in the spring of 1818 the Shelleys went to Italy to reside, England being too hot to hold them. They were again accompanied by the "sister by affinity." Her intimacy with Byron was not continued; but Mrs. Shelley permitted the seducer of her stepsister to pay constant visits to her house with his then paramour, the Countess Guiccioli, up to the time of the death of Mr. Shelley by drowning in the Gulf of Spezia. That cordial relations with such a disreputable character as Byron existed to the end is beyond question, for, on Mrs. Shelley's hearing of his death, she wrote in her journal, "All my old friends are gone." She returned to England and devoted herself to literary pursuits, producing several works of fiction that are not generally read now and are seldom even heard of. She also contributed biographies of foreign artists and men of letters to the "Cabinet Cyclopœdia" and edited and wrote prefaces to Shelley's poetical works, etc. Her best literary effort was the wild and powerful romance of "Frankenstein," written in the summer of 1816. Miss Moore's critical analysis of it is highly commendable. Mrs. Shelley died in 1851. (J. B. Lippincott Company).

Religious and Philosophical.

"The Jewish Altar" is a small volume by the Rev. John Leighton, D. D., who died before his volume appeared. It is the design of the writer to place in a new light the sacrifices required by the Levitical ritual. He denies that these sacrifices were designed to be typical, in the primitive sense, of the atoning work of Christ. He maintains, on the contrary, that they had a real atoning efficacy as a means of removing the guilt of the Hebrew who might have committed transgressions, whether ignorantly or willfully, against the ceremonial law and the outward theocracy which God established over His chosen people. They were designed, as he maintains, to impress the people with a deep sense of the evil of sin and the need of forgiveness; but they did not point to the New Testament mode of forgiveness through the blood of Christ, which no Hebrew could have understood them to signify. They taught *the general principles* that sin is a bitter evil; that an atonement was needed; that by believing obedience to God pardon could be obtained. But they were only rudiments of the Gospel in the New Testament sense, not the Gospel itself, as appears from the fact that they did not wait for great sins or for all persons on condition of repentance and faith, as the sacrifice of Christ does. He therefore condemns all attempts to read Christ and His sacrifice into the sacrifices of the Law. The legal sacrifices, he contends, were typical only in the sense that they taught *the general principles* of reconciliation with God by obedience and sacrifice, which are clearly revealed and applied in the work of Christ and the method of justification through faith in His atonement. He argues that a *type* in the Scriptural sense is not predictive, but is a designed resemblance to something to follow it. And accordingly he finds that "type" and "antitype" are used interchangeably, not the one always before the other. The types of the Law were analogous to the letters of an alfabet which enter into the words of a language. They prepared for the fully-written Gospel, as its alfabet—not as its whole teaching, to be more clearly explained. In this part of the author's discussion his argument is strong and convincing. But, when he attempts to apply his types in support of the doctrine of vicarious sacrifice as it has been formerly put forth in the theories of Christian theologians, he is less fortunate. For example, he asks, in his last chapter, "Did the offerings for sin meet something in the Divine mind which needed to be propitiated?" "So runs the law." "Then the death of Christ our Lord effected really and in truth a like thing in a far higher sphere, and in more lasting relations. If the language of the New Testament is not intended to delude, His blood *makes an appeal to that in the Divine nature* which, because of sin, needed to be satisfied; and it is offered chiefly to secure with God what is properly called *satisfaction*." But he has not previously contended that the legal offerings for sin actually "met something in the Divine mind that needed to be propitiated." They were, as he has argued, designed to impress great truths on the Hebrew mind, though directly offered to God; and they could not have *satisfied* the feeling of justice in the Divine mind. They were rather an expedient to answer a moral purpose, and were, therefore, well-pleasing to God. There is, therefore, no clear analogy between the Hebrew sacrifice and the alleged propitiation of something in the Divine nature that was appeased by the sacrifice of Christ. God was well pleased with the offering of His Son, but for what reason does not appear from the Hebrew sacrifices. The doctrine of the volume as a whole is well-reasoned, and the positions are generally fortified by arguments which cannot be easily set aside. The book has in it seeds which will grow hereafter. (Funk & Wagnalls.)

"Books for the Times"—Nos. 21, 22, 23—might be called Tracts for the Times. They are small volumes in paper, consisting of fifty or sixty pages each. No. 21 is on "Ferdinand Christian Baur and the Theory of the Origin of Christianity and of the New Testament Writings," by the Rev. A. B. Bruce, D. D., of Scotland. Dr. Bruce, in this treatise, adverts to the gradual change of Baur's views from supernaturalism to naturalism under the influence of Schleiermacher, Hegel, and Strauss, of the newer Tubingen school. Schleiermacher was a theological master from whom two opposit tendencies were developed—the one moving downward and the other upward. Baur was carried by the former. Under Hegel's philosophy he accepted the development theory in its application to religion; and Strauss, his pupil, led him still further into the skeptical realm, although he never avowed agreement with all the conclusions of Strauss. He contended that there were among the primitive Christians two conflicting tendencies, represented by the Pauline and Petrine parties—the one advocating a Christianity for all mankind and the other a Judaic Christianity. The several books of the New Testament, according to him, were written in the interest of one or the other of these parties, or with a view to the reconciliation of the two factions, and are, of course, to be judged of and interpreted as partial and unreliable in many of their representations. This theory Dr. Bruce regards as without any proof, and is consistent with the whole tenor of the New Testament; and, after an exposure of its weakness, he concludes with a statement of his own views in regard to the nature of the Gospel and the harmony of the New Testament writings. The twenty-second treatise is devoted to "Man Physiologically Considered." The author, Alexander McAlister, M. D., F. R. S., views man's body as a machine formed for doing good, the heart as a muscular mechanism, speech as produced by correlated muscular mechanisms. He treats of the law of cycle in life, sleep, death, and the body as a temple of God. The discussion is careful and instructive. The twenty-third treatise, by the Rev. G. F. McClean, D. D., is entitled "Historical Illustrations of the New Testament Scriptures." This tract embraces much valuable information.

The *New Princeton Review* is a new work under a partially old name. The *Princeton Review and Biblical Repertory* was a quarterly published for more than forty years at Princeton as the organ of the Princeton Theology, and for the greater part of its history edited by Dr. Charles Hodge. After the reunion of the two schools of the Presbyterian Church it was united with the *Presbyterian Quarterly* and published at New York. A few years ago the united periodical was purchased by a party in New York and again issued under the name of the *Princeton Review*, but this time quite different from the old *Princeton Review*. After two or three years that enterprise failed and the *Princeton Review* quite disappeared. Meanwhile the *Presbyterian Review* was issued, which is still continued. At the beginning of the current year the *New Princeton Review* was commenced. This is a bi-monthly, of which have been received the first volume—containing the January, March, and May numbers—and the July number. The volume is beautifully bound, and contains many excellent articles. Among the contributors are Dr. James McCosh, Dr. C. H. Parkhurst, Theodore Roosevelt, C. Loring Brace, O. O. Howard, James Russell Lowell, and George Brancroft—the writer of a forcible article in the May number on "The Seventh Petition." In that article Mr. Brancroft severely, and many will think justly, criticises the translation of the revisers who have substituted for the long consecrated form, "Deliver us from evil," the words, "Deliver us from the evil one": which is without precedent in any of the older translations, and is contrary to the analogy of all similar phrases in the New Testament. The July number embraces the following articles: "Recollections of Carlyle, with Notes Concerning His Reminiscences" (to be continued), by Charles Eliot Norton; "The Decay of Art," by W. J. Stillman; "The Sunday Question"—a strong discussion—by Henry C. Potter; "The Clergy and the Labor Question"—which ought to be widely read and studied—by Henry W. Farnam; "The Origin of Life," by H. W. Conn; "Reminiscences of Helen Jackson," by Louis Swinburne; "In and Around a Dispatch-Box," by Flora L. Shaw; "Criticisms, Notes, and Reviews." All these articles deserve attention. This new *Review* promises to be superior in many respects. It is not strictly theological or religious, though not exclusively secular. It discusses a wide range of important topics, and its contributors are all able writers. It is printed in large type and on a broad page. The articles thus far have been far above the ordinary level and all of high moral tone. Each volume will contain a record reviewing the world's progress and events, with an analytical index. (New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son.)

The *Andover Review* for July embraces several interesting articles, among which perhaps the best is a "Review of Drummond's 'Natural Law in the Spiritual World,'" by the Rev. Edward A. Lawrence, which ably exposes the fallacies of that popular book. There are two editorials—one on "Recent Missionary Testimonies" and the other on "An Arbitrary Criticism of Theological Statement." These editorials pertain to "the New Theology." The former character of the *Review* is maintained. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

The *Homiletic Review* for July in its review section, has, 1, an article by Dr. George D. Armstrong on the question, "Has Modern Criticism Affected Unfavorably Any of the Essential Doctrines of Christianity?" 2, "Symposium on 'The New Theology,'" No. V., by the Rev. J. B. Heard of England; 3, "Concerning Ministers' Vacations," by L. W. Bacon, D. D.; 4, "Preparation for the Sacred Ministry—An Old World View of the Matter," by Prof. Orelli, translated by Prof. B. B. Warfield; 5, "Biblical Words That Require a Revision of Meaning," by Dr. R. Young; 6, "Illustrations of Themes," No. X., by Dr. J. M. Ludlow. The other sections contain a number of interesting articles, such as "The Praise Service," by Charles S. Robinson, D. D. (Funk & Wagnalls.)

The *Church Magazine* for July has an article on "The Development of Christian Sacred Music," and one on "The Work of the Church in Cities," which present valuable history and statistics.

The *Forum* for July is the fifth number of this vigorous monthly. The present number embraces, among other articles, "Are We in Danger of Revolution?" by Bishop J. L. Spalding; "Confessions of an Episcopalian"; "Should the State Teach Religion?" by Dr. J. H. Seelye; and "Shall We Muzzle the Anarchists?" by Prof. H. C. Adams. Bishop Spalding and Dr. Seelye are far apart on the duty of the State as to the teaching of religion—the former contending that the State ought to help the denominations in the support of their own schools; and the latter advocating instruction on the general principles of religion in the public schools. "The Confessions of an Episcopalian" are interesting to those out of his church as well as those in it. (New York: Forum Publishing House.)

Words of Reconciliation is "a monthly magazine devoted to the interests of the one Church of the one Lord," by the Rev. L. C. Baker. The July number of the second volume is out. The views of Mr. Baker are in some respects peculiar. He is a premillenarian and a Presbyterian. But on the subject of future punishment he holds and maintains that the Hell of the New Testament is in the intermediate state between death and the resurrection; and that all mankind are to be finally raised from the dead, the righteous to a life of blessedness and the wicked to another life neither truly blessed nor positively miserable—a state of degradation below true manhood, but not of misery. In the later numbers of his periodical he seems to teach that in the resurrection state another probation will be afforded those who die unrepentant, in which they may accept Christ and so become heirs of Heaven. But his views on this point are not clearly developed. He holds the old doctrine of the imputation of Adam's sin to all his descendants; and, to escape the logical consequences of this doctrine, he seeks to modify the "orthodox" doctrine of future punishment. Mr. Baker is a graduate of Princeton College and Theological Seminary, and is a scholarly and able writer. His youthful years were passed in Chicago. He was for many years settled as a pastor in Camden, N. J. His present home is Philadelphia, where his monthly is published. He hopes to contribute toward the ultimate unity of the Evangelical churches by his discussions in his periodical. How far he will obtain a following in his well-designed effort remains to be seen. He believes that his theory is not only rational but Scriptural, although it does not seem to have had a place in the history of Christian doctrine during all the past ages of the church's life. He is at present a member of one of the presbyteries of Philadelphia, where orthodoxy is supposed to be the most strongly intrenched.

Brief Mention.

Last May Daniel Goodwin Jr. of this city delivered an address at the yearly meeting of the Bostonian Society in the old State-House at Boston. Among certain portraits on exhibition there were those of James Pitts, who with his six sons bore no small part in the struggle for American liberty, and of James Bowdoin, son of the Huguenot refugee, who was his father-in-law. These furnished Mr. Goodwin with the text of an interesting discourse regarding the ancestors and descendants of these two notable men. James Pitts was a member of the Council from 1766 till 1775. He was a zelous patriot—one of those concerning whom King George made special inquiry when he was questioning Gov. Hutchinson about the leading "rebels" in the province. His son John was a Selectman of Boston, a member of the Committee of Correspondence, and of the Second Provincial Congress. Samuel was an officer in the Cadets, and Lendall a member of the Boston tea party. To the Bowdoin family, to which Mr. Pitts was allied, belonged James, the Governor of Massachusetts; his son James, who founded the college which bears his name; Robert C. Winthrop, and others of past and present prominence. The address has just been printed by the Fergus Printing Company of this city; and the author has added to it his paper on the Dearborns, read before the Chicago Historical Society in 1883. Portraits of Gen. Dearborn and his son; of Gilbert Stuart, the painter; and Gen. Arthur St. Clair, whose wife was a descendant of the Bowdoins, add to the value of the volume.

The July number of the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* has among its continued articles "Notes and Documents Concerning Hugh Peters," "Waters' Genealogical Gleanings in England," and "Soldiers in King Philip's War." Other titles are: "Early Matters Relating to Dorchester," "Chief-Justice Peter Oliver," "The Bythewood Family of South Carolina," "Nathaniel Eaton, First Principal of Harvard," "Henry Josselyn," and "Early New England and New York Heraldic Book-Plates." The earliest date hitherto assigned for the use of "Columbia" as the poetical name for America has been 1775, when it was employed by Phillis Wheatley, a negro woman and a slave, in some verses sent by her to Gen. Washington. Mr. Albert Hoyt, however, has found instances of its use at a prior date. It occurs in a poem published in 1764, inspired by the destruction by fire of Harvard College, and also in a volume of poems printed in 1761, many of them in congratulation of George III. on his accession to the throne. The poet sang:

At distance, thou, Columbia, view thy Prince—
For ancestors renowned, for virtues more.

Fifteen years later Columbia was called on to denounce the same individual for his manifold crimes.

"How to Handle and Educate Vicious Horses," by Oscar R. Gleason, is a handy guide-book showing how, under proper treatment and management, the noblest of animals becomes tractable, intelligent, serviceable, and devoted to his master. The author speaks from his own practical experience, extending over many years; and hence his advice and instruction are so much the more valuable. He has, in fact, established for himself a world-wide reputation for training and educating horses. It is claimed that under the directions given "every one, man and woman alike, can acquire the art of mastering horses." The volume also contains practical suggestions on scientific horse-shoeing, the diseases of horses, ladies' equestrianism, the training and health of dogs, and a life-sketch of the author. (O. Judd Company.)

"The Story of Germany," by Sabine Baring-Gould, M. A., author of "Germany, Present and Past," etc., with the collaboration of Arthur Gilman, M. A., is one of "The Story of the Nations" series. The present volume begins with the invasion of Italy by the Cimbri and Teutones, 113 B. C., followed by the incursion into Germany of the Romans under Varus, A. D. 9; his defeat and the destruction of his army by Hermann, who is said to have had the first vision of a united Germany; down to the establishment of the Empire under William the First. Although the history is compressed into a little more than 400 pages, special prominence is given to the overrunning of the country by the Huns, the ravages of Attila, the migrations of the different German tribes in the fifth century, the Reformation, the Thirty Years' War and the Peace of Westphalia, the devastation committed by France, and the Franco-Prussian War. The book is written for the instruction of the young, and it will answer its purpose admirably, for it is full of statistics, and the incidents are told in so simple and yet so graphic and entertaining a manner as to hold the attention of the reader. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"The Law of Field-Sports," by George Putnam Smith of the New York bar, is a summary of the rules of law affecting American sportsmen, and includes a compilation of the statutes of the several States regulating the time and manner of killing or capturing game. The book contains chapters on "Equipment," which is meant to include all the things, animate and inanimate, which the sportsman needs or wishes to aid him in the pursuit of game by one or more of four methods—gift, purchase, hire, or borrowing; dogs, trespass, property in game, the laws relating to the latter, and fish and game clubs. The work, owing to its conciseness, will prove "a little treasure" to both the huntsman and the angler. (O. Judd Company.)

Literary Notes.

The August *Century* will contain an article by Ripley Hitchcock on the progress of art in Western cities.

Roberts Bros. expect to publish this fall the first volume of Edward Everett Hale's "Franklin in France."

It is reported that the literary clubs of Boston will entertain Dr. Holmes at dinner on his return from Europe.

The *Contemporary Review* for July contains an article by the Marquis of Lorne on "Transatlantic Lessons on Home Rule."

The *Popular Science Monthly* for August will open with an illustrated article of economic value entitled "Woods and Their Destructive Fungi."

At a late meeting of the Royal Society of Literature Charles G. Leland read a paper on "The Legends of the Algonquin Indians of New England."

Charles A. Bates of Indianapolis will soon publish "The Chamber Over the Gate," an Indiana story by Margaret Holmes, dealing with social and moral problems, and deriving its title from Longfellow's beautiful poem.

Literary World: John Burroughs has returned from his travels. He is looking well and says that he enjoyed his Western trip very much. In Chicago he visited his brother, Prof. Burroughs, of the university, and attended the literary clubs.

Dodd, Mead & Co. have undertaken an illustrated edition of Rossetti's "Blessed Damosel," with twelve full-page illustrations and several pen-and-ink drawings by Kenyon Cox. There is room at present for a new edition of the works of this exquisit poet.

The Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York, announce "Our New Alaska," by Charles Hallock. The volume is the fruit of Mr. Hallock's personal investigations in that Territory and takes a sanguine view of Alaska's capabilities and future.

Mr. J. T. Trowbridge, who has just returned from a trip to California, is reported to be filled with enthusiasm for that country. Oliver Optic (Mr. William T. Adams) has just started on an extended tour of the West. The number of Mr. Adams' books has reached a hundred.

Tchernychewsky's story, "What's to Be Done?" which is known as the "Uncle Tom's Cabin of Nihilism," and which the author wrote in a St. Peterburg dungeon some twenty years ago, is being translated into English. The horrors related in the narrative, it is said, exceed anything that has been brought to light, even by such writers as Stepniak.

Goldwin Smith contributes to *Macmillan's Magazine* for July an article on "The Capital of the United States," which will be read with considerable interest here. A large part of it relates to the writer's first visit to Washington in War times. Of Stanton he says: "This man was in labor a giant, and perhaps a country never was served with a sterner sense of duty. If monuments were always proportioned to services Stanton's monument would be grand."

The success of Sir Richard Burton's privately printed version of "The Thousand Nights and a Night," says the *Academy*, "has been so great that he has consented to allow the issue to the general public of a 'chastened' edition. The modifications that the necessity of the case demand will be confined to the removal of certain 'archaic crudities' of the original; but the vigorous and simple language of the translation will otherwise be preserved throughout."

Books Received.

WON BY WAITING. By Edna Lyall. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

HAMLET. By William Shakspeare. Cassell's National Library. 10 cents.

POEMS. By William H. Samuel. Philadelphia: Press of William F. Fell & Co.

A FALLEN IDOL. By F. Anstey. Lippincott's Series of Select Novels. 25 cents.

LIPPINCOTT'S POPULAR SPELLING-BOOK. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

THE REAR-GUARD OF THE REVOLUTION. By Edmund Kirke. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

PLAIN WORDS ON OUR LORD'S WORK. By the Rev. D. N. Beach. Boston: Cupples, Upham & Co.

ALTON LOCKE, TAILOR AND POET. By Charles Kingsley. Harper's Handy Series. (Paper.) 25 cents.

THE OPTIMISM OF RALPH WALDO EMERSON. By William F. Dana. Boston: Cupples, Upham & Co.

WAR AND PEACE. An Historical Novel. By Count Léon Tolstoi. Harper's Franklin Square Library. 25 cents.

PSYCHOLOGY. The Cognitive Powers. By James McCosh, D. D., LL.D., Litt. D. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

A FIGHT FOR A FORTUNE. From the French of Fortuné du Boisgobey. (Paper.) Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co. 25 cents.

APPLETON'S GENERAL GUIDE TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. In Two Volumes. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

WALT WHITMAN. By Karl Knortz. (Pamphlet in German.) New York; Druck von Hermann Bartsch, 54 Beekman street.

APPLETON'S HANDBOOK OF SUMMER-RESORTS. With Principal Routes of Travel. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 50 cents.

AN AMERICAN FOUR-IN-HAND IN BRITAIN. By Andrew Carnegie. (Paper.) New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 25 cents.

VANITY FAIR. A Novel Without a Hero. By William Makepeace Thackeray. In Two Volumes. London: Smith, Elder & Co. 50 cents.

HISTORY OF THE LAND QUESTION IN THE UNITED STATES. By Shosuke Sato, Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins University Studies.) (Paper.) Baltimore: N. Murray, Publication Agent. $1.

MODERN UNITARIANISM. Essays and Sermons by the Rev. James Freeman Clarke, D. D., the Rev. Joseph Henry Allen, and Many Others. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

"THE LONG RUN."

A LOVE STORY BY MISS CLEVELAND, SISTER OF THE PRESIDENT.

The Courtship of Rufus Grosbeck and Emeline Longworth—The Latter an Aristocratic Beauty—The Former a Mixture of Prig, Bore, and Cad—"Das Ewig Weibliche"—The Inalienable Right of Woman to Woo on Her Own Account.

The purpose of Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland in her new novelet, "The Long Run" (F. B. Dickerson & Co., Detroit), is worth inquiring after, for the amazing earnestness which moves this lady in all of her literary undertakings leaves no room for the supposition that she has written a light love story merely for the sake of the few dollars which it may bring to her. What great moral or social lesson does she essay to teach, while recounting the courtship of Rufus Grosbeck, the theological student, and Emeline Longworth, the haughty beauty from Philadelphia?

Certainly not the superficial lesson conveyed in the proverbial phrase which gives the book its title, and which appears and reappears throughout the narrative like a refrain. Love does not always conquer in the long run. Sometimes it conquers and sometimes it gets badly beaten in the race. Sometimes love turns into hatred. Sometimes it fades away like an imperfectly developed photographic negative, leaving a blank behind. There is scarcely any human passion, avarice, vanity, fear, or ambition to which love has not sometimes yielded. Miss Cleveland is too experienced a woman, too familiar with history and romance, too intelligent a student of the psychological principles governing the relations of the two sexes, to waste ink in support of a proposition better suited for the theme of some sentimental schoolgirl's graduating essay.

The plot of Miss Cleveland's novelet is simplicity itself, and the entire interest centres in the conversations of Rufus and Emeline. There are no other characters in the book. The few outsiders who appear on the scene, as at the church picnic, are no more than lay figures, and Miss Cleveland has expended little effort in the attempt to individualize them. Rufus is drawn with great care—apparently with affectionate pains, for the author seems to think highly of him as a type of manhood's intellect and will. We shall look at Rufus presently to see how far he is worthy of the evident fondness with which his creator regards him. Emeline is also carefully sketched—the rich and aristocratic maiden lady from the city, prouder of her family name than of anything else, indifferent to the approaches of all suitors until Rufus comes along at the church picnic, with his quotations from Goethe and his moral maxims, to preach her sleeping soul into an ecstasy of love and admiration. Yet, notwithstanding the care which has been bestowed upon the delineation of the heroine's character, we should say that if either of the two principal persons of the story is to be considered as the spokesman of Miss Cleveland's own views of the philosophy of love-making and ante-matrimonial ethics, it is Rufus, not Emeline, who has that honor.

We have intimated that we do not share Miss Cleveland's admiration for the character of Rufus, nor do we consider him as a prize worth Emeline's winning. Rufus seems to us to be a great deal prig, a good deal bore, and not a little cad—not a particularly attractive combination of qualities. The learning which is his strong card in conversation with casual acquaintances, and which he airs industriously at church picnics and elsewhere, smacks of Hiram College. His philosophy suggests that of the Rev. Joseph Cook. It is perhaps easier to pardon Rufus' ignorance of the conventions of society and the proprieties of dress than his affectation of a masterful bearing, which Miss Cleveland finds "always fascinating, if not always agreeable," and which seems to be on his part a weak and conscious imitation of Rochester in "Jane Eyre" rather than the natural manifestation of innate force of character. We are compelled to say that Rufus' manners in social intercourse corresponded very well with his seedy black frock coat, buttoned with one button. Here is a sample of the conversation which first charmed the haughty Emeline. He has just been introduced to her at the picnic:

"Well, Miss Longworth, now that you have me on your hands, what are you going to do with me?"

"I haven't the least idea," confessed Emeline, sincerely.

"I thought so. Well, then, I have. But you must come and sit down." And he led the way to a little eminence where ferns lay untrodden, and seated Emeline at the base of a beech tree, throwing himself down near her.

"So you are really enjoying yourself here in the country?" commenced he.

"Very much," returned Emeline, briefly.

"So you really enjoy yourself?" persisted Grosbeck in a teasing tone.

...

"After all, each one of us is an indvidual," he went on. "Nothing can help that—or hinder. 'In der Beschränkung zeigt sich erst der Meister.' Our limitations test us. It is what we amount to *in spite* of them that is the real thing. And no one can touch your own intrinsic life. You have your secrets with God and Nature like the rest of us, and no one can violate their sacredness."

"But we ought to do something in this life," said Emeline, simply.

"There is a great deal of delusion about this doing things," murmured Grosbeck. "You remember what Schiller says: 'Seek'st thou the Greatest, the Best. The plant can teach it thee. What it does *not* willing, that do thou *by* willing!' We have but to surrender ourselves to friendly elements. All nature is for us. The sun can only bless; the air only stimulate; the earth has for us only nourishment. Ours only is it to assimilate these friendly elements. The fern there has no power to resist this conspiracy that makes for its development. We have. That is the worst and the best of it."

"Yes, that must hold for us all," continued Grosbeck, presently. "'In der Beschränkung zeight sich erst der Meister, und das Gesetz nur kann uns Feiheit geben.' Freedom in the midst of our own bondage. Freedom out of our bondage. We must forge our liberty from our fetters themselves. You and I."

This in a tone of quiet assurance, his eyes fixed on the hills, blue and distant, gleaming through the trees.

The effect of this sort of thing on an ordinary young woman in Miss Longworth's position would be to cause her to bite her lips to spare Rufus' feelings, or to stuff her handkerchief into her mouth to smother irrepressible merriment. But Emeline went away from the picnic with an "exultant sense of having, at last, been recognized as a woman, in distinction from a Longworth." She felt a "triumphant consciousness of having been discovered:"

She remembered Grosbeck's words, and they repeated themselves constantly in her mind, but always they were ended with the "You and I!" And so a certain concreteness ran already through this Unusual Abstract, and left a vague but constant impression upon her mind, that between her and this Olympian there was an understanding, a kind of intellectual tutoiement.

Two or three more interviews in the woods, at which Hiram College and the Rev. Joseph Cook reinforced the Olympian Rufus for Miss Emeline's delectation, served to strengthen the certain concreteness in her sentiments towards the theological student. She loved Rufus. She longed for the day when his recognition of her love "would transmute it from subjective to objective possession." A little more German, a little more Greek, a little more Latin from his lips had completed the conquest so far as she was concerned. They are again in the woods together:

What if she did love him? What would it be to evolve the woman that was so smothered, and to watch the leading of the ewig Weibliche? He felt the magnetism of this conjectural passion at his side, and many wavelets of emotion played upon him as they walked.

"Listen, Emeline," he said.

As if those long, narrow hands, filled with ferns, had drawn him with irresistible power, he bent toward her. In an instant that happened which he would, an hour ago, have deemed as impossible to occur as for the sun to whirl upon the earth—his lips rested and lingered upon hers.

"Do you love me, Emeline?" he said.

Her voice sounded out clear and solemn, as if before the marriage altar and a world of Longworths, "I do."

Then Rufus, as might be expected, remarked "Good-night," and went home, leaving her alone. Next day he sat down and composed an able letter, full of quotations, reproaching the young woman with her exhibition of weakness:

You stand so helpless, Emeline. On a sudden there has come upon you so pitiful a pillage of all your reticence, your self-containedness, your dignity of disguise. You stand so uncovered, Emeline. Your face, always so harmonized to the mild emotions of good society, has lost its veil, and confronts me in the divine contortion of its infinit passion—das ewig Weibliche. . . .

I do not love you, Emeline, but you love me. I take your long hands, Emeline, and fold them over your heart. They must be its shield. Go your way and let me go mine!

Throughout the remainder of the narrative—and it is brought to a speedy conclusion—there is not a word to indicate that Miss Cleveland regards this Olympian with anything but unalloyed admiration, or sees anything in his behavior that can be considered as inconsistent with the highest type of manhood. That is the feature of the book which, we confess, surprizes and puzzles us. Rufus does not mail the letter which he has written. He concludes to go to town and see Emeline in person. He buttons up the one button of his seedy frock coat and takes the first train for the metropolis of Pennsylvania. In the parlor of the Longworth mansion he is seized with a sort of vertigo of embarrassment, caused partly by the unaccustomed luxury of his surroundings, and partly by the stately demeanor of Emeline as she sweeps haughtily in her best society manner into the room where he has been waiting. He cowers before her for a time, and only stammers, though he came to preach. At last, however, his unconquerable self-conceit gets the better of his momentary confusion; as Miss Cleveland puts it, he came again "to his fullest stature, and stood there, every inch a king":

During his pause Emeline has risen, quite his match now, as she, pale, too, and very dignified, stands unflinching.

"I do not understand you, Mr. Grosbeck," she said, haughtily.

"You must understand me. My errand to town was to ask you to be my wife. But now I have only to say to you—good-by."

"Mr. Grosbeck!" she called.

He turned back and stood where he was. He had reached the door.

Her eyes searched him. Her voice was that of one who had right and authority. She said:

"Do you love me?"

Was it her hands that drew him, or his that drew her? What matter, so that his lips again rested on hers, so that he was sure now what man it was that spoke, and who echoed her words of that September evening, those words of solemn joy and certainty, "I do!"

Rufus and the haughty Emeline sat long together that night on the luxurious sofa in the Longworth parlor, and the next time he wrote her a letter it was to say: "You have loved me with an everlasting love, and I, all unelecting, have yielded to its grace and been drawn with the cords of love and found my fate."

While we do not attempt to explain Miss Cleveland's singular tolerance of the offensive characteristics which render Rufus a lover fit only to be kicked, we cannot conceive that she intended to present him as her ideal of masterful and intellectual manhood. Is it not more likely that the author of "The Long Run" was so deeply interested in developing the purely psychologic aspect of the situation—namely: the gradual effect upon a rebellious heart of Emeline's assiduous attentions and courageous avowals, slowly transmuting subjective into objective possession—that she overlooked certain unpleasant things in Rufus' character as developed, which made him anything but the hero whom she had in her mind's eye at the start? Surely this is not a lover to fascinate the intellect and win the heart of a lady like Emeline Longworth. The main purpose of Miss Cleveland, we take it, is to assert the inalienable right of woman to woo on her own account—to woo modestly and without prejudice to the soft graces of the sex, but, nevertheless, to woo energetically and persistently. That is what Emeline did, and she was finally rewarded by the objective possession of the theological student whom she loved. Whether or not he was worth the winning does not affect the moral here conveyed.

If Miss Cleveland's purpose was to vindicate woman's right to woo, and by this example, cast in the attractive form of fiction, to encourage every woman who finds herself in Emeline's case to persist until Rufus is hers, she has performed a most useful service to the sex which in all affairs of the heart is hampered by conventions and artificial restraints. No philosopher can study the theory without respectful interest, and no warm-hearted human being can read the novelet without sympathetic emotion.

It is proper to add that the story is told by Miss Cleveland in a straightforward manner, without unnecessary discursions, and that at times the narrative displays considerable dramatic power. The style shows the wealth of figurative resources and the same fertile imagination which distinguish her essays and poems.—*New York Sun.*

DEVELOPMENT OF GENIUS.

Interesting Facts and Statistics in Regard to Famous Musicians and Writers.

London *Spectator:* In a very curious article which James Sully has published in this month's *Nineteenth Century* he adduces evidence which seems to establish not only that precocity is not necessarily a sign of disease, but that exceptional capacity, especially if it is of the original kind which comes within the scope of the word "genius," is very apt to be precocious. He shows that out of 287 great musicians, artists, scholars, poets, novelists, men of science, and philosophers 231, or four-fifths, were precocious children, giving signs of their unusual capacity in their special line of thought long before they were 20; indeed, in some cases before they had emerged from comparative infancy. Mozart was exhibited as a pianist before he was 5, and Mendelssohn's first cantata was written at 11; while Beethoven at 9 had outgrown his father's musical teachings; Raphael was a scholar in the studio at 12; Titian painted a Madonna at the same age; Morland was an accepted portrait painter, highly paid by his customers, at 10; Landseer exhibited his pictures at 13, and Flaxman carved busts at 15; Goldoni at 8 sketched out a comedy; Calderon wrote a play at 14; Goethe was a poet at 15; Beaumont composed tragedies at 12, and Cowley's epic, written at 10, is said to be "an astonishing feat of imaginative precocity." Scott invented stories at 12; Dickens was a charming raconteur, the delight of his companions, at 9, and Charlotte Brontë wrote stories, as well as poems and plays, at 14. Grotius was a scholar at 12; Porson could repeat the whole of Horace and Virgil before he was 15, and Macaulay at 8 put together a compendium of universal history. Newton was a mechanician at school. Laplace, while a mere lad, was a mathematical teacher; Pascal at 18 invented a calculating machine; and Leibnitz thought out difficult philosophic problems before he was 15. These are mere selections from much longer lists; and as in many cases the capacity must have appeared and have escaped either notice or record, we may take it that with men of genius precocity, sometimes of the most unusual, occasionally of almost miraculous kind, has been a rule. Of course the rule is not invariable, and of course, also, it is most frequently observed in those departments of thought in which, as in music and in painting, a certain inherent aptitude of the senses is necessary as a condition. Not only a brain but a finger is necessary to the great musical executant; and Raphael must not only have had a gifted mind, but exceptionally percipient eyes. Young philosophers are scarcer than young musicians, and there have been many boy painters for one boy distinguished in any science except mathematics, which seems, like arithmetic, to have some unknown relation to particular brains, calculating boys working out results, it seems almost proved, by unconscious methods. At all events they often do not know their own processes, and their power sometimes dies away in manhood as a mere power of thinking hardly would do. The special powers in childhood of a majority of men of genius would, however, seem to be proved past question.

Why should a specially fine brain lose its fineness? Is not it possible—we are not offering a theory, but asking a question—that precocity arises not from some difference in the brain, but from some difference in the vigor, and therefore the early development of the life within the brain; that the disparity is in the motor, of which we know nothing, and not in the thing moved? Put it in the materializing way, and may not the difference be not in the collodion, but in the fluid which makes it act? There is some connection somewhere between the phenomena of precocity and of late development which has never been worked out yet. It seems wonderful that any child, however trained, should play well at 5 or paint portraits at 10; but is it more wonderful that a man over 30 should discover in himself a faculty he never suspected? Yet that seems to have happened to De Foe and Cervantes, Sebastian Bach, and possibly Haydn. The power must have been always there, but the something that vitalized it was wanting. May there not be, that is, a thousand boys with the musical constitution, among whom the box is unlocked early only in one, but might under certain conditions have been unlocked early in all?

A Curious Error.

In yesterday's article on Paul Hayne, telegraphed from Augusta, a curious error occurred. These lines were ascribed to Mr. Hayne:

His smile is the fathomless beam of the starshine's sacred light,
When the Summer of the Southland dreams in the lap of the holy night;
When his spirit winged its flight it was through the starshine's sacred light,
In the midst of Summer and in the lap of the holy night.

The last two lines were the prose comment of our correspondent, but, happening to fall into the meter of the poem quoted, were added as part of the verse.—*Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.*

Abscoot.

The *Telegraph* has applied for a copyright on its new word, "abscoot." It is far better than abscond, and conveys a clearer meaning. A bank President may go off on a leave of absence and drift away to foreign shores with great deliberation, and, his accounts being short, be termed an absconder. But the cashier who jumps aboard the lightning express and strikes for Canada is an abscooter, from scoot, to slide out; ab, from.—*Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.*

AN AMERICAN IN LONDON.

Mr. Benjamin Moran, for Many Years Connected with the American Legation.

Mr. Benjamin Moran, who died last week, was an old friend of mine (says the editor of the London *World*). He was for many years Secretary to the United States Legation here. Entering the office as a mere clerk, and winning his promotion by his merit, he devoted himself to the culture of the jumping cat, and was singularly quick in his comprehension of the state of affairs; to him, more than any of the Ministers whom he served, was it due that the amicable relations between this country and America were generally maintained. Mr. Moran was a great society haunter; he lived at a time when the beauty, the chic, and the dollars of American girls had scarcely begun to be appreciated by English detrimentals, and when the American contingent was yet unrecognized. He was smart, lively, and amusing—a great contrast to the ponderous Mr. Hoppin, by whom he was succeeded. For very many years Mr. Moran kept a diary, in which he recorded the dinners at which he assisted, the names of the convives, and the principal topics of conversation. This diary will now probably find a publisher, and will cause much amusement. Mr. Moran heartily loved London, and was miserable when called away to represent the United States as Minister to Lisbon. For the last few years he was a dreadful sufferer from creeping paralysis, which rendered him completely helpless, and during his illness he was assiduously nursed by his friend, Mr. Joshua Nunn.

A Deep Well.

A well at Homewood, Pa., is said to be 6,000 feet deep.

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STOCK AND FARM.

LIVE AND DEAD WEIGHT AND PER CENT OF MEAT.

The Practical System of Feeding—Touch and Handling in Cattle—European Horse-Breeding—Flowers of the Holy Land and Those of the American Prairies—Keeping Clover Hay—Practical Notes and Experience.

The manner in which an animal "kills," to use a butcher's phrase, largely decides its value. In other words, the proportion of dead weight to live weight is what gives profit or loss. This lies not only in the portions of the carcass where the meat is laid on, but the fatness of the animal generally, and especially the breeding, count in smaller bone, head, horns, and offal. Breeders for beef know this well and act upon it in their selection of animals. So does the feeder, although both of these classes have a different standard of judgment from that of the butcher. The breeder and feeder look to the laying on of fat to round out the carcass, giving the animal a more general smoothness of contour. The butcher requires a liberal development of fat, without which muscular development cannot be complete. Nevertheless, he estimates the value of a carcass by the amount of lean meat presented, especially on the prime parts, and for this reason the fat and tallow are the least salable parts of either beef or mutton carcasses.

Again, the offal and the meat of a cow in the inferior portions of the carcass are far greater than that of the steer. The specific gravity of the flesh of steers is greater than that of cows, particularly that of breeding animals, since the proportions of the carcass weight of females having frequently produced young is diminished from increased size of the internal cavity.

English experiments have demonstrated the variation of the different classes of offal to be from 305 to 650 pounds, as between the fattest and the leanest animals. The range of weights of the several portions of offal, reduced to our weights from the English stone of thirteen pounds each, is as follows:

	Pounds.
Hides and horns from	33 to 91
Tallow from	39 to 130
Head and tongue from	26 to 52
Feet from	13 to 29
Kidneys, the pair, from	26 to 52
*Back collop from	26 to 52
Heart from	78 to 117
Liver, lungs, widpipe, and spleen from	16 to 26
Blood from	39 to 52
Stomachs, entrails, etc., from	130 to 260

*Collop, literally, is a piece of the offal cut from along the back.

In these experiments the various classes of British cattle were grouped, the results of many trials and computations being shown in the table below. The *North British Agricultural*, referring to this matter, says the classes taken for experiment were:

(1) Those breeds which may be said to be cultivated and improved with a view to a large proportion of carcass weight to their whole weight when alive; (2) those breeds which naturally possess many good points in respect to a large produce of beef, but which have not received that attention as to improvement of capabilities as those in the first division; and (3) those breeds which may be considered as primeval. The first class will thus include the Durham Short-Horns, the Herefords, and the best breeds of Sussex and Devon. The second class, the best sorts of the long-horned cattle in the midland counties of England, in Lancashire, and in Ireland; the cattle of Lincolnshire, Galloway, Angusshire, Ayrshire, Aberdeenshire, Fifeshire, Suffolk, and the better sorts of Welsh cattle. The third class comprises the cattle of Argyllshire, the western islands of Scotland, and various breeds of mountain cattle. By compounding the effect of condition with the properties peculiar to the different breeds, the following proportions of carcass weight to the live weight of cattle are the result of attentive observation, and have been found satisfactory in practice.

The table is as follows:

	Per cent of beef to live weight.		
Condition.	*Class 1.*	*Class 2.*	*Class 3.*
Half fat	54 to 58	50 to 55	45 to 50
Moderately fat	60 to 62	56 to 60	51 to 55
Prime to very fat	63 to 66	61 to 63	56 to 60
Extraordinarily fat	67 to 72	64 to 68	61 to 66

The first class mentioned are all well known in the United States. Of the second class the Galloway, Angus, Ayrshire, and Suffolk are fairly disseminated here. To these may be added, with us, the Holstein-Friesian. The third class are little known in the United States, but in England the beef of this class is considered superior. In this country our "pony cattle," of mixed origin, but containing a considerable amount of superior blood, may be relegated to this class. The tables will bear a critical study, not only by the better class of breeders and feeders generally, but also by all those who intend to make breeding and feeding a special study.

Modern English Dairy-Feeding.

The following from one of the most careful dairymen of England in relation to the feeding and care of milch cows corresponds nearly to the practice of the best and most successful dairymen in the United States. It will be noted that in England as in the United States the craze for cooked food is not participated in by practical men. The writer declares:

I know of no food for summer equal to grass grown on sound newly-limed or well-boned land, with an allowance of meal made from home-grown corn and maize. Oats, beans, peas, wheat, barley, and wheat-bran, are all good, and are better mixed together in such proportions as the state of the pastures and the condition of the cow indicate. The extra food in the form of corn, meal, and bran, should consist chiefly of crushed oats and bran.

For winter keep I have found good hay, sound swedes grown on good land—and without being forced by artificial manures—maize, meal, and crushed home-grown corn and bran to answer well. Good oats straw is far better than poorly secured hay. Crushed oats, carrots, and sweet upland hay produce first-class butter in winter. I prefer carrots for dairy cows in cold weather to any other root. When the land is too strong for roots, sweet ensilage may, with advantage, be used as a substitute.

I think it better not to give breeding cattle, except for a few weeks after calving, cooked food. I believe that the digestive powers of a cow largely fed on cooked food become impaired, and though she may yield more milk in the winter she will not thrive so well in the pastures in summer. In-calf cows and heifers should always be pastured separately from those which are not in calf.

The cow-house should be lofty and well ventilated in the roof, and should have a southern aspect, and should be on rising ground.

The stalls for a pair of 1,250-lbs cows should be fully eight feet wide, otherwise, when heavy in calf, they might not get sufficient rest. The floor should slope a little, so that the water may readily get away, but the cows should stand on grated wooden platforms, raised in front about three inches, and behind about four inches from the ground. By this arrangement the cows stand and lie on a level surface, and less straw is required for bedding. Cows should be groomed daily when housed, and should be turned out for water and exercise in winter twice daily.

In relation to the grooming of cattle it should be remembered that it is not necessary when cattle and horses are kept in yards and sheds. Animals exposed to the weather are provided with a scurf which collects outside the skin, forming a blanket, as it were, to protect them from the changes of weather. In the case of animals kept in stables, however, which do not get exercise, the careful cleaning of the skin by the brush is most important, especially in milch cows.

Horse-Breeding in Europe.

Horse-breeding is increasing year by year in Europe. It has been greatly stimulated in Great Britain, France, and Belgium by the drain to the United States of stallions of the respective breeds of draft horses of these several countries. Another reason is the continued necessity for cavalry mounts and other army purposes. Unlike this country, moreover, Governments there seek to foster the enterprise. In relation to this matter, the editor of the *Live-Stock Journal*, London, says:

Horse-breeding is gaining more attention everywhere. Government studs exist in France, Germany, Italy, Austria-Hungary, and now the Provinces of Herzegovina and Bosnia may be added to the list. During the late Servo-Bulgarian encounter about 4,000 horses were sent from Possavina, and the possibility of a demand springing up for horseflesh has quickened the wits of the powers that be in that province. A stallion depot has been established at Serajevo, where forty-two superior animals, chiefly Arabs, are stationed. No charge is made for their use, and they are dispatched during the spring and summer months to different districts. To these quarters the farmers send their mares.

Studying Points in Cattle.

Prof. S. Shelton of the Kansas Agricultural College, writing on the subject of breeding, divides the valuable points of cattle into two classes—those that are in themselves useful and those that point to the possession of useful qualities—and asks: "Why do careful judges place such a high value upon touch—the texture of the skin?" In answer to this question he says:

It is of no value in itself, but indicates a long list of qualities that are indispensable. If the touch is hard and the skin hard and inelastic look out for a hard feeder and an animal that is slow and late in maturing. So the flank is of little value in itself; it is a boiling piece of low market value. Yet the good judge knows that an animal with a long, deep flank will be a good feeder, with thick flesh and good constitution. The crop, again—the region just back of the shoulder—is generally ranked high, although it indicates nothing, but is itself a part of great value.

In this connection it may be remarked that the crops, if well developed, show constitutional vigor and aptitude to fatten.

Upon the question, How can minor defects in a herd or individual animals be corrected? he says:

The advice generally given to correct such defects is to use a sire that is well developed in parts where the cows are defective. There arises this difficulty, however, in attempting to correct one fault—we are quite likely to develop defects of another kind. The best way is to employ males whose general character is good. Select as a sire an animal that is well developed, not merely in the region where the cows are defective, but in all other points; thus you will correct the evil of which you complain and not fall into other errors.

Live-Stock Notes and Experience.

A good many people think the horse wants shoes. The greater number want hoofs—to be kept in good condition.

Those farmers who part with the best of their animals because they are offered an extra price never raise stock that is valuable. Breeding from culls soon brings degenerated progeny.

A flouring-mill just finished on a Nevada ranch is 150 feet deep. The water rises eleven feet above the surface and flows 50,000 gallons of water per day. This would allow 5,000 head of stock two and a half pailfuls of water each a day.

Sulphuret of potassium is said to destroy animal parasites, and is not injurious to the skin. The proportions recommended are three to four ounces of the sulphuret to one gallon of water, according to the age and tenderness of the animal's skin. If it is found to irritate the skin, a weaker solution should be used.

A Marion County, Iowa, man claims that hog-cholera is nothing more than dyspepsia in swine, caused by too heavy and constant draughts of water. Heavy and constant draughts of stagnant water or water infected with virulent disease germs give animals something worse than mere dyspepsia. Dyspepsia does not kill as quickly as hog cholera.

A writer on the habits of animals says: "It is singular how closely the habits of the reindeer and the buffalo approximate to each other. Both have their treeless prairie, but seek the woods in winter; both have their woodland species; both separate when the time comes to bring forth their young; both mass together in their annual migrations."

The number of sheep in the United States in 1885 was 85,722 less than in the average of the preceding three years, but 9,041,928 above the average of the seven years ending with 1881. The great decimation in flocks, however, has been since 1855, owing to the low price of wool. Wool is steadily advancing now and shepherds who killed off flocks are regretting it.

HUSBANDRY.

Bible Flowers.

The *Jewish World*, commenting on the flora of the Holy Land, says:

The wild rose, varieties of free-growing lilies, sweet-smelling stocks, fine-odored mignonet, many-colored crocuses, gorgeous anemones, the bridal favorit myrtle, every species of gladiolus, pungent narcissus, and the yellow-and-white water-lilies have here their native habitat; they grow wild, and positively luxuriate in their freedom.

Where shall we find a more diversified flora than upon our uncultivated prairies? The genera and species are infinit, from the violet and wind-flower to the stately helianthus and all the several classes of tall-growing flowers. Intermediate, rearing their purple, and crimson, and blue, and yellow, and pure white spikes of blossoms, is an infinit variety to delight the eye. Another feature of our prairie flower is the changing color of the different seasons. It is today a landscape of purple color; anon it gleams with the shades of blue, then crimson, and last of all the golden spikes of autumn show that the winter frosts and the "death of the flowers" are near.

Those who have not sought for the beautiful and delicate forms of our prairie flowers little know what they have lost. The deep, dark soil, found untold ages back at the bottom of seething waters that in the progress of time became shallows and marshes, left the riches that in later days were to produce not only the golden grain to feed the world, but the rich grasses that should make fat millions of cattle to succeed the bison, and elk, and deer that had fed there for countless ages; and as though to guide the pioneer who was to carve out homes there, nature overcapped the verdure with beautiful flowers to attract the eye to the wealth lying beneath the soil.

The flowers have given place already over a vast area to smiling fields of golden harvests and pastures fattening thousands of herds. Now the honey-bee sucks the sweets of garden flowers, and busy hives of industry occupy the sites of many fields that once waved their floral treasures only in the sight of wild beasts and wilder men. The country that produces flowers is a land of milk and honey. And no where in the wide world is the wealth of agricultural richness shown as in this new Palestine of the West.

The contemporary already quoted states "There is ample evidence to show that the love of flowers was a passion with the ancient Hebrews." There is no doubt of it, and the love of flowers has been no less a passion with all intelligent and cultivated peoples, since the earth was made fit for man.

Curing Clover Hay.

It is well known to practical men that fodder may be put into a tight barn far greener than in stack, but in sweating the moisture rises to the top and there remains, destroying a foot or more of the surface, according to the depth of the hay. To prevent such loss, farmers advocating this plan of curing cover the tops with a foot or eighteen inches of dry straw or other like materials. State Dairy Commissioner W. G. Rice of Minnesota cures clover as follows: He cuts the clover in the afternoon, usually after 4 o'clock; the following morning, after the dew is off, the tedder is started. In one hour the raking is done, and before night all is in the barn, wilted only, not dried. In mowing, to every 3,000 pounds of hay a mixture of four quarts of thoroughly air-slacked lime, two quarts salt, and one pint sulphur is used. Put the hay in the mow about one foot thick, then scatter the mixture, and so continue until the mow is full. No grass is used with the clover. The top of the mow should be covered with about one foot of straw. After going through the heating process the hay will be sweet, green, and nutritious, and hogs eat it as greedily, and thrive on it as well as cattle and horses.

Farm Notes and Comment.

In the harvest-field farmers work on the eight-hour system, but they manage to squeeze in sixteen hours a day; eight hours before and eight after dinner.

The deficiency of potash in the soils of peach orchards is shown in spindling growth of limbs and twigs. Potash makes firm and stalky peachwood as it makes firm and solid cornstalks, but it has little or no effect on the fruit, as it has none on the grain.

The Texas Land Board has withdrawn the school and university lands from leasing as pasture lands by adopting a resolution declaring them all to be agricultural, and consequently open only to purchase for actual settlement until the State agents shall more definitly classify them.

An owner advertises a Virginia farm for sale or rent on unlimited credit. There is a chance for renters. Perhaps, however, the farm is so poor that it would starve a man out in one season, and that would constitute a limited credit. The soil will not give unlimited credit to any man.

The bean crop is a difficult one to harvest. The beans should be pulled, the roots pressed closely together, and set in regular lines on their tops, with the roots up. They may be cured by being fastened around poles, tops down, or, better, on scaffolds under sheds. If the beans are discolored the loss in price is large.

One of the best and cheapest devices for plowing to prevent barking trees in orchards is a short whiffletree with the hooks for the traces on the back, and so fixed that the traces will have to be passed over the end. Thus when the whiffletree rubs against a tree the latter is protected by the leather. There was once a patent on this device, but it has long since expired.

A standing antidote for poison by dew, poison oak, ivy, etc., is to take a handful of quicklime, dissolve in water, let it stand half an hour, then paint the poisoned parts with it. Three or four applications, it is said, will never fail to cure the most aggravated case. Poison from bees, hornets, spider bites, etc., is instantly arrested by the application of equal parts of common salt and bicarbonate of soda, well rubbed in on the place bitten or stung.

AMERICAN BRIDES.

OUR FAIR COUNTRYWOMEN WHO ARE MARRIED TO TITLED EUROPEANS.

The Marchioness de Ganay, Countess de Kessler, Countess von Driesbach, Baroness de Bildt, Countess Galli, Countess Sodozoni, Countess Holchi-Vici, Marchioness de Vrujo, Countess Borralha, Baroness de Charette, and a Host of Others.

Philadelphia *Times:* European and American weddings differ in every respect. The essential point in all countries is "de faire un bon parti," and perhaps France insists upon this more than any other nation. There, position comes first; money second. Metal qualities, etc., are often not considered at all. So much red tape has to be measured before a marriage can be concluded in France, or even in any other European country, it is surprising that American girls do not decide that "le jeu n'en vaut pas la chandelle." Those who discover too late the truth of the proverb do not warn their compatriots, for each year adds to the list of American girls who marry Europeans of more or less distinction.

Philadelphia and New York have furnished a goodly number of wives to titled Europeans. The Marchioness de Ganay of Paris was Miss Ridgway of Philadelphia, and she inherits her mother's grace and beauty. Miss Lynch of Philadelphia is Countess de Kessler, and occupies the public attention by the splendor of her fêtes in Paris.

A daughter of Henry McCall, well known in this city, became Countess von Driesbach; and Baroness de Bildt was Miss Bloomfield Moore. Count Galli, long Italian Consul in Philadelphia, married one of its fairest daughters, Miss Roberts; and Countess Sodozoni was Miss Stokes of the same city.

In 1880 Miss McAllister of Philadelphia was married by Cardinal Manning to Count Giuseppi Holchi-Vici. When the Marquis de Vrujo was Spanish Minister at Washington he married Miss McKean, daughter of a Governor of Pennsylvania, and about the same time Count Borralha of Portugal married Miss Orne of Philadelphia.

A daughter of G. P. Healy, the celebrated artist, married M. Charles Bigot, a French writer. Mme. Bigot has just received a prize from the French Academy for a work she has recently written.

The Baroness de Charette of Paris, wife of Gen. de Charette, ex-commander of the Pope's Zouaves, was Miss Polk of Tennessee. The mother of the General was the Countess de Vierzon, daughter of the Duke de Berry, and he is thus the nephew of the Count de Chambord. The Marchioness de Talleyrand-Perrigord, daughter-in-law of the Duke de Dino, was Miss Curtis of New York. The opinions of the Marquis, notwithstanding his rank, are decidedly republican, and only a few days ago he gave a dinner to Henri Rochefort and Clémenceau. The wife of Clémenceau was Miss Plummer of Greenwich, Conn.

The Viscountess de Courval was Miss Ray of New York, daughter of one of the greatest landed proprietors in the United States. The Viscountess de Cœtlogon was Miss Blake of Boston; and Miss Mary Jones of New York became the Countess de Trobriand. The latter is celebrated for her entertainments, which are arranged on a magnificent scale. Perhaps one of the finest soirées of the season was that given in her beautiful home the evening of June 14. Count de Trobriand, it will be remembered, distinguished himself in the Rebellion, and became a General in the Federal army. The De Trobriands, of which family he is chief, have for generations been the pillars of Brittany.

The Duchess de Choiseul-Brasiin was Miss Forbes of New York, and the Countess de la Bossiere-Mazarin Miss Dunlop of Kentucky. Miss Stephens of New York became Countess de Chevigny, and the Marquis d'Autau has just married Miss Norma Christmas of Washington.

Miss Norman Kimpson of Connecticut is now the Baroness de Salvador; and the Marquis de Mores, who will some day be Duke de Vallambrosa, married Miss Van Hoffman of New York.

Col. des Pallieres, brother of the famous General of that name, married Miss Brega of New York; and Miss King of the same city became Mme. Waddington, wife of the French Ambassador to the Court of St. James.

Countess de Montauban was Miss Butterfield of New York; and Countess Bauxhawden, Miss MacKnight of New Jersey.

The Countess Lepelletier d'Aunay is a daughter of Gen. Berdan, the inventor of sharp-shooting rifles; and the Princess Poniatouski, a daughter of Mr. Ely Goddard of New York. The Countess de Narbonne and the Marchioness de Gabriac were the Misses Phelan of the same city. The Countess de Vaule was Miss Dillon of St. Louis; and Countess Sala, wife of the Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, was Miss Sanford of New York.

Two famous Southern beauties—the Misses Slidell—married Baron Emile d'Erlanger and Count de St. Romans. Miss Meiggs of Washington became the Countess de Neffray. The late Baroness de Brimone was Miss Penniman of New York; the Marchioness de Chasseloup-Laubat and the Baroness de Hirsch were the Misses Pilie of the same city. Baroness de Pierre and Countess de Frusac were the Misses Thorne of Sixteenth street, New York.

Mme. de Stuers, wife of the Dutch Minister in Paris, belongs to the Astor family; and the Dutch Minister at the Court of Italy, Mr. Westernberg, while he was Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, married the sister of Mrs. Schuyler. Baroness von Schræder was Miss Donohue of San Francisco, and the daughter of Admiral Dahlgren married Baron von Overbeck.

Baroness von Glumer was Miss Bartlett of New York; and the Misses Hutton of the same city became Marchioness de Porte and Countess de Moltke-Heltefeldt. Countess Oreolo was Miss Mortimer of New York; and Countess von Linden, Miss Loring-Andrews of the same city. Mme. von Arnoldi was Miss Moir of Chicago; and Miss Parsons of Ohio is Princess de Lynar. The former is the wife of a brilliant German officer, the latter of a Bavarian diplomat.

Miss Wheelwright of New York is now Baroness von Friedlander; Miss Day of Ohio, Baroness Lagerfeldt; and Mme. Bakhmetieff, wife of the Chargé d'Affaires of Russia at Athens, was Miss Beale of Washington. Miss Moulton became Baroness von Hagermann; and her daughter, Miss Moulton, has just married one of the wealthiest Barons of Denmark.

The Marchioness Torreggiani of Italy was Miss Fry, a niece of Gen. McClellan. A daughter of Mr. Hamilton Walker of New York became Countess Cibo; and Miss Gillender of the same city married the Marquis de San Marzano. The wife of Baron Blanc, formerly Italian Minister at Washington, was Miss Ferry of New York, and one of that city's greatest heiresses, Miss Davis, became Duchess Lante. The daughter of Dr. Hammond of New York married the Marquis de Lanza; and Miss Chisholm Count Leonetti.

Miss Eva Bryan-Mackay was married last year to Don Ferdinando Colonna, Prince di Galatro. The daughters of Mr. Jonas Fisher of New York are Countess Jacques d'Aramon of Paris and Countess Gherardeschi of Florence.

Miss Field of New York, who married Prince di Triggiano-Brancaccio, occupies the first floor of the Ruspoli Palace in Rome, although the Prince is a Neapolitan. Princess Brancaccio is maid of honor to Queen Margaret, and at the opening of Parliament last week the American Princess, who is a black-eyed blonde, received the Queen as she entered the royal tribune. One of the Ruspoli Princes, Don Emanuele, married a few weeks ago Miss Curtis, sister of the Marchioness Talleyrand-Perigord of Paris.

Another lady-in-waiting to the Queen of Italy is Princess Vicarera-Cenci, who was Miss Lorillard Spencer of New York. Miss Kinney of the same city married Count Giannotti, first aide-de-camp to King Humbert. Marchioness Theodoli was Miss Conrad. The Theodolis are noted for their fidelity to the Pope.

Miss Williams of Georgetown became the wife of a Russian Minister, Baron de Bodisco, and Countess de la Torre was Miss Haight of New York.

Miss McLaw of Staten Island became Marchioness Calderon de Baria of Spain, and Countess de Sanza de Lobo of Portugal was Miss Allen of New York.

The wife of Sir Thomas Hesketh is a daughter of ex-Senator Sharon of San Francisco, and Lady Randolph Churchill a daughter of Mr. Leonard Jerome. The two sisters of the latter are married—one to Mr. Frewen, who belongs to a noble English family, and the other to Mr. Leslie, heir to a Baronetcy. Miss Consuelo Yznaga del Valle of New York married Lord George Montagu, Viscount Mandeville, son of the Duke of Manchester. Her sister is Lady Kaye. Miss Hamilton of San Francisco became Lady Sidney Waterloo; and the daughter of Mrs. Paran Stevens married Capt. Paget. The daughters of John Lothrop Motley, the historian, are Lady Vernon-Harcourt, the Hon. Mrs. Mildway, and Mrs. Brinsley-Sheridan.

A daughter of Mr. Samuel Russell of Boston married the Rt. Hon. Sir Lyon Playfair, and Lady Playfair spends nearly every summer at Newport. Miss Van Ness, sister of Mrs. James Roosevelt of New York, became Lady Gore-Ousley; and Lady Michael Wolseley was Miss Murphy of San Francisco.

A daughter of David Dudley Field is wife of Sir Anthony Musgrave; and Lady Grantley was Miss Kitty McVickers of New York.

The Marchioness of Anglesey was Miss King of Georgia, and Mrs. Algernon Sartoris is the daughter of Gen. Grant. In a short time Miss Minnie Smith, sister of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, will become the wife of Count Moroni of Italy.

A NEW TRICK.

Showing a Coin Worth Five Times Its Face Value.

A pleasant-faced gentlemanly young stranger walked into one of the most swell of Kearney street's magnificent drinking palaces and called for a punch (says the San Francisco *Alta*). When the concoction was completed he raised it to his lips at the same time that he tossed a dollar on the bar in payment. The coin fell like the hunk of lead that it was, and the sound produced by its contact with the bar was as flat as the kerchug of a frog in striking the water. The sound attracted the attention of two or three of the young man's neighbors, and they eyed him with some curiosity, as if wondering what sort of a verdant he was to attempt to pass such a coin. The barkeeper simply glanced at it and smiled, and waited for the stranger to produce a substitute. The dollar piece did look disreputable, and no mistake. It was battered and bruised, had a plug in one corner, and the milling about the edges was in a state sad decay, while added to all this was a color that betokened it to be lead from Leadville, and no mistake. "What is the matter?" asked the patron of the house and proprietor of the queer piece of bogus.

The crowd laughed, and the barkeeper suggested that another coin be substituted for the bad dollar.

"O, that's it, is it?" responded the gentlemanly young man, pretending to examine the date on his unsavory proffer. "Well, don't you know that I am glad you refused it; that dollar is worth five times its face value to anybody who has got common sense."

Two or three of the party grabbed a look at the date and then laughed again.

"Why, you are foolish young man," said one of them pityingly. "As money, a bushelbasketful of these things would not be worth one dime. I thought at first it might have an old date, but, if it was coined while Noah was afloat in the ark, it would not be worth more than it is, which is simply nothing."

With this the barkeeper felt impelled to give the young man some kind advice to the effect that he had better not make any more attempts to pass the dizzy thing, or he would be liable to arrest for shoving the queer.

"That's all right, gentlemen; I'll bet any of you $10 that that coin is worth five times its face value, just to show you that I know what I am about."

"O, we don't want your money," put in the barkeeper; "just pay for that drink and say nothing more about it."

"Very well, sir, I'll pay you for the drink with any sort of money you like, but when you grow wiser you will be sorry that you did not take your payment out of that worthy, misused coin," and with this the owner of the violation of the law against counterfeits produced a wallet fairly bursting with its hoard of bills and gold, and passed over a half-eagle for the punch. The sight of this wealth caught the crowd at once, and two of them immediately offered to accept the bet he had proposed a few seconds before. The young fellow pretended to hesitate, and then insinuated that they should give him odds on the wager.

"Very well, since you are so clever a numismatist, I will give you a chance for your money; I will bet you $20 to $10 that coin is not worth $5 to any one except yourself. Of course, you cannot be the judge of its worth, as you are betting on it."

"Well, that is fair, although I would prefer to appraise the value of my own goods. I will take your wager, and leave it to any common-sense man that you may select."

"Done."

"Bet me, too, on the same terms?" asked another of the party, and another, and still another.

The young man accepted all the offers, and then offered to wager the party drinks for the party on the result. The drink-mixer accepted, and piled $10 on top of the liquids. A respectable old gentleman was called from the other end of the bar to hold stakes and act as referee. The money once deposited, and the terms of the bet explained, the half tipsy air that the young fellow had carried suddenly disappeared, and with his penknife he carefully pried the dollar apart. The two halves split like the case of a watch, and in the centre was a little excavation containing a splendidly genuine $5 gold piece. The referee passed over the stakes without a word. The barkeeper made a bluff at a smile, but it seemed more of a counterfeit than the poor old dollar. The three young men who bet fled in search of fresh air. The young man quietly folded up his dollar, took his drink, remarked that it was a pleasant day, and went out, leaving a trail of thick, black gloom behind him that could have supplied the town when Ban Fox got beaten for the suburban.

POISONED BY WILD FLOWERS.

Children Should Be Instructed in the Broad Principles of Botany and Zoology.

About a fortnight since a little girl, aged 7 years, died at Glasgow, as alleged, from having sucked the bloom of some poisonous wild flower. The child had been taken on a Sunday-school excursion into the country. During their ramblings wild flowers were gathered, and posies were arranged, and garlands woven, as is the wont with children set free from the care and discipline of schools and allowed to roam fancy free in meadows and by hedgerows. In their delight at nature's fairest gifts, little did the denizens of the big Scotch town dream of the poison that lurks within the spathe of the cuckoo-pint (Arum maculatum), or in the clusters of purple blossoms of the woody nightshade (Solanum dulcamara). In fact the flower of this plant is so like in form and arrangement to that of its innocent first cousin, the esculent potato, that we can understand how a knowledge of the harmlessness of the culinary tuber may have suggested a reckless indulgence in the flowerets of the former. In these days of school-board exaction, is it too much to ask that our children should be instructed, if only in simple fashion, in the broad principles of botany and zoölogy, and taught how to recognize the plant that nourishes and the one that kills—the harmless snake and the poisonous adder? It is not necessary to go into technical details and to use harsh scientific words to instil into a child's mind that which may be of good service to it when brought in contact with the floral beauties of spring and early summer, or with the berry clusters of a later season. What could be more interesting to a hard-worked, brain-wearied little wanderer in God's garden than to learn the way to recognize the difference between the garnishing parsley and its deadly relative whose name is the antithesis of him that is wise, or its still more poisonous effigy, the classic hemlock, growing in shady nooks. We might mention a hundred other instances—e. g.: the creeping, hairy bryony, with its festooned wreaths of scarlet berries, hard by its rival, the common tamus, with leaves of shining green, growing bronzed and sombre as the autumn of its vegetative life approaches. We could tell that the simple dropwort, or spiræa, has a right to have its title disputed by the water dropwort or the hemlock water dropwort, with which it holds no natural affinity. We could warn against the perfidy of the gaudy foxglove and the sedate but deadly nightshade, and so on; but enough has been written to merit the sympathy of our Board of National Education, and to make them consider that the fields around us are the true fields of learning.—*London Lancet.*

The Prairie-Dog Disappearing.

Cheyenne (Wyo.) *Leader:* The bounty of five cents for each and every prairie-dog scalp by the Territory has had the effect of greatly diminishing the number of these pests. Scalps are pouring into the clerks' offices, and warrants aggregating heavy sums have already been drawn in favor of prairie-dog slayers. The prairie-dog is a pest which the farmers of the West must rid themselves of. Grass, growing grain, and vegetables are subject not only to attack from them, but to absolute eradication. Instances have, of late years, been frequent where the work of an entire spring, and consequently the fruits of a year's toil and care, have been rendered nugatory and destroyed by one week's work of the dogs. On the cattle ranges, too, they are dreaded. Here they not only destroy the grass of immense areas, but their straight, deep burrows, open and innumerable, are the prolific sources of accidents to riders, frequently deadly in character.

No Sea-Serpents at Newport.

There are no sea-serpents seen at Newport. Newport is under the government of a prohibition State.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

A Turnip with Three Heads.

A curiosity in California vegetables this year is a single turnip with three distinct heads.

CURRENT COMICALITIES.

MORNING-GLORIES, CLOVER, BEES, MINT-JULEPS, ETC.

The Great Financial Scheme of Mr. Dennis Reagan—A Cheeky Man Who Desired to Take a Little Trip—How Pat Converted His Fellow-Convicts—It Proved Not to Be a Coon—The Overworked Dakota Pastor—Municipal Rivalry.

The purple morning-glory
Goes booming up the string;
Across the breezy clover
The bees are on the wing;
But on the cool piazza
We wag our merry jaws,
The while absorbing juleps
Of mint through golden straws.

—*Puck.*

A Great Financial Scheme.

Dennis Reagan has for some time been seeking seclusion, and that courtly grace with which he was wont to delight Mrs. Gilligan and the other belles of Perry street has been concealed from their longing gaze. The fact is that Dennis has become Americanized to the extent that he is filled with the desire to make money. He discovered that being agreeable to the ladies not only consumed valuable time, but also that the little courtesies he was wont to extend cost more or less money.

Every time the growler circulates money must be forthcoming, and a free country with a free press and free speech doesn't necessarily mean free beer. This was the conclusion reached by Mr. Dennis Reagan, and he immediately began to devote his intellect to the consideration of financial schemes. Into the mysteries of one of these great efforts it shall be Max's pleasure to initiate his readers.

Dennis is now living in a flat which overlooks the Lackawanna tracks. Across the street lives an Italian nobleman in reduced circumstances, who ekes out his poor existence with the aid of a poor monkey and a worse hand-organ. To Garibaldi comes Dennis one evening and after passing the time of day warms up to the subject in hand.

"Av ye plaze, Misther Garibaldi," says Dennis in his most unctuous and wheedling tone, "wud ye have any objections to loanin' me yer munkey fer an hour or two ivry mornin'?"

"What-a for you want-a munk?" inquired the Count.

"Niver ye mind," replied Dennis. "What wud ye charge a mornin' fer the use av him?"

The Count suggested that 10 cents an hour would be the proper figure, after vainly attempting to find out what Dennis was going to do with the monkey. Dennis haggled and tried to beat the Italian down, but Garibaldi wouldn't have it that way and the deal was closed at his figure.

Everything went beautifully for a few days. The money was paid promptly and the monkey was returned regularly in time not to interfere with the requirements of the Count's profession. To be sure the animal looked a little hollow-eyed and careworn, but in the main was in good condition.

Finally, however, the Italian's curiosity got the better of his avarice and he told Dennis that the monkey would not be loaned any more. This announcement had a most depressing effect on Dennis. His megatherian intellect rose to the emergency though, and he proceeded to effect one of those masterly financial coups which dazzle people who are not familiar with the workings of the capitalistic mind.

"Garrybaldy," said Dennis, "av ye'll promise to act square and not give the racket away I'll be after takin' ye into pardnership and gin ye half the profits fer the use of the munkey."

"All-a right-a," said the Italian. "Me skewarr-a man. What-a you do wid-a munk?"

At this the new partners shook hands and each took another pull out of the can of beer which Dennis had warily provided to lubricate the negotiations. Then Dennis in his customary lordly manner put his arm through the Italian's and together they sauntered over to the back yard of the apartment house where Dennis lived.

"D'ye see thet ther pole, Garry?" inquired Dennis, pointing to a pole some fifteen feet high, surmounted by a cross piece.

The Italian couldn't very well help seeing it, and remarked that it was within the range of his vision.

"D'ye know phwat ther is beyant the fence?" said Dennis. "Thim's the railroad thracks. Now thin, Garry, this is the snap. Early in the mornin' whin the coal-trains begins to come in I put the munkey on the pole. The brakesmin is all out on the cars riddy to go up the thristles. Ivery mother's son of thim flings two or three pieces of coal at the munkey. I've laid tin tons away in the cellar and divil a wan o' thim's hit the munkey yet."—*Buffalo Express.*

Taking a Little Trip.

Speak of devices to get cool, the Historian is reminded of the case of a hanger-on upon the verge of journalism who is well known down in the direction of Lynn. This individual had established some sort of a connection with a newspaper published in a suburb of Lynn, and the way he obtained "facilities" on the strength of that connection was the wonder and envy of all like-minded persons in Eastern Massachusetts. His facial area was immeasurable. It is an adage in the transportation business, "Whoever rides free once never pays again." This newspaper man from the suburbs of Lynn never paid again.

One exceedingly hot day, having made up his mind that the proper thing to do was to take a salt-water excursion, this man of cheek strolled along the wharves of Boston in order to pick out the likeliest excursion steamer he could find. He selected one at last, went on board, hunted up a chair, took a seat in a shady place, put his feet on the rail, and began to read a newspaper. In about fifteen minutes a sailor-looking man opened a door, looked at him about a minute, and disappeared. In about ten minutes more the sailor-looking man came back and addressed the newspaper man.

"What are you doing here?" said he.

"O!" exclaimed the newspaper man; "only going to take a little trip with you." And he whipped out his card and presented it. "Member of the press, you know—give you a good notice in the paper next week!"

The sailor-looking man said not a word, and went back into the bowels of the vessel.

Fifteen minutes more and the steamer hadn't started. The newspaper man began to get a little weary. He waited a little while longer, and went inside and hunted up the sailor-looking man, who was apparently engaged in polishing the ship's cable.

"Say!" said the newspaper man, "how long before this boat starts?"

"Well," said the sailor-looking man, as he went on with his polishing, "I think she'll sail about a week from next Wednesday. She's laid up for repairs!"—*Boston Record.*

How Pat Converted His Fellow-Convicts.

Yesterday it was the good fortune of a reporter of this paper to meet a priest who is frequently called to the Charity Hospital, and who has accomplished much good in reforming the unfortunate people so often found in that institution. During the conversation the reverend father told numerous amusing anecdotes of his personal experiences, and wound up a very pleasing evening by telling a funny story about a priest in Ireland who was laboring to get a number of convicts to join the Catholic Church. It seems that seven men were sentenced to be transported, and among them was an Irishman convicted of counterfeiting. According to the custom of the country the convicts were allowed to choose any religion they desired to adopt, and the Irishman made up his mind that they should all become Catholics. Accordingly, when they assembled in the prison yard the subject of religion was brought up by the Irishman, who said: "Boys, we have all been bad together, we have made lots of money and spent it, and now since we all have to join the church there is no reason why we should be separated. I now propose that we toss a ha'penny and shape our course on the result. If a harp comes up we will be Catholics, and if a queen shows on top we will be Protestants."

"Agreed," said the convicts, and Pat tossed the ha'penny and the harp won.

Accordingly they all became Catholics; and just before their departure the parish priest approached Pat and asked him how he managed to convert his fellow-convicts. "O, easy enough," replied Pat, and then he told the story of the ha'penny.

"Did you risk your immortal soul on the turning of a penny?" exclaimed the priest in holy horror."

"Indeed I did not," replied Pat, "that ha'penny had a harp on both sides. I made it myself."—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

Generous Rivalry.

The rivalry between Houston and Galveston continues unabated. No matter what the residents of one city claim the residents of the rival commercial centre dispute the claim.

A Houston man was in Galveston not long since the guest of a resident of the latter city. The Galveston man frequently gave his Houston friend a cigar to smoke, at the same time deprecating the inferiority of the weed.

"Now," replied the Houston man, "you have been telling me all along how bad your cigars are. I want you to stop with me a day or so when you come to Houston and I will convince you that I can treat my guests to worse cigars than you ever smoked in your life. I'll give you cigars that will break you of the habit of smoking altogether."—*Texas Siftings.*

Her George.

"George! When you get through teasing that beautiful dog and regain your senses I have something to say."

George had been tying the tail of the pup in an elegant bow of old-gold ribbon and was getting ready the tape and the sealing-wax to stamp his wife's initials on the knot, in accordance with his view of the latest fashion.

"George! Do you hear me? George, I want a refrigerator."

"A what, my dear?"

"A refrigerator."

"What for?"

"Not to keep you in, although I think I'll have to put ice on your head presently. For meat."

"Dog's meat?"

"No. Not dog's meat. Fool's meat. I'm going to get a refrigerator and I'm going to keep a whole lamb in it at a time."

"All right. Tell me when you want the lamb."

Several days after he ordered a lamb at her request and had it carefully dismembered and sent home. The refrigerator was ready. When he got off the car in the evening he went around the house looking for that refrigerator. She met him.

"What are you looking for?"

"For the refrigerator."

"The refrigerator! You didn't expect to find it there, did you?"

"Where is it?"

"Why, in the conservatory, you goose—a perfectly lovely place I made for it."

And it was not until he went up to the thermometer and said, "Eighty-two degrees in the shade; it ought to be a good place for a refrigerator," that she found out why he burst out laughing when she told him where she had put it.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Not a Coon.

A negro, with an ax in his hands, stood beside the highway skirting a Mississippi swamp, and as we came up he said:

"Gem'len, he run'd right up dat ar' gum-tree."

"What did?"

"A 'coon, sah. If you has got pistols mebbe you kin fotch him down fur me. De family am powerful hard up for meat jist now."

We dismounted and took a survey. An animal of some sort could be dimly made out hugging a limb high up. We popped away, but without doing any damage, and, as it moved along the limb, the Colonel observed:

"That may be a 'coon, but I don't believe it. I'd sooner think it was a 'possum."

"Hu! but if dat ain't a 'coon you kin call dis chile crazy!" replied the man.

We rode away, leaving him to chop the tree down. It was about three hours before we returned, and then we found him seated on the fallen trunk. Beginning at the top of his head and extending to his ankle-bones were bloody scratches. His garments were rent and tattered, his hands were covered with blood, and he was trying to bind some leaves on a bad wound on his left arm.

"For the land's sake, but did the tree fall on you?" exclaimed the Colonel.

"No, sah; I war fell on by de anamile."

"Which was it—a 'coon or a 'possum?"

"Neither one, sah; it happened to be a wild-cat!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

An Overworked Pastor.

A man arrived in a Dakota town on the Missouri River in an early day and soon found an old friend who had come out as a Methodist minister.

"Do you find the labors hard?" he asked o the reverend gentleman.

"Yes, quite so."

"You look overworked."

"I am."

"I suppose in a new country where churches are very scattering you find it much harder to keep up the work."

"Y-e-e-s, I suppose I do."

"You certainly try to do too much. You should not overwork yourself this way. Why don't you apply for another man on your charge?"

"Well, you see, the church work isn't so heavy after all, and I suppose that could hardly be said to be wearing me out. The fact is, the boys noticed I had some leisure time and they put me in Chairman of the vigilance committee. Times are flush now and it keeps us humping around pretty lively. You'll just excuse me a few minutes, as I have an appointment now to look after one of my flock who has rather gone astray in the matter of horses."—*Estelline (Dak.) Bell.*

No Talk—No Congressman.

A couple of Western men from the mountains were in town, and, hearing that an elocutionary Congressman was to do a declamation at an entertainment, concluded to go and hear him. When they got in and were seated, the younger one asked his companion which was the Congressman.

"He's that pious-lookin' feller sittin' thar with his hans folded," replied Dave confidently.

"Shore?" questioned doubting Thomas.

"Course I am. I useter know four or five uv 'em, 'an they all looked like him."

Finally the Congressman rose to speak. His selection was "Rienzi's Address," and Dave and Tom were all attention as the speaker came forward, bowed, and began:

"I come not here to talk——"

Tom looked at his companion.

"Dave," he said in a whisper, "that ain't no Congressman; le's go;" and they got up and went out.—*Washington Critic.*

Brief Comicalities.

A New York religious paper is discussing the question: "What shall clergymen eat Sunday morning?" Permit a layman to suggest "breakfast" as an answer.

"Dream of eggs, sign of money," says the dream-book. Perhaps that is the origin of the term "shell out."

After all, this world is a dangerous place—very few get out of it alive.

"Carpets are lower than ever," says an advertiser. How can that be? They were on the floor before.

A Pittsburg girl who has been visiting here has returned to her native city; she says the atmosphere of Boston does not soot her.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

An esteemed contemporary speaks of a person being "buffeted by a thorn in the flesh." We shall next hear of some one being pricked by the blow of a club.

Book agent—Now, then, here is Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. Aunt Susan—No, sar, I'se got two bunions already and dey's never been no help to dis yer pilgrim's progress.—*Life.*

The difference between a buzz-saw and a bull-dog is that when the former is most dangerous it never shows its teeth.

The Boston *Post* says the following is quoted from a school examination paper: "Q.—For what is Strasburg noted? A.—For possessing a gothic spinster 400 feet high."

The reason some men never meet with any failures in life is because they never make any efforts to succeed.—*Philadelphia Call.*

Counsel for the defense—"Gentlemen of the jury, if there ever was a case which, more than any other case, challenged careful comparison with similar cases, this case is that case."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

A private watchman in New York City is charged with five different robberies. He was on duty but five nights, and this accounts for the few charges.

Five million needles recently sank with an ocean steamer to the bottom of the sea. We hope the mermaids will take the hint and make themselves some clothes.

"I hear that Filkins is sinking slowly."

"Well, you couldn't expect him to sink rapidly. He's had no doctor, so far."

A grocer advertises "something new in coffee." We are glad that beans have had their day, anyway.

A 9-year-old-boy, just recovering from the effects of vaccination, said: "Now I ain't afraid of having the small-pox (after a moment's reflection), but I may have the celluloid, though."

Her Thanks.

Minneapolis *Journal:* An incident at Minnehaha yesterday afternoon illustrated the cool nerve of railroad men. Just as the Milwaukee train was pulling out for this city a lady, attempting to get aboard, missed her footing and fell between the cars and the platform of the station. Any move to rise would have thrown her beneath the wheels to be horribly mangled, and, seeing this, a brakeman flung himself bodily upon her, and, at the imminent risk of his own life, held her fast until the coach had rolled by. Her thanks to her savior were conveyed by flashing eyes and the words, hissed through her teeth;

"You brute, you!"

There is no moral.

THE PRESIDENT'S WIFE.

DISTURBANCE IN THE SOCIAL ATMOSPHERE OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

Capt. James B. Eads of Ship-Railway Fame the Source of a Great Deal of Embarrassment at the Executive Mansion—Mrs. Cleveland's Pets—Her Photographs—Her Boudoir and Its Glorious View—President Garfield's Chamber.

Washington Letter to New York *Telegram:* There is an apparent disturbance in the social atmosphere at the White House which only goes to show how a little cloud, no bigger at first than a man's hand, can make a great deal of trouble. A few evenings ago the President and Mrs. Cleveland attended a performance of "The Black Hussar" at the National Theatre. They occupied a box at the left of the stage, and would have enjoyed the entertainment immensely had it not been for an incident which has made the President feel extremely uncomfortable ever since.

The President and his wife had no more than fairly seated themselves when in popped Capt. James B. Eads of ship-railway fame. The Captain is a little man, with a white beard, and a livid, bloodless complexion. A fringe of white hair fences in a bald head. When Mr. Eads opened the door the President's face had an unmistakable look of mingle surprise and disgust. This did not affect the Captain in the slightest. He was as effusive as a school-girl on graduation-day and as polite as a French dancing master. Mr. Cleveland didn't even rise to greet the intruding and self-appointed guest. He sat lazily back in his chair, and with the slightest turn of the head extended his right hand in a very listless fashion, which Eads grabbed and shook heartily. Mr. Eads remained for some time, but the President took but little notice of him. This was the entering wedge of Mr. Eads' prominence at the White House.

The next day Mrs. Cleveland went up to the Capitol for the first time to see Congress make laws. Mr. Eads was on hand again. He took the party—consisting of the President's wife, Mrs. Vilas, and Mrs. Lamont—under his guidance and escorted them down in the basement, where the model of his marine railway is on exhibition. Then he explained its workings at great detail, while his emissaries were rushing through the Capitol telling everybody how Mrs. Cleveland was being entertained. Afterward he escorted the party to the President's gallery in the House, and sat by Mrs. Cleveland's side chatting with her for a full half-hour. The same performance was repeated in the Senate; after which the party, with Mr. Eads left out, drove back to the White House. Whether Mrs. Cleveland gave Mr. Eads to understand that he would always be welcome at the White House or not is, of course, not known; but he is evidently under the impression that the social side of the White House is not able to get along without him, for he sticks to it like a leech. To-day's setback in Congress has somewhat ruffled the worthy Captain, and he is wondering if there is any justice in the land.

At each of Mrs. Cleveland's receptions Capt. Eads has been present in as prominent a place as he could get. It is known that his forwardness is the cause of a great deal of embarrassment at the Executive Mansion, but neither the President nor the versatile Col. Lamont has as yet found a way out of the dilemma. He is not invited there; but whenever any affair is on hand to which the public is admitted Eads is sure to be there, and a member of the Cabinet couldn't be more officious and important than he assumes to be. The President cannot give him to understand that he is not welcome at the White House when everybody else is admitted; but it is very probable that he will be given a hint before long that he is making himself altogether too prominent, and that a dash of bashfulness would make his presence more acceptable. Mrs. Cleveland can be depended on to do this, as she is a woman of infinit tact in such matters. The President's wife is in love with life at the White House, and this incident is the first she has encountered of a disagreeable nature. Lately she has been busy sitting for a local photographer. The pictures were all taken in the White House conservatory, and most of them are unsatisfactory to both her and the President. The reason is that the shadows on the face are altogether too dark. This is due to the fact that it was impossible to produce any reflected light in the conservatory.

Mrs. Cleveland is very fond of pets. She has several canines, and a dog to which she gives her personal attention. The latest addition to the White House menagerie is a mocking bird, of which she is very fond. Her sitting-room is next to the library on the south front of the mansion, and overlooks the beautiful lawn which fades away to the broad Potomac, with the majestic Washington Monument in full view. On the other side of the Potomac is Arlington, the famous home of Robert E. Lee, where thousands of Union dead are peacefully sleeping. Down the river in the mists is the old City of Alexandria, where Ellsworth died. The view is not excelled by any in Washington. The young wife's room is the scene of continual gayety during the hours when the President is attending to affairs of state. How different the apartment which adjoins it on the west. Visitors have often noticed that this room is never opened. The curtains are tightly drawn, and no one ever thinks of crossing its threshold. It was in this room that Mr. Garfield laid for months tortured by assassin Guiteau's bullet, while a nation hoped and prayed for the recovery that never came. The room is almost precisely as it was the day that Mr. Garfield was taken from it and carried to Elberon, where he breathed his last. President Arthur had a horror of the place. He gave orders that it should remain untouched as long as he was in the White House, and these orders were strictly obeyed. President Cleveland has said nothing upon the topic as yet, but it is understood that he, too, is loath to break the silence of that room which witnessed so much suffering during the long and wearisome summer months of 1881. The contrast between the two rooms is a most notable one—life and death could furnish no stronger.

CALIFORNIA NORTHERS.

Their Bad Effect Upon the Grain-Fields—Modifying Their Destructiveness.

San Francisco *Bulletin:* In many localities in the Sacramento Valley the north wind has cut down wheat estimates from 25 to 50 per cent. It is the most dangerous and constant menace to the grain-fields of California. It is not an unmixed evil, for there is reason to believe that it exercises a favorable influence upon the healthfulness of the great Valley of California, drying up and blowing away the seeds of malaria, bilious-fever, etc., and some have held that a little of it has a good effect upon wheat, drying and hardening the kernel. Be that as it may, the norther will blow, and man can at best seek to modify its destructiveness. Some experiments in California and elsewhere indicate that much may be accomplished in that direction. In some instances hedge-rows and lines of closely planted trees have been found to protect fields very effectually. There has been but little systematic experimenting in that respect, but all the evidence attainable goes to show that plantations of trees and shrubbery at suitable intervals will ward off the worst effects of the northern blast. Such plantations might be made to serve in addition as division fences and as a source of firewood. They would also furnish agreeable shade to cattle and relieve the bareness of the plains. Prof. Davidson cites the case of the Island of Formosa in the China Sea, which has been redeemed from a destructive wind by planting trees in the manner above suggested, and has expressed the opinion that similar results would follow in California. The use of trees and hedges as a shelter for gardens and orchards is common, and it is worth while to try the experiment on a large scale in the wheat-fields. At the most no harm could come of it, for no farmer would ever go amiss in planting a few trees along his fence lines.

A Graceful Compliment.

San Francisco *Chronicle:* The people of Switzerland paid this country a graceful compliment in changing their national holiday from the 9th of July to the 5th, in order to keep it simultaneously with ours. It shows that the kinship of Republics appeals to the imagination as strongly as the brotherhood of Kings. The Swiss celebrate a battle; we celebrate a declaration of principles; both these actions were in harmony with their [illegible]. Winkelried, throwing himself upon the Austrian spears and catching their points in his bosom so that his comrades could break the Austrian line, was in his way the precursor of Jefferson, who blunted the weapons of despotism against a stone wall of political principle. Americans, swollen with a sense of their numbers, and their power, and their [illegible] and their intelligence, are apt to look down upon the smaller Republics of other times and other climes. Perhaps it would be in better taste to withhold our lofty condescension till we have lasted as long as they.

Cholera in Japan.

Cholera is spreading with great rapidity and deadliness in Southern Japan.

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Cholera in Japan.

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S. A. Kean & Co. Bankers.

SUCCESSORS TO PRESTON, KEAN & CO.,
100 Washington-st., Chicago.

BANKING.

The Accounts of Bankers, Merchants, and Individuals Received.

BONDS.

Toledo, Ohio	4s	Anamosa, Iowa	6s
Minn. State	4½s	Dakota School	7s
Fort Dodge, Iowa	6s	Nebraska School	7s
Eureka, Kansas	6s	Republican, Neb.	7s
Wellington, Kansas	6s	Loveland, Colo.	8s
Pratt, Kansas	6s	Arizona Canal Co.	8s

UNION NATIONAL BANK,

Home Insurance Building,
N. E. Cor. Adams and La Salle-sts.

Paid-Up Capital, $1,700,000.

Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers

Issued, payable in any part of the world.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

And first-class Investment Securities Bought and Sold.

Illinois Trust and Savings Bank.

Cash Capital, $500,000.00

Invested in Government Bonds.
Stockholders' liability in addition to stock, $500,000.
SURPLUS, $286,000.

Interest paid on deposits. Accounts solicited.
DIRECTORS.
John McCaffery, Geo. Sturges, Wm. H. Reid,
John Crerar, John B. Drake, Geo. Straut,
Wm. H. Mitchell, R. T. Crane, John J. Mitchell.
JOHN J. MITCHELL, President.
JOHN B. DRAKE, Vice-President.
WM. H. MITCHELL, Second Vice-President.
JAS. S. GIBBS, Cashier.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY SAVINGS BANK,

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $500,000.
N. E. Cor. Madison and Dearborn-sts.,
Receives savings deposits and allows interest on same. Interest computed half-yearly and added to the principal if not drawn.
G. M. WILSON, Cashier.

MALCOM McNEILL & BROS.

Real Estate Mortgage Loans, and Private Bankers.

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MONEY TO LOAN

At 5 per cent on Improved Property.

BUILDING LOANS MADE,

Repayable in Yearly Installments if desired.
WM. V. JACOBS,
Room 32, 118 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN

At 5 per cent, in large sums, on improved Central Real Estate.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
97 Washington-st.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	July 16.	July 9.
New York	188,674,983	$102,229,109
Boston	14,740,949	12,850,388
Chicago	8,260,000	9,721,000
Philadelphia	10,034,678	8,439,002
St. Louis	2,637,775	3,003,682
Baltimore	1,942,562	2,041,432

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, par@25c premium; Boston, 5c discount to par; St. Louis, par.

There was no reported change in the local monetary situation yesterday. The banks were doing a fair volume of business for the season, and the applications for loans would have footed up a large total if massed together, but scarcely equal to the amount of capital available for lending purposes. The grain movement is not large enough to give rise to an active demand for money with which to move the crops, but that of wheat is increasing, and interior business with the wheat sections shows an improving tone, while the demand for building purposes is also larger than a few days ago. Rates of discount remain steady at 4@4½ per cent on call and 5@7 per cent on time loans, 6 being the figure generally named for the latter.

Deposits at the local banks are increasing, and the tendency is generally spoken of as being to an excess of loanable funds. But most of the banks have out at interest nearly as much as they care to lend, and it is understood that they are not far from the limit of the legal reserve. Indeed, this has been the case for several weeks past, in spite of the reported dullness. Money has been lent at low rates, because, as one bank official expressed it, they "have got used to it," and it may be added that they had to do so or let a good deal of money lie idle. The same is true of New York. For the last three months all the banks of that city except two (the Chemical and the City) have had no surplus reserve, those two having held the $13,000,000 more or less which has during that time figured as "surplus" in the weekly statements.

New York exchange was active and firm. Early sales were made at par between banks, but in the afternoon several hundred thousand dollars changed hands at a premium of 25c per $1,000.

Foreign exchange was again weak, actual rates following the ½c decline in posted quotations which occurred Thursday. Bankers' sight sold as low as 487¼, but closed firmer at 487½. The cause of the heaviness was free buying of stocks in Wall street on London orders.

There was a better investment demand for local securities, and it was remarked by brokers that buyers are becoming more discriminative, wanting only the best. The following counter sales were reported: $8,200 Board of Trade 5s at 104⅛; 5 Burlington & Northern 5s at 104¼; $6,700 West Division Railways, 5-20s, at 109¼; $2,000 do at 110. Also a lot of West Division City Railway stock sold at 425. Amount not stated.

Business on the Chicago Stock Exchange was more active. The following sales were reported:

10 Atlas Nail Bank. 114	33000 Chi Cy Ry, 5-20 4½s 102¾
200 Jacks'ville s e 6s. 114¾	550 C&C Can&DCo 15¾@15
2500 Wab. St L&Pac 5s 88¾	

St. Paul was about the only exception yesterday to strength in Wall street in the leading stocks after early weakness. It was thought to be rather freely sold on account of Chicago. Still, it was remarked to be radically strong. It has only gone down about $3.00 per share after a rise of ten points, and seems to be considered by holders as worthy of confidence at present figures. The strength or weakness of the situation must ultimately turn on the crop facts, with that and the other Granger lines, but the freight-rate question is one of great uncertainty. Speculators are far from being a unit in their views about the possibility of a permanent agreement being arrived at. This city sold a good many high-priced stocks, and London was a large buyer.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* thinks some of the papers at Manchester, England, have done their best to belittle the evident activity of the market in that city for cotton goods. It declares from the reports disguised admissions that during June large orders were placed at full rates. Low and medium shirtings have been in especially good demand for India and China, while the close of the month brought an increased business in drills and sheetings for China and wide shirtings for Japan.

For the second week in July the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western reports an increase of $31,512 in earnings.

The friends of Erie are calling attention to the fact that the June earnings, including those of the Chicago & Atlantic, were about $2,000,000, which indicates nearly $27,000,000 for the year. The Erie deficit of some $1,400,000 in interest and charges has been nearly made up already.

The steel-rail pool is reported to have again increased the limit of output for the current year by 100,000 tons. This makes a total of 1,400,000 tons, and does not look much like a decrease of new railroad building as a consequence of distrust engendered by the rate war.

The Bureau of Statistics reports the exports of cotton during the fiscal year just closed to have been $197,854,167, compared to $191,837,782 for the year 1885; do of mineral oils, $49,478,649, compared to $48,861,950 for 1885; do of breadstuffs, $122,800,879, compared to $156,401,831 for 1885.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 16.—[Special.]—The market was less active and not so strong as yesterday, the net result of the day's rather feverish fluctuations being that about half of the active stocks show small fractional gains, and the other half are either unchanged or fractionally lower. Erie and Western Union were exceptionally strong, and Louis was stronger than the average. The advance of yesterday was largely due to the covering of shorts in anticipation of some settlement of the Granger war so that the announcement of the truce today and the reduction in sterling exchange had but little effect. The net advances for the day were: Erie ⅛, preferred ¾, Omaha preferred ¾, Union Pacific ⅜, Western Union ⅜, Gas ¾, Denver 1¼, Chattanooga 1¾, Minneapolis & St. Louis ¾, preferred ¾, Quicksilver 1¼, preferred 1¼, Wabash preferred ¾, Northern & Western ⅝, Burlington ¼, Delaware & Hudson ¼, Louisville ⅝, New York Central ¼, Nickel Plate ¼, Northern Pacific ⅛, P., D. & E. ¼, Long Island ¼, Lake Erie ¼, A. & P. ⅛. The net declines were: Virginia Md. 1, St. Paul & Duluth ¾, Indiana, Bloomington & Western ⅝, Canada Pacific ⅛, Northern Pacific preferred ⅛, Texas Pacific ⅛, Kansas & Texas ⅜, Pacific Mail ¼, Lake Shore ⅛, Jersey Central ⅛, St. Paul ¼, Omaha ¼, Southern Pacific ¼, San Francisco ¼, do preferred ⅛, Oregon Transcontinental ¼, Norfolk & W. preferred ¼, Evansville & Terre Haute ¼, Hocking Valley ¼, Northwest ⅛, Richmond & West Point ⅛, East Tennessee preferred ⅛.

The news and developments of the morning were of a more encouraging character for the stock market, and embraced the important point of the truce between the fighting Granger roads and the minor one of the reduction of sterling exchange, together with the report that the Erie net earnings for June will probably show a gain of $400,000 over June, 1885. The effect of these items, however, seems to have been largely anticipated yesterday, and though the market opened from ⅛ to ⅜ higher than it closed it was less active during the forenoon than in the same hours yesterday, and there was no further gain on prices up to 12 o'clock; on the contrary, part of the opening advances were lost by that time. Under the influence of the news from Chicago that the Western roads had agreed upon a restoration of rates and a truce until the middle of September the stock market opened with a decidedly bullish feeling and a general improvement in prices. The rise was materially assisted by the execution of orders for London account, which latter received a considerable amount in the aggregate. The pace of the upward movement was apparently too rapid to suit those engineering the rise, and efforts were soon made to bring about a reaction. This was accomplished by means of Lackawanna, this stock having been made valuable by the publication of figures showing that the prices for coal now received by the company are much lower than in 1885 or 1884. The attack upon the stock came from different quarters, but the absence of offers of round amounts was noticeable. As an offset to the demonstration against Lackawanna, Western Union was taken hold of by those who did not favor reaction, and the stock in a very short time was lifted 1½ points, which carried up the whole market. The Grangers and the trunk lines exhibited strength until the afternoon, when the whole market touched lower figures.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing—J'ly 16	J'ly 15
Atlantic & Pacific	200	7⅜		7⅜	7½
Cameron Coal	500	19	18¾	19	19
Canada Pacific	400	68⅜	68	68	68⅛
Can. Southern	100	43¾	43½	43½	43¾
Central Pacific	500	42¾	42½	42½	42½
Ches. & O.	100	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8½
C., B. & Q.	125	135¾	135½	135¾	135
C., C., C. & I.		55	54	54¾	55
Consolidated Gas	2,508	84¾	83½	84⅛	83¾
Cin., W. & B. pfd	100	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
Den. & Rio G.	500	28⅜	28¼	28⅜	28⅛
Del. & Hudson	400	184¾	177½	178	180¼
D., L. & W.	30,145	127⅝	126	127	127
Erie	30,190	32¾	32¼	32¾	32⅝
Do pfd	1,300	70	69	70	69¼
Do seconds		98¼	98	98	98
*E. Tenn. & Ga.	900	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
*Do pfd	900	13⅞	13½	13½	13⅝
East Tenn., com.	200	1	1	1	1
Hocking Valley	800	32⅜	31⅞	31⅞	32⅛
I., B. & W.	520	13¾	12⅜	12½	13¼
Ill. Central	5	140	140	140	140
Jersey Central	8,620	56	55⅜	55⅝	55¾
Kan. & Texas	5,435	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	31½
L. E. & W.	200	8¼	8	8	8
Lake Shore	11,850	86	85⅝	85⅝	85¾
Louis. & Nash.	8,100	42⅞	42	42¼	41⅞
Long Island	600	96½	96¼	96¼	96
Manhattan Con.	268	124⅝	124⅜	124⅜	
M., L. S. & W.	300	68¾	67	68¼	
Mich. Central	133	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	
Minn. & St. Louis	600	21⅜	21	21¼	20¾
Do pfd	300	46⅞	46	46	45¾
Missouri Pacific	367	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝	
N. Y., Sus. & W. pfd	20	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
Nor. & W. com.	600	16⅞	16	16	16⅛
Nash. & Chat.	2,100	57	56	57	55¾
N. Y. & N. E.	2,950	42⅜	41⅜	42	42
N. Y. C. & St. L.	1,255	9⅜	9	9¼	9
Do pref	20	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅛
N. Y. Central	7,610	106⅝	106⅜	106⅜	106⅛
Nor. & W. pfd	1,150	38⅝	38⅛	38⅜	38⅝
Northern Pacific	700	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
Do preferred	2,217	60	59⅝	59⅞	60
Northwestern	11,000	114⅝	113⅞	113⅞	113¾
Ohio & Miss.	1,400	24⅝	23⅞	24	24¼
Ont. & Western	100	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
O. R. & N. Co.	212	107⅜	107⅛	107⅛	
O. Transcon.	1,250	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	33⅜
Ohio Southern	200	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
Pacific Mail	11,525	56⅝	55⅝	56⅛	56⅜
P., D. & E.	900	22⅝	22⅛	22⅜	22⅛
Reading	3,540	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
Rock Island	150	126⅜	126⅜	126⅜	126
R. & W. P. T.	100	31⅜		31⅜	31⅝
St. L. & S. F.	300	24⅝	24⅛	24⅜	24⅝
Do pref.	2,020	51	50⅝	50⅝	50⅞
St. Paul	34,540	92⅝	92⅛	92⅜	92⅝
St. P. & D.	340	54¼	54	54	55
St. Paul & O.	3,600	47⅜	46⅝	46⅞	46⅞
Do pref.	260	110¾	110	110	109⅞
Southern Pacific	200	38⅜	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
Tenn Coal	200	43⅜	43⅛	43⅛	
Texas Pacific	1,600	10⅜	10	10¼	10⅛
Union Pacific	4,020	56⅜	55⅞	55⅞	56⅛
Wabash pref.	1,150	31	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
Western Union	32,250	68⅜	66⅜	67⅝	67⅜

*Assessment paid.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	142	Fargo	125
American	106¾	United States	63¾

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

United States 3s	100¾	M. K. & T. gen. 6s	95¾
United States 4s, coup.	126¾	Northern Pac. firsts	116¾
United States 4½s, do	111⅝	Northern Pac. seconds	106
Pacific 6s of 1895	126½	N. W. consols	144
Louisiana stamped 4s	77	N. W. debenture 5s	110
Missouri 6s	100¾	St. L. & San. F. g. m.	110
Tennessee 6s, old	61	St. Paul consols	133
Tennessee 6s, new	61	St. P., Chi. & P. firsts	119
Central Pacific firsts	114	Tex. Pac. land grants	41
Denver & R. G. 1st	121¼	Tex. Pac. R. G. ex cop	57¾
Den. & R. G. West 1st	83¾	Union Pacific firsts	115¾
Erie seconds	100¾	West Shore	102¾

Bond transactions yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

17000 B N Y & P 1st 44	161000 NYLE&Wn2d cn. ex cp 98@98¼
5000 C C & I 6s 98¾	37000 do Col Tris 6s. 107
10000 CCC&I g m 105@105¼	61000 N Y C&St L 1st tr c 98¼@98¼
10000 Can Sols 2d 106@105⅝	
10000 Can So 2d 92	10000 N Y L&W constn. 112¾
10000 C B & Q deb 108⅛	1000 N Y C deb 110¼@110¾
10000 C B&Q—In Div 4s 101⅜	21000 N Y Out & W 1st 110
12000 C & W I g m 101	5000 N P term 1st 106⅛
5000 C&Ol st—Series A 103¼	5 00 N P 1st cp(s20) 116½
5000 C & E I con 113	10000 N P 2d cp 106
13000 D&RG 1 con tr 112	2000 N Pac 2d cp 106
30000 D&RG W 1s 83¾@83¾	23000 NOP 1st x cp 64¾@65¼
5000 D&RG 1st asd 96⅛	10000 O So 1st 106
10000 E L&B S 6s 109	1000 Or Im Co 1st 98
10000 E I B 1st 108	1000 Or S L 6s 105
12000 G C & S F 1st 124	4000 O Ry & N 1st 110¾
5000 H&T 1st—ML cp 112¾	20000 R & D deb 79
3000 I B&W en inc 25¾	10000 R&A 1st trst 76
10000 KP 6s—D D astd 115¼	5000 St J&G I 1st 109
5000 L&Nt bd 6s 102⅜	1000 SL&S F g m 110
10000 L&N—NO&M 1st 101⅝	2000 T P term 6s 82¼
5000 L&N—Pens&Als 96	10000 T P Rio ex cp s20 57½
7000 M&SPl—C&PW 5s 108¼	5000 do 57@57½
2000 M&N1s 1913 extn 102¼	134000 T Pac in l g 40@41
2000 Metn E 1st 117@117¼	9000 Tol & O C 1st 107½
2000 M & Chas 6s 103@103	7000 T&W W 1st rcts 100¾
4000 MLS&W I—Mch D 117⅝	1000 Tol W R of Ohio 6s 106
5000 M K&T g 6s 95⅝	1000 Wab gen 6s t r 60
1000 Mid of N J 1s 118	10000 W St L&P—ChiD 88¼
25000 NYLE&W 1s cp 94	55000 WS gtd 4s 102⅛@102¾
	36 Wells Fargo Ex 126

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

10000 U S 4½s coup 111¾	10000 M&StPlst—W&M 107¼
1000 Tenn set 3s 75	10000 M&SPl—C&PW 5s 108¼
5000 Va 6s defd tr rct 10	5000 M U Tel 6s 109
2000 Am D & I 5s 89	6000 Met El 2d 112
2000 C So 1st gtd 105¾	10000 M&Chas 6s 102
5000 Can So 2d 92	10000 M I S&W inc 105
5000 C & Pitts 4th 118	20000 Mex C new 4s 37¼
8000 C la 1st ex coup 106¾	2000 N Y Ele 1st 120
2000 C C C&I g m 105@105¼	3000 N P Tm 1st 106¾
3000 D&RG 1st cn tr rc 112	1000 N P 1st cp 117
104000 D&RG W 1s 83¼@83	1000 N Pac 2d cp 106
5000 D & R G 1 1st 80	167000 NYLE&W n 2d cn ex cp 98@98½
44000 E Tinc&Kng tr cer 24	
11000 G C&S F g 6s 105	10000 NYC&St L 1 trrec 99
1000 G C&S F 1st 124	36000 N J C 1st e 6 65¾@65¼
18000 GH&SA—W D 1st 98@98¼	1000 N J C So gtd 6s 95
	1000 N J C 1st 1890 112
2000 GH&SA—WD 2d 90¾	4000 Ohio So 1st 103¼
2000 H&T C 2d—M L 91¾	10000 Ore Imp Colst 99¾
5000 H&T C g m 68	10000 O R & N 5s 106
11000 I B&W en inc 23⅝@24	10000 R & D 6s 116⅛
2500 I B&W 1st 90	5000 R & D deb 112¼
10000 I B&W I—ED 6s 90¾	5000 St J&G I inc 69
3000 I B & W 2d 69	5000 SLKC&N—OD 1st 101¼
3000 Ill Cen 3½s 101	10000 S L & Cairo 4s 74
19000 L & N tr 6s 102¾	45000 Tx Pa in l g 40¾@41¼
8000 L E & W 1st 96	82000 T P R ex cp 57¾@58¼
1000 L Dock 7s 116¾	10000 WS gtd 4s 102¾

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

7000 U S 4½s reg 112	5000 NYC&SL 1st tr rc 98
2000 Tenn 6s—N S 62¾	30000 NYLE&Wn2d cn. e cp 98@98⅛
2000 B C R&N 1st 109¾	
18000 Can So 2d 92	3000 N P Trm 1st 106¾
5000 Central-Ill Div 6s 69	11000 N P 1st cop 116⅛
5000 C B & Q 7s 134	3000 N P 2d cp 101
5000 D&RG 1s ctr rec 80¾	3000 N J C 1st 1890 112
45000 Det M & M l g 38	20000 N P 1st ex cp 64¾@65¼
25000 E Tenn 5s tr 95¾	20000 O & T 6s 108
5000 I B & W 1st 90	44000 R & D deb 112¼@113
6000 I B&W 1st—E D 6s 90	10000 St P M&M 2d 112
15000 L Dock 6s 121@121¼	2000 St L&I M—CA&T 1s 114¾
3000 M Cen 7s 131	42000 T P R cp off 57¼@57⅜
8000 M&Chl 6s 102¾	3000 T P inc l g 41
10000 MK&T gn 5s 81	5000 U Pac 1st 116

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., July 16.—[Special.]—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	8,752	88¼	90¼	88¼	90¼
N. Y. & N. E.	2,356	42¾	42¾	41½	41⅝
Bell Telephone	567	210	210	206¾	208
Union Pacific	100	56	56	56	56
Boston Water	1,125	4	4	3¾	3¾
M. H. & O.	210	35¼	35¼	35¼	35½
Wisconsin Central	979	19¾	20⅛	19¾	19¾
Mexican Central	100	6⅛	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
Allouez Mining	400	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
Oregon S. L. stock	75	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32⅜
Boston & Maine	10	209¾	209¾	209¾	209¾
C., B. & Q.	150	135	135⅛	135	135⅛
Old Colony	25	171	173	171	173

Bond sales and quotations:

24000 Mexican 4s 36⅛@36⅛	11000 Sonora 7s 104⅞@105
3000 N Y & N E 6s 118⅛	13000 Or. S. L. 6s 104⅜@105

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 16.—[Special.]—The market closed steady. Pennsylvania, 54 bid, 54¼ asked; Lehigh Valley, 55⅝ bid, 56¼ asked; Lehigh Navigation, 50¾ bid, 50⅞ asked.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 16—5 p. m.—Bonds—A. & G. W. firsts, 45¾; do seconds, 14¾; Erie, 33⅜; do seconds, 100⅞; Canadian Pacific, 68¾; Illinois Central, 142¾; New York Central, 109¾; Pennsylvania, 55⅜; St. Paul common, 96; Mexican ordinary, 8¾; Reading, 11¾.

PARIS, July 16.—Three per cent rentes 83f for the account.

HAVANA, July 16.—Spanish gold, 224¾@224¾; exchange firm; on the United States, sixty days, gold, 9¼@9¾ premium.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Today's transactions include Silver King at 75@85c; Leadville, 42@52c; Eureka, 30@35c; Little Pittsburg, 35@39c; Sierra Nevada, 80c; California & Virginia, $1.40; Navajo, 85c; Bodie, $1.35; Bulwer, 85c; Argenta, 10@15c; Mono, $2.00; Rappahannock, 15c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 16.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, 70c; Best & Belcher, $1.75; Bodie Consolidated, $1.37½; Chollar, $1.75; Consolidated California & Virginia, $1.50; Crown Point, $1.12½; Eureka Consolidated, $3.25; Gould & Curry, $1.12½; Holmes, $2.87½; Hale & Norcross, $2.50; Mexican, 70c; Mono, $1.87½; Navajo, 90c; Ophir, $1.50; Savage, $2.87½; Sierra Nevada, 90c; Union Consolidated, 70c; Utah, $1.00; Yellow Jacket, $1.37½. Hale & Norcross assessed 50c.

BOSTON, Mass., July 16.—Closing prices: Calumet & Hecla, $214; Franklin, 9¼c; Huron, 1c; Osceola, 10¾c; Quincy, 50c.

MARKETS.

The leading grain markets were unsettled yesterday and averaged lower. The increasing receipts of the new crop caused the weakness in wheat, and rumors of rain depressed corn. Provisions were steady early in the day under a good demand, but closed dull in sympathy with grain. The shipping movement was lighter both by lake and rail. A cargo of wheat was taken for export.

Provisions were firmer early in the day and moderately active, but closed quiet. Hogs were strong and higher, with a good demand. Cables were easier for lard, with bacon and hams firmer, and quotations in Liverpool were advanced 6d@1s. There was a good demand here at the opening and prices advanced 7½@10c on pork and lard, but the advance brought out so much long stuff that prices fell back to opening figures and closed quiet. The inquiry for shipment was fair, hams being in most demand. Pork was fairly active. September opened 2½c higher, at $10.00, advanced to $10.07½, and closed at $9.95@9.97½, with October at 5c premium. January sold at $10.80@10.92½. Lard was more active, but closed dull. September opened unchanged at $6.72½, sold up to $6.82½, and closed at $6.70, with October at 2½c discount. January sold at $6.50. Ribs were firmer early, with a good demand, but closed tame. September opened 2½c higher, at $6.45, sold up to $6.47½, and closed at $6.42½. Cash sales were reported of 1,100 tcs lard at $6.55@6.60; 25,000 lbs green shoulders at $5.95; 200 tcs sweet-pickled hams (16 lbs), winter, at 10¾c; 50 tcs do do, summer, at 10¼c; 300 tcs do do, August, at 10¾c; 150 tcs do at 11c; 50 tcs sweet-pickled shoulders, winter, at 6¾c; 475 tcs do, summer, at 6¾c; 150 tcs do, August, at 6¾c; 50 boxes short clears at 6¾c; 100 brls beef hams at $20.00; and 160 brls do at $21.00.

Flour was very dull, and hardly anything was sold. Local buyers were not disposed to purchase with wheat so weak, and exporters are doing nothing. The only sales reported were 140 sacks and 125 brls, both on private terms.

In red winter wheat there was a good demand and the market ruled steady. Futures are quotable at about 1¾@2c premium over regular wheat, and about 50,000 bu changed hands on this basis. The sample demand was very good. Cash sales were reported of No. 2 red in store at 80c and No. 2 Turkish at 77c. Free-on-board lots sold at 80¾c for No. 2 red, 78@78¼c for No. 2 Turkish, 74¼@78c for No. 3 red, 77c for No. 3 white, and 55c for no grade. The inside quotations were generally for old wheat. Total cash sales about 42,000 bu.

Wheat was fairly active and weaker. The feeling before 'Change was firm, but the offerings at the opening of the regular market were very large and the price fell off rapidly. St. Louis houses were heavy sellers, influenced by the big receipts there. Cables were dull and wheat was quoted ½d lower in Liverpool. Some large lines were sold here by foreign houses, and the big traders were generally understood to be on the selling side. Crop news continued bad, with hot and dry weather throughout the Northwest. Some dispatches said there was a prospect of rain, but none fell so far as heard from. The market declined steadily under vigorous pounding, and the report that 30 boat-loads had been taken in New York for export had only a momentary effect, the close being almost at the lowest point of the day. August opened ⅛c higher, at 79⅜c, declined to 78¾c, and closed at 78⅛c bid, with September 1¾c premium. Cash sales were reported of No. 2 in store at 77⅜@77⅞c. Free on board lots sold at 78@79c for No. 2, 73@76c for No. 3, and 55@60c for No. 4. Total cash sales about 19,000 bu. On the curb in the afternoon the feeling was easier. August sold down to 77¾c, and closed at 78c.

Corn was unsettled and weaker. The early feeling was stronger on reports of continued hot and dry weather in the West, but some rumors of rain were received during the morning, and there was a rush to sell that carried the price down ⅜c, to 39⅛c for September, and for the remainder of the day the market was dull. The demand for shipment was lighter, and low grades were a shade lower. Cables were ½d higher for corn in Liverpool. September opened ⅛c higher, at 40c, declined to 39⅛c, and closed at 39⅜c bid, with October at ⅛c premium. Cash lots in store and to go there sold at 38@38¼c for No. 2 yellow, 37@37⅜c for No. 3 yellow, 37¼@37⅜c for No. 2, 37⅜@37½c for No. 2 white, 35@36c for No. 3, 34¼c for No. 3 white, and 33@35c for No. 4. Free-on-board lots sold at 39¼c for No. 1 yellow, 38¾@39c for No. 2 yellow, 38⅛c for No. 3 yellow, 36⅜@36¾c for No. 3, 32¼@35c for No. 4, and 31½@32c for no grade. On-track No. 3 sold at 35¼@36c, No. 4 at 31½@35c, and no grade at 31@34c. Total cash sales about 245,000 bu.

Oats were firm early, but weakened later, closing about ⅛c lower. Trading fair and mostly for September on country selling orders, opening at 30c, selling down to 29⅝c, and closing at 29⅝c bid. August ⅛c discount and October ⅛c premium. May ranged at 34@35c, closing at 34c asked. July nominally 29¼c, and No. 2 cash and to go to store sold at 29¼c. The sample market was firm, with fair offerings and demand sufficient to take them all. No. 2 white oats were offered at 30c for August delivery free on board cars. Free-on-board lots sold at 30¼@32c for no grade, 26¼@32c for No. 3, 31@35¼c for No. 3 white, 29⅜@30¼c for No. 2, 34¼@35c for No. 2 white. Total cash sales about 100,000 bu.

Rye declined ⅛c, 11 cars No. 2 in store selling at 54c, with 53⅛c bid for July. August sold at 54c, closing at 54c bid, and September ranged at 54⅝@55c and closed at 55c bid, or 1c better. Sales by sample were: On track—1 car No. 3 at 50c. Free on board—1 car No. 3 at 50c; 4 cars No. 2 at 57@59c.

Barley was firm, September selling at 65c and October at 65¼c, or ¼c higher for the latter. Some samples of choice new barley to arrive were offered at 65c and 64c was bid, but no sales were reported.

Millstuffs were very firm at Thursday's advance and only sparingly offered. Sales were: 13 cars bran at $9.50@10.75; 5 cars middlings at $10.25@11.00.

Timothy was steady and offerings very light. A small lot of prime seed sold at $2.10, and 4 cars for September delivery at $2.15@2.16. July was offered at $2.10 and $2.05 bid. Clover was quotably strong at $6.20 for medium prime spot seed. Flaxseed was ⅛c lower, 1 car No. 1 on track selling at $1.12½. Receipts, 5 cars. September delivery sold at $1.15 and October at $1.16.

Oil-cake was firm at $22.00 per ton, with a good export demand, especially from Holland.

Friday is looked upon as the most active day in the week on the street markets, but yesterday was an exception to the rule, trading being only fair. There was no material change in values, a steady feeling prevailing, except for small fruits, which were in abundant supply, as also vegetables. Business in the dry-goods market was moderately active, the demand being mainly in the shape of small supplementary orders for seasonable goods, such as seersuckers, lawns, fine sateens, etc. Prices continue firm all along the line, and jobbers are getting ready for a brisk fall trade. The millinery, ready-made clothing and boot and shoe houses were quiet. In the markets for iron, hardware, and metals there has been an increase in the demand, notably for pig-iron. A better movement was noted for steel rails, Eastern manufacturers having taken orders for about 20,000 tons, deliveries running into February of next year, at $35.00 per ton for standard sections, and orders are said to be on the market for 20,000 tons of foreign rails. Quotations were $36.00@35.50 at Eastern mills for heavy standard sections, for fall delivery, and $36.00 at Western mills for immediate delivery.

The pulse of the wheat market has been successfully felt by those who diagnosed the crop of winter as a cause of weakness for the near future. The receipts here yesterday were 115 cars of winter, including 85 cars of Nos. 1 and 2 red, and there were 40 cars of spring wheat. The receipts at primary points yesterday aggregated about 530,000 bu, nearly one-half of which was reported by St. Louis. The quality of the receipts is so good as to lead many parties in the trade to infer that the quantity is much greater than has been allowed for in the estimates, a fact which was taken into the account in the figures published by THE TRIBUNE last Sunday. The bears talk as if they think the liberal export movement will be only temporary. They say that the 350,000 bu cleared from New York Thursday and the 20 boat-loads taken there yesterday are mostly going to Lisbon, being rushed forward to take advantage of the fact that an import duty goes into effect next month in Portugal. It is possible that the good demand for cash red witnessed here within the last two days has been for the supply of Portuguese ports.

A cargo of flour is on the way from Buffalo to New York via the Erie Canal. This is the first lot of flour sent by this route for many years. The rate was reported to be 17½c per brl.

The following table shows the range of prices:

MESS PORK.

	Closed Thursday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
July	$ 9.87½	$ 9.85 @ 9.95	$ 9.85
August	9.87½	9.85 @ 9.95	9.85
September	9.92½	9.95 @ 10.07½	9.95
October	10.02½	10.02½@10.15	10.00

LARD—PER 100 POUNDS.

July	$ 6.60	$6.60 @ 6.67½	$ 6.57½
August	6.65	6.65 @ 6.72½	6.62½
September	6.72½	6.72½@ 6.82½	6.70
October	6.52½	6.50 @ 6.60	6.50

MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

July	$ 6.35	$6.35 @ 6.40	$ 6.35
August	6.35	6.35 @ 6.40	6.35
September	6.42½	6.42½@ 6.47½	6.42½
October	6.42½	@ 6.42½	6.40

WHEAT.

July	77¼	77¾@ 78	77⅛
August	78	78⅜@ 79⅜	78
September	80⅝	80⅞@ 81⅛	79⅞
October	82⅛	81½@ 82⅛	81¼

CORN.

July	37⅝	37⅝@ 38	37⅞
August	38⅝	38⅝@ 38⅞	38¼
September	39⅝	39⅛@ 40	39⅜
October	40⅛	40⅛@ 41	40⅛

OATS.

July	29¼	@	29¼
August	29⅝	29½@ 29⅞	29⅜
September	29⅝	29⅝@ 30	29⅝
October	30⅛	30 @ 30⅜	30

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	August.	September.	October.
No. 2 spring	$ 90	$ 92¼	$ 94¼
No. 2 corn	46⅜	46	45⅞
No. 2 oats	25⅜	25½	25⅞
Pork	10.37½	10.45	10.55
Lard	6.67½	6.75	6.85
Short ribs	5.67½	5.75	5.82½

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending 6 o'clock Thursday evening and for the corresponding period a year ago:

ARTICLES.	Receipts 1886.	Receipts 1885.	Shipments 1886.	Shipments 1885.
Flour, brls	10,396	9,136	10,771	13,161
Wheat, bu	42,895	75,130	62,430	42,587
Corn, bu	303,004	196,981	322,372	211,082
Oats, bu	30,199	82,292	91,404	91,284
Rye, bu	1,829	429	2,341	8,298
Barley, bu	1,309	649		3,280
Grass-seed, lbs	1,540	44,785	99,283	11,985
Flaxseed, bu	7,677	429	502	334
Broom-corn, lbs		24,000	964	32,176
Cured meats, lbs	917,235	507,510	2,713,370	2,507,903
Canned meats, cases			390	
Dressed beef, lbs			1,576,340	
Beef, tcs			1	37
Beef, brls			223	685
Pork, brls		150	557	784
Lard, lbs	50,900	89,500	388,278	322,267
Cheese, lbs	107,770	310,600	140,118	84,910
Butter, lbs	587,119	593,883	319,540	345,405
Live hogs, No.	23,424	19,644	7,594	6,129
Cattle, No.	8,969	5,455	4,213	1,831
Sheep, No.	2,546	1,012	176	226
Hides, lbs	143,108	103,165	355,440	345,310
Wool, lbs	349,073	472,023	396,801	609,181
Coal, tons	16,192	14,157	3,435	1,258
Lumber, m feet	13,053	6,417	2,847	3,389
Shingles, m	6,183	1,934	100	612
Salt, brls	5,225	2,073	6,095	3,335

The following grain was inspected as received in the city during Thursday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	106	8	1	115
Spring wheat	21	9	10	40
Corn	198	182	94	474
Oats	45	67	2	114
Rye	11	2	..	13
Barley	..	1	..	1
Total	381	269	107	757

Also by canal, 32,000 bu oats. Total about 450,000 bu. Inspected out: 33,501 bu wheat, 289,639 bu corn, and 2,555 bu oats. The estimated receipts for today are 100 cars wheat, 440 cars corn, and 99 cars oats.

Railroad freights continued quiet and steady on the basis of 25c for flour, grain, and feed, and 30c for provisions to New York.

Lake freights were firm at 2¾c for corn and 2¾c for wheat to Buffalo. Demand fair and tonnage scarce. Charters were made for 24,000 bu wheat and 180,000 bu corn at 2¾@2¾c for corn to Buffalo, on private terms wheat and corn to Erie, at 5¼c for corn to Ogdensburg, and at 4¼c to Kingston.

Erie Canal freights were reported higher at 3¾@4c for wheat and 3½@3⅝c for corn, Buffalo to New York.

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	Receipts July 16.	Receipts July 15.	Receipts July 14.	Shipments July 16.	Shipments July 15.	Shipments July 14.
Chicago	43,000	42,500	48,000	62,500	9,000	24,500
Milwaukee	22,500	13,000	9,500		2,500	1,500
St. Louis	255,000	189,000	131,500	12,000	1,500	
Toledo	76,000	51,000	59,000		8,500	41,500
Detroit	32,500	27,000	28,500	25,000	68,000	
Kans's City	11,500	14,500	7,500	2,000		500
Minn'polis	61,000	68,500	27,500	27,500	5,500	17,500
Duluth	28,000	27,000	12,000	189,000	49,000	94,500

Special reports to the Cincinnati *Price Current* show the number of hogs packed from March 1 to date and latest mail dates at the undermentioned places, with comparisons, as follows:

March 1 to July 14—	1886.	1885.
Chicago	1,565,000	1,540,000
Kansas City	529,864	453,615
Milwaukee	136,000	129,000
Indianapolis	192,000	104,500
St. Louis	217,000	145,000
Cincinnati	77,000	62,000
Cedar Rapids	129,300	112,847
Cleveland	113,640	72,013

GENERAL MARKETS.

BEANS—Firm and moderately active. Choice hand-picked navies $1.35@1.45 per bu, pks included, and mediums $1.20@1.25. Common and dirty beans dull at 65c@$1.00, according to condition.

BROOM-CORN—Firm, but quiet, owing to buyers and sellers being apart. Crop reports continue unfavorable. Self-working, green, as to growth, 10@11c; do slightly red tipped, 8¾@9¾c; do common, 8@8¾c; hurl, green, 11@12c; do slightly tipped, 9@9¾c; common, 8@9c; inside and covers, green, 9@10c; do slightly red-tipped, 8¼@9¼c; do common, 7@7¼c; crooked, as to length and color, 5@6¼c; common, damaged and seedy, 7@8c.

BROOMS—Steady and in moderate request. Best parlor-carpet brooms, $3.25@3.75 per doz; warehouse do, $4.00; railroad do, $3.75; No. 1 plain-handled do, $2.50; No. 2 do, $2.25; No. 3 do, $2.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—More active, a large volume of work having been placed in the hands of contractors to be completed before the cold weather sets in. Prices rule steady: Lime (in bulk), 60@75c per brl; lime (in brls), 75c@$1.00; Louisville cement, $1.00@1.25; Utica, Akron, and Milwaukee cement, $1.00@1.25; English Portland cement, $3.00@3.25; Michigan stucco, $1.70@1.85; New York stucco, $1.75; land plaster, $1.00@1.25; white sand, $1.00@1.25; fire-brick, per m, $37.00@55.00; hair, in paper sacks, 20@25c per bu; fire-clay, $2.50@3.00 per brl; Lemont stone, 18@45c per foot; common brick, $6.50@7.25; Indiana pressed brick, $14.50@23.00.

BUTTER—Continued firm for fancy selections by reason of scarcity at 16@16½c in lines and 17c in a small way. Receipts taken as fast as they come in. Extra fine dairy sold fairly well at 11@13c according to quality. All other grades were very dull. Choice Iowas and similar grades ranged anywhere from 12c to 15c as to condition. Ordinary makes, 6¾@9c. Common and packing stock, 5@6c.

CHEESE—Continued firm and active for choice full creams. Exporters were buying heavily, taking nearly all the cheddars and Young Americas that came in. There was also a good trade for home consumption. Cheddars, 7¾@7½c per lb; Young Americas, 8@8¼c; flats, 2 in a box, 7@7½c. A light inquiry existed for skims at 1@3c per lb; but off grades of full creams were scarcely mentioned. They were quotably 3@5c.

COAL—A little better demand was noted for anthracite and a larger volume of orders looked for, with prices well maintained, but bituminous coal was unsteady. The combination price for Indiana block is $2.50, but it can be bought for country shipment at $2.25; Anthracite—Grate and egg, $5.00; stove and nut, $5.25; Bituminous—Erie and Briar Hill, $4.15; Pittsburg, $3.15; Indiana block, $2.40@2.50; Illinois, $1.70.

DRIED FRUITS—Steady and quiet and prices steady. It is between seasons just now with these products: New Valencia raisins, 10@10¼c; London layer do, $2.80; L. M. do, $2.35; new Turkish prunes, 4@4½c; new Zante currants, 6¼@6¾c; citron, 22c; apples, quarters, 2¾@4c; do, sliced, 3@5c; do, evaporated, 5¼@8¼c; half peaches, 3¾@4c; California peaches, 7@8¼c; do raisins, $1.85 per box; blackberries, 7@7½c; raspberries, 16@16½c; pitted cherries, 10@11c; pitted plums, 7¼c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Moderately active and steady. No new features were developed: Citric acid, 70@75c; tartaric acid, 50@52c; carbolic acid, 30@35c; carbolic ammonia, 13@15c; brom. ammonia, 58@60c; balsam of Peru, $1.75; balsam, Tolu, 45@50c; bay rum, $2.00@3.00; Tonka beans, $1.85@1.90; vanilla beans, $6.00@9.00; cubeb berries, $1.25@1.40; borax, 9@10¼c; calomel, 80@85c; camphor, 28@30c; cantharides, $2.20@2.25; cassia buds, 14@15c; chloroform, 47@50c; ergot, 40@50c; glycerine, 16c; gum arabic, 77@92c; lycopodii, 50@55c; mercury, 55@60c; morphine, sulph., $2.25@2.50; opium, $3.30@3.40; quinine, P. & W., 65@70c.

EGGS—Declined fully 1c, owing to increased receipts, to 11¾@12c per doz. for fresh guaranteed Northern stocks, besides which holders were anxious to sell. Demand quiet.

FISH—In good request. New whitefish, No. 1, and Halifax herring declined 50c. The receipts of lake fish continue light, but there was enough to meet the demand. New whitefish No. 1, per 100 lbs, $5.50; do family, $2.50; trout, No. 1, $4.00; codfish, extra George's, $4.25; do boneless, 4@6c; mackerel, half brls, extra shore, $14.50; mackerel, No. 1 shore, $12.50@13.00; do No. 1 medium, $6.50@7.00; do large family, $5.00; do family, $4.00; Holland herring, 80c; Labrador herring, split, $4.25; do Halifax, split, $6.50; George's Bay split herring, $6.00; scaled herring, 25c; Norway herring, $11.00 per brl; summer cured cod, 4¾c.

GREEN FRUITS—The inquiry was only fair and mostly from the canners for small fruits. Receipts heavy, with no material change in prices. California oranges, $4.00@4.25 per case; bananas, 75c@$2.00 per bunch; Messina lemons, $7.00@8.00 per box and $9.00 per case; California peaches, $1.50@2.25; plums, $2.25@2.75; grapes, $2.00@2.25; cherries, $1.00@1.25; currants, $2.50@3.00 per bu; raspberries, 40@50c per case for red and 50@65c for black; blackberries, 50c@$1.00 per 24-qt case; blueberries, $2.50@2.75 per bu; wild goose plums, $1.25@1.75 per 24-qt case; watermelons, $18.00@30.00 per hundred; nutmeg melons, $15.00@20.00 per hundred; apples, $2.25@2.50 per brl for choice; Mississippi peaches, $1.00 per crate; Michigan peaches, $2.00@2.50 per crate.

GROCERIES—Firm and active all round. Coffees—Java, 18¾@24¼c; Rio, choice to fancy, 10¾@12c; fair, 10¼c; good, 9¾c; common, 8¼@9c. Sugars—Cut loaf, 6¾@7¼c; powdered, 7@7¼c; standard granulated, 6¼c; standard A, 6c; white extra C, 5¾c; yellow to extra C, 4¾@5¾c. Rice—Carolina, 5¼@6¾c; Louisiana, 3¾@5c.

HAY—Higher and more active, owing to the drouth. at $9.50@10.50 for No. 1 timothy on track; $8.00@8.50 for No. 2 do, and $7.00@9.00 for Iowa upland prairie. Sales were: On track—4 cars No. 1 timothy at $10.00@10.50; 1 car No. 2 at $9.50; 21 cars upland prairie at $6.00@9.50. Free-on-board and switched—2 cars No. 1 timothy at $10.50; 1 car upland prairie at $9.25. Receipts, 152 tons; shipments, 30 tons.

HIDES—Steady and fairly active. Green-salted bull hides, 6c; heavy green-salted, fully cured, 8¼c; light do, 9c; green-salted calf, 8@12 lbs, 10¼c; do, 12@15 lbs, 9¼c; No. 2, 8c; dry-salted hides, 11@12c; dry flint, 13@14c; deacons, 50c each.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Roofing plates were in good request, with a moderate inquiry for cokes at the $6.00 rate, less 5@7½ per cent off. Pig-tin stronger and in better demand at the following quotations: Straits and Malacca, 22.75c cash and $1 30 days; Australian, 22¾c cash and 23.35c 30 days. There was some improvement in the sales of sheet-copper at the combination rate of 16c. Ingot copper quiet at 10@10¼c for Lake Superior and 9¾@9¾c for Baltimore and Arizona.

NAILS—Fairly active and firm at $2.00@2.05 for iron nails f. o. b. Chicago and $2.10 from store, with steel nails at $2.20@2.25.

OILS—Very firm and trading good for this season of the year. Linseed oils about 1c higher, owing to the unfavorable outlook for the flaxseed crop. Standard white, 110°, 8¼c; prime white, 50°, 8c; snow and water white, 150°, 10¼c; headlight, 175°, 12c; Michigan test, prime white, 9¼c; do, water white, 11¾c; Wisconsin test, prime white, 8¾c; do, water white, 10¼c; Indiana test, prime white, 9c; do, water white, 11¼c; Elaine, 16¾c; Eocene, 14c; Oleane, 12c; Scarlet Rose, 12¾c; linseed, raw, 38c and boiled 41c in 5 brl lots and upwards, and 39c and 42c in less than 5 brl lots; turpentine, 34c; extra lard oil, 50c; No. 1 lard oil, 40c; No. 2 do, 34c; whale oil 60c and W. B. sperm $1.10.

PIG-IRON—Stronger, with a steadily increasing volume of business. We continue to quote: Lake Superior charcoal, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, $21.50@22.00; Nos. 4, 5, and 6, $23.00; imported Scotch, $22.50@23.50; American Scotch, $17.50@21.00; Southern coke, Nos. 1 and 2, $18.00@18.50.

POTATOES—Weak by reason of large receipts and small demand, or fair. St. Louis early Ohio, $1.80@1.90 per brl in job lots; Memphis early rose, $1.75; and Alton early Ohios, $1.75@1.85. Single brl lots 25c higher.

POULTRY—Advanced ½c for old hens, at 8¼@9c per lb, and 2¼c for spring chickens, at 13@15c, by reason of small arrivals and a good inquiry. Roosters, 5c; spring ducks, 8@9c; old ducks, 9@7c; turkeys, 7@8¼c.

SALT—Steady and fairly active. Fine salt, 90c per brl; coarse do, $1.35; dairy, with bags, $1.90@2.15; Ashton's Liverpool, sacks, 224 lbs, $2.60@2.80; Genesee common, fine or coarse, 85c.

TALLOW—Unchanged and in moderate request at 3¾c for cake, 3¼@3⅜c for No. 1 country, and 3c for No. 2. Grease quiet and steady at 3¾c for country "A," 2¾c for "B," 2¼c for yellow, and 2¼c for brown.

VEGETABLES—The shipping demand was fair, but the local trade continued quiet. Cucumbers, 50@60c per bu; lettuce, 50@75c per brl; egg-plant, 75c@$1.25; onions, $1.85@2.00 per brl; summer squash, 25@40c per bu box; new turnips, $1.25@1.50 per brl; beets, 15c per doz; carrots, 75c@$1.00 per bu box; Illinois string-beans, 40@50c per bu; wax-beans, 60@75c per bu; cauliflowers, 75c@$1.25 per doz; Illinois cabbage, $2.00@3.50 per hdd; tomatoes, 25@50c per case; celery, 15@25c; green peas, 40@50c per bu; sweet corn, 10@15c per doz; mangold peppers, 15@25c per doz.

WHISKY—Steady and quotably $1.12.

WOOL—A good, steady, active market was reported for all grades, speculators paying better prices than the manufacturers. Arrivals liberal. Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, and Eastern Iowa—Coarse tub, 29@32c; medium tub, 28@30c; fine unwashed, 18@23c; medium unwashed, 25@26c; coarse unwashed, 23@25c; burry unwashed, 13@15c; fine washed, 29@30c; medium washed, 30@32c; coarse washed, 28@29c. Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed, 17@22c; medium unwashed, 21@24c; coarse unwashed, 20@24c.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the period indicated, with comparisons:

Receipts.	Cattle.	Cl'ves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, July 12	5,557	43	30,178	1,639
Tuesday, July 13	6,504	330	13,983	923
Wednesday, July 14	10,950	297	17,173	3,403
Thursday, July 15	8,969	150	23,424	2,546
Friday, July 16	6,500	160	18,000	4,000
Total	38,480	980	103,758	12,511
Same time last w'k	37,739	632	103,238	14,984
Shipments.				
Monday, July 12	1,668		3,504	231
Tuesday, July 13	2,248		2,970	
Wednesday, July 14	2,746		4,692	241
Thursday, July 15	4,213	64	7,594	175
Friday, July 16	1,700		7,000	600
Total	12,575	29	20,539	3,520
Same time last w'k	9,626	64	25,730	1,348

Friday's cattle market was steadier, and good grades ruled a shade higher. Hogs advanced 5@15c for heavy grades, selling as high as $5.20. Texas and Western sheep declined 10@15c.

The number of cattle exported from New York for the week ending July 14 was 1,334, against 2,691 the previous week, and 2,807 the corresponding week last year.

Last Saturday heavy hogs sold at $4.40@4.85. Friday sales ranged at $4.50@5.20, showing 10@15c advance for common grades, and 25@35c advance for good to fancy. Native cattle are 10@15c lower than last Saturday's prices, and Texas cattle 25c lower.

CATTLE—Advices from New York quoted Friday's cattle market weak and 5@10c lower. Kansas City was reported slow and very weak, while St. Louis was flat and easy. At Chicago receipts were somewhat smaller, and with a good local and shipping demand previous prices sustained. Compared with last week's closing prices, about 10@15c decline has been made for ordinary natives and 25c decline for Texans. Native cow stock is fully 25c lower, and many undesirable lots sold Friday 35c lower than last week. Thursday extra fine cattle sold at $5.25@5.40. Yesterday $5.12½ was obtained for 46 cattle, averaging 1,519 lbs, which were about the same kind that sold Thursday at $5.10. Dressed beef men bought about 4,000 poor to fancy native steers at $3.70@4.90, largely at $4.30@4.70 for 1,050@1,330-lb averages. Eastern shippers purchased rather sparingly at $3.65, $4.00@4.15 up to $4.50@5.12½. Exporters bought only a few at $4.90@4.80. Some 1,000-lb meal-fed range cattle sold at $4.20, and corn-fed Nebraska and Colorados at $4.60@4.75. Texas cattle sold a shade higher than Thursday, at $1.85@2.60 for bulls, at $2.10@2.40 for cows, and $2.60@3.30 for steers. The demand for native cows was light at the recent sharp decline. The temporary reduction in Western freight rates caused a better demand for stock cattle. Values were about steady. Some stockers sold at $11 per head, and real fancy yearlings averaging 713 lbs sold at $4.35. Stockers quotable at $2.15@3.25. Revised quotations are as follows:

Prime steers, 1,500 to 1,650 lbs	$ 5.15@ 5.40
Choice to fancy, 1,350 to 1,550 lbs	4.50@ 5.15
Fair to choice, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	4.20@ 4.75
Common to good, 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	3.85@ 4.40
Poor and medium, 950 to 1,100 lbs	3.75@ 4.15
Grass-fed natives, 900 to 1,300 lbs	3.00@ 4.30
Distillery steers, 950 to 1,300 lbs	4.20@ 4.90
Corn-fed Texans, 800 to 1,150 lbs	3.50@ 4.30
Grass-fed Texans, 670 to 950 lbs	2.40@ 3.85
Fair to choice native cows	2.25@ 3.25
Inferior to medium cows	1.50@ 2.20
Poor to fancy bulls	2.25@ 3.15
Stockers, 500 to 800 lbs	2.15@ 3.15
Feeders, 900 to 1,200 lbs	3.00@ 3.65
Veal calves, 100@180 lbs	3.50@ 5.50
Milch cows, per head	20.00@45.00

SALES—340 shipping, $3.65@5.12½; 54 export, $4.75; 1,728 dressed beef, $3.70@4.90; 158 Colorado, $4.70; 206 Nebraska, $4.00@4.55; 800 Texans, $2.00@3.75; 256 Texas cows, $1.85@2.40; 66 yearlings, $3.55@4.35; 30 feeders, $3.15@3.80; 114 stockers, $2.15@2.80; 59 calves, $5.00@5.75; 11 bulls, $2.80; 116 cows, $1.75@3.25.

HOGS—Friday's hog market was somewhat unsettled and uneven. Real prime heavy hogs opened firm, and the few desirable lots offered found ready sale at 10@15c advance. Good heavy weights sold 5@10c higher, and desirable light varieties sold 5c higher. Common to fair light weights and poor to fair heavy grades remained unchanged. The quality was quite poor, and choice heavy were scarce. There was a large supply of grass stock on sale, and at the close fully 6,000 remained unsold, largely undesirable stock. The hog market closed weak. Speculators were compelled to hold over some good hogs bought early in the day. Eleven packers purchased 10,200, or less than 1,000 each. Eastern buyers had liberal orders, and purchased about 7,000. Fancy heavy sold up to $5.15@5.20; fair to choice packing and shipping, 240@320 lbs, at $4.90@5.10; common heavy sold as low as $4.75@4.85, with rough and grassy stock at $4.50@4.70. Very few light sold above $5.00, though $5.05 was paid for 180-lb hogs. Most of the good to choice light sold at $4.85@5.00, with inferior light as low as $4.50, and pretty fair stock at $4.70@4.80. A car-load of 150-lb pigs sold as low as $3.80, and culls ranged at $3.25@4.25.

SHEEP—Business was active in this branch of trade. Both butchers and dressed-mutton men purchased freely. Texas and Western sheep sold 10@15c lower. Common natives sold 10c lower and good grades remained steady. Eleven hundred 53@65-lb Texas and Kansas sheep sold at $1.75; 800 77-lb Texans sold at $2.55, and 1,500 Montana and Oregon sheep averaging 104@108 lbs sold at $3.25@3.45. Common to good natives 59@123 lbs sold at $2.12½@3.80 and lambs at $5.00@5.50 per 100 lbs and $2.75 per head. We quote the following sales: 505 Kansas, $1.75; 1,254 Texas, $1.75@2.55; 603 Oregon, $3.25; 1,163 Montana, $3.42½@3.45; 750 butchers, $2.12½@3.80; 83 lambs, $5.00@5.50.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, July 16.—BEEVES—Receipts, including 20 car-loads for export, 127 car-loads. Market dull, and some sales show decline of 10c per 100 lbs; ordinary to prime native steers, $4.50@5.60 per 100 lbs; fair Colorado cattle, $4.70@4.80; fat bulls, $3.25@4.25. Exporters bought 10 car-loads at $5.20@5.50. Tomorrow's exports will include 1,900 beeves and 3,900 quarters of beef.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 4,200; dull; common to prime sheep sold at $3.50@5.00 per 100 lbs; common to prime lambs, $5.00@6.50, with a deck-load of choice at $7.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,100 head, all for slaughterers direct; market firmer and dealers advance the nominal range to $5.20@5.60 per 100 lbs.

St. Louis, Mo., July 16.—CATTLE—Receipts, 360; shipments, 300; market more active and stronger under light supply; good to choice shipping, $4.60@5.00; common to fair, $4.00@5.25; butchers steers, $3.25@4.25; cows and heifers, $2.00@3.50; Texans, $2.25@3.65.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,900; shipments, 900; market active and unchanged; butchers' and best heavy, $4.90@5.00; mixed, $4.50@4.85; light, $4.65@4.85.

SHEEP—Receipts, 85; market firm at $2.25@3.75.

Kansas City, Mo., July 16.—CATTLE—Receipts, 11,302; shipments, 905; market steady for good to choice; others dull and weak; good to choice, $4.10@4.50; common to medium, $3.60@4.00; stockers, $2.60@3.20; feeders, $3.25@3.70; cows, $2.00@3.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 8,989; shipments, 3,228; market fairly active; 5c higher; others about steady; good to choice, $4.60@4.75; common to medium, $4.30@4.55.

SHEEP—Receipts, 815; shipments, 290; market quiet; good to choice, $2.40@3.00; common to medium, $1.50@2.00.

East Liberty, Pa., July 16.—CATTLE—Receipts, none; shipments, 19. Nothing doing.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,000; shipments, 2,000. Active; Philadelphias, $5.15@5.25; Yorkers, $4.90@5.10.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,200; shipments, 800. Fair; Thursday's prices.

LUMBER.

The yard trade was fairly active for this season of the year, the demand increasing with the impetus given to building. The current wholesale prices are as follows:

A stock boards, 12 to 16 ft, 12 in	$ 43.00
B stock boards, 12 to 16 ft, 12 in	38.00
C stock boards, 12 to 16 ft, 12 in	33.00
D stock boards, 12 to 16 ft, 12 in	20.00
A box, 13 in. and upward	48.00
B box, 13 in. and upward	43.00
C box, 13 in. and upward	35.00
A flooring, 6 in	38.00
B flooring, 6 in	33.00
Siding, first and second clear, 12 to 16 ft	22.00
A siding	20.50
B siding	19.50
Common boards, 10 to 20 ft	13.00
Common boards, 1¼ and 1½ in	13.00
Fencing, first, 12 to 20 ft	13.50
Fencing, No. 2, 12 to 20 ft	11.00
Timber, 2x4, 12 to 24 ft	12.00@13.50
Timber, 2x6, 12 to 24 ft	12.00@16.00
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, 12 to 24 ft	12.00@15.00
Pickets, flat, rough	9.00@12.00
Pickets, fancy head and dressed, selected	18.00
Shingles, extra A	2.60
Shingles, choice A	2.45
Shingles, standard A	2.40
Shingles, extra cedar "A"	2.35
Lath, dry	1.80

The offerings on the cargo market were only moderate and all were taken early. A firmer feeling prevailed:

Piece-stuff, short and green	$ 9.00
Piece-stuff, long and green	10.00@14.00
No. 2 boards and strips, green	10.00@12.50
No. 2 boards and strips, dry	10.00@12.00
Medium boards and strips, green	10.00@15.00
No. 1 boards and strips, green	15.00@22.00
Shingles, extra A	2.00@ 2.30
Shingles, standard	1.95@ 2.00
Lath, green	1.25@ 1.40

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, July 16—11:30 a. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; demand improving; supply good; winter 6s 6d@6s 8d; spring, 6s 6d@6s 8d; club, 6s 7d@6s 9d. Corn firm; fair demand; 4s 3d.

PROVISIONS—Pork—57s 6d. Lard—34s. Long and short clears, 33s 6d. Long cut hams, 51s. Cumberland sides, 34s 6d.

CHEESE—40s 9d; firm.

3:30 p. m.—CLOSE—PROVISIONS—Pork—Demand fair; prime mess, Eastern, 62s 6d; do Western 57s 6d. Lard—Demand fair; August and September steady at 34s.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Demand improving; No. 2 winter 6s 7½d; do spring, 6s 6¼d. Flour—Demand poor; extra No. 1 spring wheat, 8s 3d. Corn—Demand fair; spot and July steady at 4s ¼d; August steady at 4s 1d; September steady at 4s 1½d.

LIVERPOOL, July 16.—COTTON—Quiet, with a moderate demand; sales, 8,000 bales, including 500 for speculation and export and 6,100 American. Weekly cotton market—Sales of the week, 57,000 bales; American, 43,000; speculators took 5,000; exporters took 2,700; forwarded from ships' side to spinners, 95,000; actual export, 5,200; total receipts, 43,000; American, 38,000; total stock, 626,000; American, 458,000; amount of cotton afloat, 138,000; American, 55,000.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; the demand is improving; the supply is good; receipts for the last three days, 113,000 centals, including 77,000 American. Corn steady and in fair demand; new mixed Western, 4s ½d per cental; the receipts of American corn for the last three days were 38,400 centals.

PROVISIONS—American refrigerated beef is quoted at 6d for hindquarters and 3¾d for forequarters per lb.

MANCHESTER, Eng., July 16.—CLOTHS—Dull, with a very small business. Yarns steady, with but little doing.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 16.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Winter fairly active in the speculative line, but though at the outset again hardened a trifle, soon relapsed to decided depression, and yielded for the day ⅛@⅜c (mostly on the near-by deliveries) on free and urgent offerings, partly for early arrival from the increasing deliveries, including new crop at interior points, which the export call here (though of respectable proportions, mainly for the Continent, and due in part to low ocean freights) failed to offset. Holders met the export requirements quite promptly at the current quotations which followed the option list and left off heavily. Spring held above the views of buyers, and was comparatively quiet, millers operating cautiously. Cable advices dispiriting. No. 2 red for August closed regularly at 89¼c bid; September, 81¾c asked; October, 89¾c bid; November, 90¾c; December, 91¾c; May, 1887, 97¾c; June, 97¾c. Sales No. 2 red, old crop, free on board, from store, for Lisbon, 87c; do, free on board, afloat, for Antwerp, 88c; No. 2 red, new crop, in elevator, 87c; No. 1 hard spring, afloat, to a local miller, 90¾c; No. 1 Northern spring, to arrive, cost, freight, and insurance, 88¾c; No. 2 Chicago spring, for export, free on board, afloat, at equal to 88c; ungraded Duluth spring, to arrive, cost, freight, and insurance, reported on private terms.

CORN—Receded for the day ⅛@¼c on a moderately active movement. Export call less urgent. Sales: No. 2, early delivery, in elevator, at 46¾c, and delivered at 47¼@47½c, closing at 47¼c bid; No. 2 white, in elevator, 47c; ungraded mixed, 41@48¼c, mostly at 45@48c.

OATS—Were a trifle higher though less active. A lot of 3,073 bu in Erie Elevator, originally graded as No. 3 white, was posted today as out of condition (very warm). Sales: No. 2 white, in elevator, 40@42c, closing at 42c asked; No. 2, in elevator, 36@36¾c, closing at 36c bid.

RYE—Neglected, but steady.

BARLEY-MALT—Quiet.

PROVISIONS—Little alteration occurred in hog products, which ruled rather quiet. Pork is neglected, though held to previous quotations. Cut meats and bacon about as last quoted, but dull here. Western steam lard inactive for prompt delivery, with choice quoted at the close at $6.85.

BUTTER—Moderately sought after and steady, with best Eastern creamery, 17¾@18c; and do dairy, 14½@16c.

CHEESE—In less request, with best Eastern factory at 8¼@8¾c.

TALLOW—3 15-16@4c.

SUGAR—A shade cheaper on a moderate movement; centrifugal, 96 degrees test, 5 13-32c; a cargo do guaranteed of 95¾ degrees test, to arrive, cost and freight, 3 3-16c; and 200 hhds. Muscavado, 4⅜c. Refined unchanged.

FREIGHTS—Depressed and irregular on berth on comparatively liberal offerings of room for early use—much beyond the limits of the very moderate requirements of shippers, especially of cargo other than grain. And in the way of charters, rather more animation was noted, but on an easy and sensitive market. Of the contracts for steam carriers the most important were, for Leith, hence, wheat, prompt shipment, 2¼d. Marseilles, hence, red wheat, prompt shipment, 2s 3d; Antwerp, wheat 3¼d per bushel, and (of cargo on a Spanish steamship) do at 2s 6d per quarter. Hamburg, hence, corn 50 pfennigs; London, hence, red wheat from store, 3s; Genoa, do, (recent contract), 2s 9d.

NEW YORK, July 16.—COTTON—Quiet; uplands, 9⅜c; Orleans, 9 11-16c. Sales, 241 bales. Futures opened steady; July, 9.47c; August, 9.47c; September, 9.42c; October, 9.32c; November, 9.31c; December, 9.33c; January, 9.44c; February, 9.54c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 13,349 brls; exports, 2,083 brls and 5,769 sacks; dull and weak; sales, 22,000 brls; common to choice white wheat Western extra, $4.60@4.80; fancy do, $4.85@5.00; patent Minnesota extra good to prime, $4.50@4.75.

HOPS—Firm and quiet.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Spot: fair Rio dull; 9¾c; options steady and moderately active; sales, 18,000 bags; August, 7.85@7.90c; September, 7.90@7.95c; October, 7.95c; November, 8c; December, 7.95@8c; January, 8@8.05c; February, 8.05@8.10c. Molasses dull; 50° test, 18¼c. Rice quiet and firm.

RESIN—Dull.

TURPENTINE—Dull; 33¾c.

WOOL—Firm and fairly active; domestic fleece, 27@36c; pulled, 14@33c; Texas, 9@22c.

EGGS—Firmer and in fair demand; receipts, 3,402 packages; Western fresh, 14¼@15c.

Other articles unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 13,349 brls; wheat, 268,850 bu; corn, 43,760 bu; oats, 25,000 bu; rye, 1,650 bu; malt, 28,350 bu; corn-meal, 400 brls and 1,275 sacks; pork, 75 brls; beef, 1,198 pkgs; cut meats, 1,391 pkgs; lard, 349 pkgs.

EXPORTS—Flour, 2,083 brls and 5,769 sacks; wheat, 351,757 bu; corn, 68,102 bu; oats, 235 bu; pork, 639 brls; lard, 229,389 lbs; bacon, 2,775,167 lbs.

PETROLEUM—Opened strong at 66¼c, advanced to 67¼c, broke on rumors of increased production to 65¾c, and closed at 66c. Sales, 3,942,000 brls.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Active and firm; Transit opened at 66¾c; closed at 66c; highest, 67¼c; lowest, 66c.

Bradford, Pa.—Transit opened at 66¾c; closed at 66¼c; highest, 67¼c; lowest, 65¾c; clearances, 1,150,000 brls.

BOSTON.

Boston, Mass., July 16.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Northern and Eastern creamery, 17@19c for choice to extra, 15@16c for firsts; Western creamery, 16¼@18c for choice to extra; Northern dairy, 16¼@17c for choice to extra, and 13@15c for firsts; Western dairy, 12@16c for choice to extra, 9@11c for seconds; imitation creamery, 11@15c for choice to extra; ladle packed, 10@12c for firsts to extra, and 7@9c for common to good.

CHEESE—New York and Vermont extra 7¾@7¾c, choice 6@7c; common to good 4@6c; Western extra 7¼@7½c, choice 6@7c; common to good 4@5c.

EGGS—Are held at 15@15c per doz for near by and Cape, 15@16c for Eastern, 14¼@15c for Northern, 13@14c for Western, and 14@14¼c for provincial.

OTHER CITIES.

Duluth, Minn., July 16.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Market was quiet today with light trading. August wheat opening at 81c, ½c lower than the close of yesterday; it improved ⅛c, then a decline carried it to 80¾c. September at the same time selling at 82¼c; the feeling strengthened later, August advancing again to 81¼c—outside price of the day—closing was easier; last sale of August, 80¾c; cash wheat sold at 80¾c for No. 1 hard; 78@78½c for No. 1 Northern. Afternoon curb was quiet; sales of August at 80⅝c. Receipts, 28,000 bu; shipments, 189,000 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 16.—[Special.]—GRAIN—No. 1 hard wheat closed very quiet; sales of 1,500 bu at 88¼c and 500 bu at 88¾c; No. 1 Northern scarce; winter wheat unsettled. Corn firm; 5 cars No. 3 sold at 40c; a small lot of kiln-dried at 38c.

St. Louis, Mo., July 16.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat less active and lower; the market opened steady, but soon weakened, and a decline of ¾c, accompanied by a nervous, unsettled feeling, followed. Before the close prices recovered ¼@⅜c and finished ⅜@⅝c lower than yesterday; No. 2 red, cash, 75@77¾c; August 77¼@79c, closing at 78¼c; September 80¼@80¾c, closing at 80⅛c. Corn very dull, but generally firm and about ⅛c higher; No. 2 mixed, cash, 35@35⅞c; August 35¾c; September 36⅝@37⅛c, closing at 37⅛c. Oats irregular; near futures ⅛c lower; more deferred ⅛c higher; No. 2 mixed, cash, 32@33c; August, 27½c; September, 28¼c. Rye firm; 54c. Barley—No market.

LEAD—Firm and unchanged.

HAY—Quiet; prairie, $4.00@7.00; timothy, $8.00@10.50.

BUTTER—In fair demand and prices unchanged.

FLAXSEED—Strong and nominally 3c higher.

BRAN—Easier at 45c.

WOOL—Active and firm; medium clothing, 22@27c; combing, 23@25¼c; low and coarse, 14@21c; fine light, 20@25c; heavy, 16@21c; black, 17@22c.

PROVISIONS—Only moderately active at higher prices. Pork 10c higher, at $10.40. Lard steady at $6.10@6.35. Bulk meats 5@10c higher; loose lots long clear, $6.35; short ribs, $6.45; short clear, $6.60; boxed lots long clear, $6.50; short ribs, $6.55; short clear, $6.62½@6.65¼. Bacon firm; long clear, $7.00; short ribs, $7.12½; short clear, $7.25@7.30.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 255,000 bu; corn, 13,000 bu; oats, 27,000 bu; rye and barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 12,000 bu; corn 17,000 bu; oats, 24,000 bu; rye and barley, none.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 16.—FLOUR—Quiet, but steady.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 red, elevator, 85¼c; No. 2 red, July, 85¼@85¾c; August, 85⅜@85⅜c; September, 86⅝@86¾c; October, 87¼@87½c. Corn lower; steamer No. 2 mixed, in grain depot, 46c; No. 2 mixed, track and grain depot, 48¼@49c; futures nominal; No. 2 mixed, July, 45@45½c; August, 45¼@46¼c; September, 46¼@47c; October, 46¾@47¼c. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed, 35@35¼c; rejected white, 38c; No. 3 white, 38¼@39c; No. 2 white, 40¼c; futures firm; No. 2 white, July, 39¾@40¼c; August, 35@35¾c; September and October, 34@35¼c.

CHEESE—Firm and fairly active.

Other articles unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 11,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 32,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 16.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat weak and lower; cash, 77¼@77¾c; August, 78¾c; September, 80¾@80¾c. Corn dull and drooping; No. 3, 36c. Oats weaker; No. 2, 33¼c. Rye steady; No. 1, 63c. Barley dull and lower; 59¾c bid for September.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Mess pork, cash or August, $9.87; September, $9.97. Lard—Cash or July, $6.62½; August, $6.67½.

BUTTER—Quiet; dairy, 11@13c.

EGGS—Unchanged; 11¼@12c.

CHEESE—Dull; cheddar, 7@7¼c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 11,632 brls; wheat, 22,360 bu; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 25,038 brls; wheat and barley, none.

Baltimore, Md., July 16.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western easier, closing dull; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and August, 84¾@85c; September, 85⅜@86c. Corn—Western firmer and dull; Western mixed, spot, 45¼c; August, 45¼@45¾c; September, 41@41¼c. Oats—Firm; Western white, 39@41c; do mixed, 36@38c.

BUTTER—Quiet; Western packed, 10@13c; creamery, 15@18c.

EGGS—Higher at 12¾@13¼c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,295 brls; wheat, 73,300 bu; corn, 19,600 bu; oats, 8,000 bu; rye, 200 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,128 brls; corn, 15,500 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 354,200 bu; corn, 15,100 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 16.—WHEAT—Market weak; fair business at quotations; No. 1 hard, cash, 79¾c; August, 79¾c; September, 80¼c; October, 82¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 76c; August, 76¾c; September, 78c; October, 79¼c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 72c; August, 72¾c; September, 74c; October, 75¼c.

FLOUR—Firmly held; patents, $4.45@4.60; bakers', $3.45@3.60.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 61,650 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 27,500 bu; flour, 22,301 brls.

Detroit, Mich., July 16.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 white, cash, 83¼c; August, 81¾c asked; cash Michigan red, 81c, nominal; No. 2 red, cash, 80¾c; August, 81¾c; September, 82¾c bid; October, 83¾c; receipts, 32,700 bu. Corn—41c; receipts, 900 bu. Oats—No. 2, 33c asked; receipts, 2,400 bu.

Toledo, O., July 16.—GRAIN—Wheat active, steady; cash, 80¾@81c; August, 81¾c; September, 82¾c; October, 83¾c. Corn steady and dull; cash and July, 40c; August, 40¼c. Oats neglected.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 16.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 red, 76c bid. Corn stronger; No. 2 mixed, 35c bid. Oats steady; No. 2 mixed, 29¼c bid.

Cincinnati, O., July 16.—WHISKY—Active and firm; sales of 996 brls finished goods on a basis of $1.07.

Charleston, S. C., July 16.—TURPENTINE—Steady at 31c.

Wilmington, N. C., July 16.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 31c.

Real-Estate Transfers.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, July 16:

CITY PROPERTY.

La Salle av, 50 ft n of Goethe st, w f, 25x151 ft, dated March 29 (S. H. and S. B. Vowell to Howard Hare)	$ 5,500
Same property as above, dated March 30 (H. Hare to S. B. Vowell)	5,500
West Lake st, s e cor of California av, n f, 91 4-10x84 ft, dated June 24 (James Langley to J. L. Campbell)	5,023
Trumbull av, s of Barry Point road, e f, 50x116 ft, dated Sept. 29, 1885 (B. and D. Buggie to William T. O'Donnell)	700
Dearborn av, 40 ft n of Chicago, e f, 20x90 ft, imp, dated July 8 (F. B. and D. L. Rhodes to William J. Young)	13,500
Osborn st, 162 ft s of Ohio, w f, 22x74 ft, dated July 12 (M. W. Ryan to Mary Shay)	450
The premises 216 Dearborn av, dated June 30 (S. J. and W. S. Hall to William H. Grubey)	12,000
Fulton st, 250 ft w of Robey, s f, 50x124 ft, dated July 14 (J. B. Waller to L. P. Friestedt)	3,250
Rhodes av, 84 ft s of Thirty-third st, w f, 51x150 ft, dated June 23 (William J. Jefferson to Procter & Wood)	6,375
West Polk st, s e cor of Nixon, n f, 24x106 ft, dated July 15 (Patrick Donagin to John Clark)	2,000
Portland av, 216 ft s of Thirty-first st, e f, 50x125 ft, dated June 9 (V. B. and A. C. Wright to D. Gawne)	1,750
West Thirteenth st, 96 ft e of Oakley av, s f, 24x119 ft, dated July 6 (A. T. Ewing to P. Ready)	900
Same as above, dated July 15 (P. Ready to Christina Roelle)	990
Maxwell st, w of Waller, n f, 24x100 ft, improved, dated July 16 (Christ Gross to Anton Zrahorowsky)	4,800
Cleaver st, near Blanche, e f, 27x125 ft, dated June 7 (Joseph Wittlitt to A. and R. Falgowski)	800
Holt st, near Division, w f, 23¼x125 ft, dated July 14 (W. E. Hatterman to M. S. Kornea)	1,000
Desplaines st, 200 ft n of Harrison, w f, 50x92 ft, dated July 13 (J. K. Decker to J. E. Decker)	6,500
Kossuth st, 150 ft w of Hanover, n f, 25x125 ft, dated May 25 (A. C. Gleeman to F. F. Meyer)	725
Sacramento st, 166 ft n of Van Buren, e f, 25x125 ft, dated July 16 (Master in Chancery to A. S. Beamish)	600
West Congress st, 225 ft e of Albany av, s f, 25x171 ft, dated June 29 (E. Keith to P. D. Hogan)	600
Johnson st, 312 ft n of Maxwell, w f, 24x100 ft, dated July 9 (Wm. Cleland to M. Cleland)	1,000
Michigan av, 80 ft n of Sixteenth st, w f, 20x161 ft, dated March 15 (Com. Mut. Life-Ins. Co. to Myron L. Osgood)	10,000
Noble st, n e cor of West Ohio, w f, 72x100 ft, dated July 1 (John Nelson to J. Anderson)	5,200
Vedder st, e of Larrabee, s f, 28¾x130 ft, dated April 5 (O. B. Green to J. E. Tengberg)	1,000

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Wellington st, n w cor of Blucher, s f, 124¾x106 ft, dated July 14 (Geo. Alles to J. H. Dynan)	$ 4,000
Blucher st, 106 ft n of Wellington, e f, 24x124 ft, dated July 15 (H. and F. Boettner to same)	750
Wellington st, n w cor of Blucher, s f, 124¾x130 ft, dated July 14 (J. H. Dynan to the Catholic Bishop)	5,000
Belmont av, n e cor of Western, 218x266 ft, dated June 25 (W. L. Schrader to F. Hoerdt)	9,000
Southport av, bet Grace and Byron sts, e f, 37¼x176 ft, dated July 10 (Daniel Goodwin to A. L. Jacoby)	600
Southport av, bet Grace and Byron sts, e f, 37¼x176 ft, dated July 10 (Same to F. P. Gaver)	600

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Wentworth av, 48 ft s of Forty-third st, w f, 24x124 ft, dated June 26 (William Corcoran to Maria Lehmann)	$ 1,450
Woodlawn av, 249 ft n of Fifty-third st, w f, 44x140 ft, dated July 14 (R. W. Hyman Jr. to Thomas G. Carson)	1,800
Forty-third st, s e intersection of Archer av, 10 acres, dated July 9 (C. Haywood to William R. Severn)	17,500
Dearborn st, bet Fifty-first and Fifty-second, e f, 26x100 ft, dated June 28 (T. R. Foster to F. W. Cunningham)	800
Hart av, 118 ft n of Forty-third st, w f, 24x125 ft, dated March 10 (A. Byran to T. P. Martensen)	300
Hart av, 94 ft n of Forty-third st, w f, 24x125 ft, dated March 10 (same to J. C. Martensen)	300
Calumet av, 200 ft n of Fifty-third st, e f, 100x179 ft, dated April 3 (D. M. Hillis to Thomas B. Bryan)	5,000
Jackson st, 100 ft s of Fifty-sixth, w f, 25x175 ft, dated July 13 (Paul Cornell to M. G. Grady)	750

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Cortland st, n w cor Ballou, s f, 49¾x137 ft, dated Oct. 12, 1885 (C. W. Drew to J. Hamrack)	$ 700
Milwaukee av, 150 ft s e of Cornelia st, n e f, 25x105 ft, dated July 15 (M. D. Koch to F. Koch)	1,150
Armitage av, 74¾ ft e of Hancock st, n f, 75x150 ft, dated July 7 (E. S. Dreyer to E. Krueger)	1,200

Building Permits.

The following building permits were issued by the Building Department yesterday:

J. Baumgarten, two-story addition, 20x20 feet, No. 296 North Centre avenue, to cost $1,800.

M. Paul, two-story flat, 20x32 feet, No. 44 Jay street, to cost $1,800.

Edward Hauser, one-story cottage, 21x44 feet, No. 423 Robey street, to cost $800.

Charles Pehlke, one-story cottage, 20x32 feet, No. 409 West Thirteenth street, to cost $800.

Chicago & West Division Railway Company, barns, 256x142 feet, and blacksmith-shop, 29x51 feet, southwest corner of Division street and Western avenue, to cost $20,000.

W. J. Maxley, two-story dwelling, 22x30 feet, No. 445 Congress street, to cost $800.

F. Augerstein, one-story cottage, 20x30 feet, No. 230 Thirteenth place, to cost $1,000.

Conrad Sierdam, two-story dwelling, 20x45 feet, No. 958 Millard avenue, to cost $1,800.

Walter M. Howland, two-story dwelling, 25x70 feet, No. 482 North State street, to cost $9,000.

Dutiable Goods.

The following dutiable merchandise was received into the Chicago Custom-House yesterday: Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., 4 cases guns, 8 cases cutlery; Miller, Hall & Co., 37 packages bedsteads; N. K. Fairbank & Co., 125 boxes tin-plate; Mueller, Christie & Raber, 2,300 railway ties, 18,000 cedar ties; Kahn, Nussbaum & Co., 2 cases woolens; Schweitzer & Beer, 39 cases toys; Hall, Bersback & Co., 9 packages earthenware; Burley & Tyrrell, 2 packages earthenware; James H. Walker & Co., 13 cases linens, 28 packages linens; Benjamin, Allen & Co., 1 case watch material. Collections, $5,017.

A NEW PARASITE.

One Found in Various Species of Grasses—It Is Invisible to the Naked Eye.

At the meeting of the Toronto Natural History Society last night (says the Hamilton *Times*) the President, Mr. William Brodie, read a paper on a new parasite which he has discovered. He has found it on spear grass, timothy, and June grass, and produced samples of these grasses which had been affected by the pest. In the popular mind the effects of this insect have been confused with blight and the weevil. He had found them near the joints of the grass. After some difficulty he had mounted several specimens. In one case he had an excellent opportunity to examine it. Though it was invisible to the naked eye, yet under the microscope he could plainly distinguish its legs and sucking apparatus. It was a true mite and had no wings. In the age in which he calculated they lived one of these would travel not more than six feet, and as it could not fly be inferred that it must derive all its nourishment from the grass. His supposition was that the parent entered from the top and deposited the ova in a joint; that the brood thrived by sucking the juices of the grass, which shrunk and became weak and thin. He had not been able to observe sufficiently the parts and species of the grasses which were affected, and urged upon those of the members who possessed microscopes the importance of making a study of the parasite.

WEST SIDE ENTERPRISE.

Searle's Saturday NIGHT

Souvenir Concert.

ANOTHER NOVELTY:
ONE BOXWOOD YARDSTICK
TO EVERY VISITOR.

Second Night of the New
MECHANICAL ORCHESTRA.

SEA'S, W. Madison-st., Near Halsted.

SALE OF ILLINOIS MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois, in the case of Robert G. Hervey et al., against the Illinois Midland Railway Company, in chancery, and other causes consolidated therewith, entered on the 10th day of June, 1886, the undersigned, Special Commissioner, will, on Thursday, the thirtieth day of September, A. D. 1886, between the hours of twelve o'clock, noon, and five o'clock p. m., at the north door of the United States court-house and post-office building, in the City of Springfield, in the State of Illinois, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, without redemption, the following properties and franchises, to wit:

The railroad and property, rights and franchises, of the Peoria, Atlanta & Decatur Railroad Company, whose name has been changed to that of the Illinois Midland Railway Company, mortgaged by its trust deed of April 25, 1872, to James F. Secor, trustee, including its line of railroad extending from Farmdale, Illinois, to Maroa, Illinois;

Also the railroad and property, rights and franchises of the Paris & Decatur Railroad Company, mortgaged by its trust deed of July 1st, 1872, to the Union Trust Company of New York, trustee, including its line of railroad extending from Paris, Illinois, to Hervey City, Illinois, and its interest in the railroad from Hervey City to the junction with the Illinois Central Railroad near Decatur, Illinois, and its locomotives and cars of every kind;

Also the railroad and property, rights and franchises of the Paris & Terre Haute Railroad Company, mortgaged by its trust deed of April 1st, 1874, to the Union Trust Company of New York, trustee, including its line of railroad extending from Farrington, Illinois, to Paris, Illinois.

The said three lines of railroad have been operated as one line, known as the Illinois Midland Railway.

Also, four locomotives and certain other property acquired by the receivers, a schedule of which will be furnished on the day of sale.

The accepted bidder for each of said railroads shall pay ten thousand dollars, and the accepted bidder for said locomotives, two thousand dollars at the time of sale, and within fourteen days thereafter shall tile bond, with surety, conditioned for the payment of the remainder of the purchase money as the same may be ordered to be paid by the court.

Purchasers owning receivers' certificates or other claims made liens by said decree, or mortgage bonds, will be credited on their bids with the amounts they would be entitled to receive thereon, had the sale been made exclusively for cash, in the manner provided in said decree.

Upon confirmation of sale, and full compliance with the conditions of sale, the purchasers will receive proper conveyances, and also possession of the railroads and properties bought.

Petersburg, Illinois, June 28, 1886.
N. W. BRANSON,
Special Commissioner.

HUMPHREYS'
Homeopathic Veterinary
Specifics for
HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, DOGS, HOGS, POULTRY.
Used by U. S. Govern't.
Chart on Rollers, and Book Sent Free.
Humphreys' Med. Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

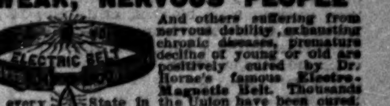
Office of the Equitable Gas-Light & Fuel Company of Chicago.

The transfer books of this company will be closed from the 1st to 9th of August next, inclusive, and the stockholders of record at the former date are hereby notified that the annual meeting of stockholders will be held at the office of the company, 196 Jackson-st., Chicago, at noon on Saturday, the 7th of August next, to elect directors in place of those whose terms of office then expire, and to consider all business relating to the affairs of the company that may be brought before it. JAMES S. WELLS,
Chicago, July 17, 1886. Secretary.

Notice to Railroad Contractors.

I have some good grading on the Chicago & Illinois Railway, between Fair Oaks and La Crosse, Ind., which I will sublet to responsible parties having teams and tools; mostly scraper work. Profile and specifications can be seen at Wheatfield, Jasper County, Ind.
F. D. HUESTIS, General Contractor.

N. WATRY, Successor to

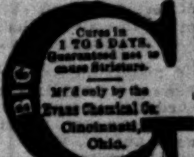


$2 & $2.50 buys the finest Specs in existence. Lower grades at $1, 75c, 50 and 25c.

GAS-FIXTURES

At factory prices. Special inducements to the trade.
MANNEGOLD & HOLDEN,
67 and 69 South Canal-st., near Madison.

WEAK, NERVOUS PEOPLE



And others suffering from nervous debility, exhausting chronic diseases, premature decline of young or old are positively cured by Dr. Horne's famous Electro-Magnetic Belt. Thousands in every State in the Union have been cured. Electricity instantly felt. Patented and sold 10 years. Whole family can wear same belt. Electric Suspensories free with male belts. Avoid worthless imitations and bogus companies. Electric Trusses for Rupture. 700 cured in '85. Send stamp for pamphlet.
DR. W. J. HORNE, INVENTOR, 191 WABASH AV., CHICAGO.

Having sold your excellent preparation known as G for the past year or more we are pleased to report that it has given entire satisfaction and we do not hesitate to recommend it.
J. C. Williams & Co.,
Syracuse, N. Y.
Sold by Druggists.
Price, $1.00.

NICKEL PLATING.

Registers Replated; Fenders, Grates, Chandeliers, etc., Replated, Lacquered and Cleaned.
CHICAGO NICKEL WORKS,
95 Ohio Street.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

Cook's Program of Routes and rates to all places of Pleasure Resort in the United States, Canada, and the Provinces by mail on application to THOS. COOK & SON,
106 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

Dr. HENRY OLIN,
Eye and Ear Surgeon.
Largest stock of Artificial Eyes in West.
Eyes sent by Express. Office 152 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR THE WOMEN FOLKS.

HOW GARMENTS HAVE ENTERED INTO ENGLISH BALLAD LITERATURE.

For the Girls Who Play Lawn-Tennis—Political Bonnets—Women in India—Female Novelists—A Bitter Tonic—Very Deliberate—How She Goes to Sleep—A Plea for the Tricycle—Facts and Fancies for the Fair Gathered Here and There.

The definit word-painting of ballad literature, says a writer in the *Queen*, has its affinities with the delicate and vivid coloring of the best period of the illuminator's art. A word is sometimes all that is let drop concerning outward form, but in the very brevity of the description lies its irresistible impressiveness. Few that have ever read the ballad of Sir Patrick Spence can have forgotten the brief touch which indicates the ladies being dressed with care as for the coming of the lords they loved:

O lang, lang may the ladies stand,
Wi' thair gold kems in thair hair,
Waiting for thair ain deir lords,
For they'll see thame na mair.

Or who, again, can fail to be impressed by the significance of color in the picture of the loathly lady "all in red scarlette"? She seems all burning in her shrinking sensitiveness to her own deformity. "A worse formed ladye than she was, no man mote ever viewe." I feel convinced she underwent a martyrdom under the cruel criticisms of Sir Kay before the spell of sorcery fell off her through her marriage with Gawaine. It is a delicate and subtle touch to concentrate the inward feeling in the outward garb.

Zenelophon, the beggar maiden, "all in grey," wedded by King Cophetua in Africa; and fair Bessee, the beggar's daughter, "all clad in grey-russet," indicate the uniform of beggary in ballad literature. Green, on the other hand, would seem to be the color most suggestive of prosperity. Thus, when the bailiff's daughter of Islington sets out to learn her lover's fate in London she pulls of her "growne of green" and puts on ragged attire. Gil Morrice, waiting for his mother in the forest, is arrayed "in robes of grene"; and Drayton's Dowsabel, that all-accomplished maiden who could bake and spin, and sing and broider, as well as help the priest to say his matins on a holy day, was clad in "frolicke greene." She makes a very pretty picture going forth in the sweet springtime to pick meadow flowers and honeysuckle in her green attire and hood

so neat and fine
In colour like the columbine,
Ywrought full featously.

Yellow was sometimes worn as mourning in the sixteenth century. Thus, in Corydon's "Doleful Knell" for fair Phillida, he designs to deck her bier with "sundry-coloured flowers" and "sundry-coloured ribbands," "but chiefly black and yellowe with her to grave shall goe." And again, in the "Paradise of Dainty Devices," by Edward Vere, Earl of Oxford, we find a lover saying:

black and tawnie will I weare,
Which mourning colours be.

There may be some reminiscence of this custom in the Scotch idea that yellow is unlucky. Certainly it proved unlucky for an English Queen, for we learn from Hall's Chronicle that when Catharine of Arragon died (Jan. 8, 1536) "Queen Anne (Bulleyn) ware yellowe for the mourning." After the ill-fated Queen had been beheaded, the 19th of May of the same year, "the Kyng for mourning ware whyte."

Sometimes the picture of the ballad heroine is hightened by analogy. Fair Rosamond, when suddenly discovered by the cruel Eleanor, "was like an angell sette"; and it is said of fair Annet, "she shimmered like the sun" when entering the dim old abbey where her lover was about to wed the brown bride who had "gowd and gear."

Embroidered lingerie was evidently worn by either sex. Fair Annet tells her maidens to array her in her smock—"one-half is o' the holland fine, the other o' needlework"; and the indignant widow of the winsome Gilderoy informs us that she bought her robber bridegroom "a wedding sark of holland fine, wi' silken flowers wrought." But Gilderoy was evidently somewhat of an exquisit; for he had roses "tull his shoone" and stockings of "silken soy," and loved the fashion of Sir Piercie Shafton better than his homely Scottish plaid. This golden freebooter is said to have existed in the days of Mary, Queen of Scots. The ballad I have quoted is an elegy over his execution, and really seems, from many little touches, to be written by a female hand.

Even in modern times, what pilgrim to the shrine of Worth could wish for a more fair attiring than the Passionate Shepherd offers to his love?

A cap of flowers, and a kirtle
Inbrodered all with leaves of mirtle;
A gown made of the finest wool,
Which from our pretty lambs we pull;
Slippers lin'd choicely for the cold;
With buckles of the purest gold.

And yet, it may be, Sir Walter Raleigh is more in the vein of modern thinking when he answers to the shepherd, in "The Nymph's Reply," that flowers fade speedily, and winter drives the flocks out of the fields, and Philomel becometh dumb, "and all complain of cares to come."

A honey tongue, a heart of gall,
Is fancy's spring, but sorrow's fall.

Woman's Lot in India.

Unable for the most part to read and write, rumors reach them from the markets, the bazaars, the talk of servants, and of the children, many of whom attend the normal schools, now numerous, and are consequently familiar with the topics of European thought. They feel the old order passing away, but of the new they know nothing. They identify these changing influences with Christianity, which they urgently fear and dread as bringing disruption into families where the ties of kindred are unusually strong. Conversion implies no less than social excommunication—exclusion from the pale of caste, and social death. So the mother fears it keenly for son, the father for his daughter, the husband for his wife.

The mother in especial fears to lose her, at present, unquestioned supremacy. In high caste households, it must be kept in mind, she is the central personage; her influence in the household is unique and almost limitless, for the high caste Hindu is professedly monogamist. One wife is the rule, though a second is permitted if there be no offspring. But the proud mother of sons holds a high place. It is a common saying that the Hindu beats his wife and adores his mother. She makes the marriages of her sons, chooses her daughters-in-law, and enjoys the dutiful respect of her sons. Her sway is almost absolute. As Ranee she may, and does very often, exercise great political influence, which she uses for purposes of family aggrandisement or intrigue, or for wise and beneficent ends, as it pleases her. Such is the position of the mother, but the wife occupies a very inferior place. Letters that have appeared of late in the *Times of India* present a lamentable picture of the domestic interior as it too frequently exists. The writer, who is apparently a youthful widow, says: "The wife may not sit in the presence of father or mother-in-law, or any elder member of their family. She must get up early and go to bed late and eat with the servants." Such is her position of inferiority as wife, but as widow matters are still worse. "She is debarred from second marriage, even if widowed in her cradle; for betrothals before birth are not unknown in India. She is doomed to neglect, illusage, opprobrium, and reviling. The frightful immorality which devours Hindu society like a cancer is largely traceable to this one source." The writer above mentioned looks to the spread of education as the best hope for bettering this state of things; but education, uninspired by the salutary influences of true religion, will prove a remedy worse than the disease, as leading solely to a more thorough materialism.

Heathendom dooms women to a cruel state of inferiority, not only physically, but spiritually. There is one law for men and another for them. The code of morality does not even serve for both. They are simply regarded as slaves—the mere necessary complement of man's existence. They are debased by all the codes of heathenry. By Buddhism, as seen in China; by Islam, which dooms them to perpetual seclusion; by Hinduism, which does not recognize in them a moral position at all.

Advice to Tennis-Players.

Harper's Bazar: When a lady, of whatever age, begins to play tennis, the first thing that strikes an observer is that she does not seem to know where the ball is, much less where it is going to be. When a lad begins to play he is, of course, awkward, and plays a very bad game. When a young girl begins she has all the awkwardness of the male neophyte, without his strength of hand and foot; she is further handicapped by her long dress, and very possibly tight laces. But all this is nothing compared with her ignorance of the way in which a ball acts when struck by the bat or when rebounding from the ground. Unless it is thrown straight toward her she seldom arrives in time to strike at it; and when she does she rushes up so close that it bounces into her skirts. Imagining then that she is too slow, she exhausts herself with frantic rushings to and fro, her nervousness increasing with every effort, till, the "set" at last finished, she lays down the racket, fully determined never to take it up again. Now, this is very natural, but it is also very foolish. You arrived too late not because you moved too slowly, but because you did not start in time. A boy knows by a sort of instinct, born of long habit, where the ball will go when his opponent draws back the arm to strike, and before it has left the bat is already on his way to meet it. He also knows, without having to think, how it will rebound from the ground. You too have learned in your natural philosophy that "the angles of incidence and reflection are equal," but you cannot bring your knowledge to bear in time. The only remedy is practice, and it will be found a remedy both speedy and complete.

If you have any weakness of body or limb you must set about correcting it by suitable moderate and progressive exercises. For instance, if your ankles are not strong it is evidently high time they were; therefore proceed to arrange a series of gentle gymnastics for the discipline of the delinquent muscles, and go through them religiously every day till you can sit down on one foot, with the other stretched out straight in front of you, and rise up five times in succession on each foot. If you get quickly out of breath with running, practice springing up and down a given number of times, putting first one foot forward and then the other. If your back is not strong it is high time it was. Take a cool sponge bath on rising in the morning, and for exercise stretch your hands as high as possible, and bend, first backward and then forward, till your fingers touch the floor; also work with light dumb-bells or a good pair of bean bags, laying them before you, some two feet distant, on the floor, and stepping forward, first with one foot and then the other, to pick them up, raise them high above your head, replace them, and regain the erect position. If your arms are thin and weak you can make them round and strong; if your breast is flat, with hollow places in front of the shoulder, you can arch it out and fill up the ungraceful hollows by using light dumb-bells and Indian clubs, devising for yourself various movements to bring a strain upon the very muscle whose size you wish to increase. All these calisthenics should be begun with the greatest moderation; on the first day only a few movements of each kind should be tried, and for several days they should be stopped before you begin to feel tired. At all times they should be practiced with lungs fully inflated, head erect, and backbone as vertical as possible. At the same time you should practice with your racket and ball against a wall, either outside the house or, in bad weather, in some upper room.

Political Bonnets.

Among the latest novelties imported from Paris by a well-known London woman-milliner are a number of bonnets that may be termed "political bonnets." They had been made and trimmed for ladies bent upon canvassing at the forthcoming election. The primrose bonnet, a "creation" of the milliner's première, was a delicate headgear, composed entirely of yellow and white primroses mixed with leaves and set in an evanescent cloud of yellow and white tulle. Opposed to these were bonnets proclaiming Liberal principles and home rule. These Gladstonian coiffures, wrought in harmonious tints of green and blue tulle, were wreathed with shamrock leaves and blue cornflowers. No Unionist bonnets were seen; perhaps some fair follower of Mr. Chamberlain may reproach the milliner for having neglected the symbol of the orchid in her platform millinery. Hats were conspicuous amongst the late Parisian arrivals. A red straw hat turned up on one side showed its lining of coral tulle; it was trimmed with bunches of cherries, and was veiled with coral tulle. Another original-looking hat was of striped red and white straw; it was also trimmed with bunches of cherries, and veiled with red tulle. A rustic headgear was of coarse white straw, trimmed with a thick spray of pink hawthorn and green leaves, the hat and garland likewise veiled with green tulle. This veiling of the hat with a delicate cloud of net gives a soft and becoming effect to the headdress. The hats were, as a rule, far less high in the crown than have been lately worn. One, however, with a high-pointed crown, was boldly quaint in design and coloring—between the outer brim and crown the straw had been cut out, and the lining of gathered heliotrope tulle was disclosed; an erection of heliotrope gros de Naples ribbon bows rose in front, upon these; and falling over its uplifted side, was placed a large spray of thistles and leaves; the gray-blue prickly leaves, the purple flowers, and occasionally downy blossoms formed an effective ensemble, softened and harmonized by the veiling of heliotrope tulle, cloudily enveloping ribbons, blossoms, and straw. A charming bonnet was of pale pink Mechlin tulle and blonde, bordered with bronze velvet. A bonnet of café au lait straw consisted of a crown of straw garlanded with poppies, the blossoms, buds, and leaves of which were perfect imitations of nature. A quaint bonnet of Babama straw was trimmed with a harmony of lilac ribbons and white blossoms. A coarse blue straw bonnet trimmed with blue cornflowers and a wide orange-velvet bow was at once effective and graceful. Specimens of the famous "coral bonnets" were on view. Bunches of strawberries glowing on their leaves, of gooseberries hairy and lustrous, of prickly chestnuts dangling from a branch of young green leaves, rivaled the display of blossoms wild and cultured, wrought by the clever fingers of the artificial flowerworkers of Paris. This artist had also on view specimens of straw-plaiting woven in the farms and cottages of Buckingshire. These imitations of some of the most elaborate patterns of Italian straw-plaiting were so delicate as not to be distinguished from the originals. She employs directly the wives of laborers and small farmers. In order to do away with the intervention of middlemen she avoids the great centre of the straw-weaving industry, such as Luton, and gives her orders to the women of the outlying districts.

The Oddities of Female Novelists.

One odd characteristic of women as authors, says an exchange, is their fancy that they conceal their sex by disguising their names. Just as though a woman's literary work is not written all over with feminine characteristics. Of course, nobody pretends that a man could masquerade in print as a female author. Why, then, should a woman assume that she can hide her sex by seeking refuge in a masculine nom de plume? And yet women are continually resorting to that trick. But even when the lady's name stands out unmistakably and undisguisedly on the title page of her book the reader is continually reminded, and at every turn, of the fact that a woman is telling the story. A woman enjoys her work as she goes along much more than a man does. Who does not remember the barmecidal feasts spread in "The Wide, Wide World;" "Queechy," and other novels by Miss Warner? It would appear as if the writer were a good housekeeper, fond of toothsome dainties, and that she gratifies her imagination at the cost of high literary art. Then in dress, too, how much the woman novelist delights to feed her imagination! In his "A Gentleman of Leisure" Edgar Fawcett, describing a lady's appearance, says, "She wore a wine-colored dress." This is a man's brutal way of disposing of a costume which would have employed a woman's pen and powers for a minute and technical picture. A man always says of an indescribable dress (indescribable to him) that it was "of some soft and clinging material." That is all he knows about it. But no woman could slur over such a topic in such a way. She excels and revels in details. In "Tulip Place," a novel written by a woman, there are descriptions of bric-à-brac, toilets, and repasts more minute than the most accomplished man-reporter of a Presidential wedding could possibly compass in a page of a New York daily paper. In the story of "The Man Who Was Guilty," the fair author says that a bit of fabric thrown from a window "lodged on a spray of bon-silene roses." A man would have curtly referred to "a rose bush." In one of Saxe Holm's stories, the heroine, finding some old mahogany planks, has them sawn, planed, and decorated to garnish what was a poor-looking house; and her description of the manner of the thing is as good as anything in "The Art Amateur" or "The House Decorator."

Women are quick, too, to detect and catch mannish traits in men. In "Jane Eyre" Miss Bronte describes her heroine as tracing Rochester through the garden by the lingering fragrance of his cigar. What man would ever have thought of that as being peculiar to a man? Mr. Howells, in his new story of "The Minister's Charge," has the minister's wife remonstrate with him on his "mannish notions," and the poor man retorts that he would give her womanish notions if he had any about him. A woman novelist would simply have shown by an elaborate process of description that Mr. Sewell's notions were mannish; she would not have said so in that blunt way. Somebody has said of "Middlemarch" that it is like a fine wine that must be taken into the mouth and tasted leisurely. Of what man's writing can this be said? Possibly of some of Shakspeare's; but the mass of literary work by men strikes the reader at once "for all it is worth," or not at all. Women novelists lack the indefinable charm of vigor and "go" that characterize men who are not, as Henry James, effeminate and Miss Nancylike. Men in the same field lack the grace and delicacy that invariably distinguish even the cheapest literary work of women. What men must do who emulate women novelists we cannot say. Women, to appear less womanlike, must needs repress their love of detail and their inclination to sentimentality and cultivate something like brutal directness.

A Very Bitter Tonic.

New Orleans *Picayune:* Five years ago a bright, wholesome, cheerful-hearted young girl living in this city married a promising and talented young man. There was a pretty church wedding, half a dozen bridemaids, music, and a wedding journey. The young husband had furnished a pretty little house for his bride, and when they came back from their ten days' tour they set up housekeeping. The friends of the bride said it was an unequal match; that Ethel had been too long used to the independence of earning her own living to enjoy being dependent on another. The friends of the groom congratulated him. Jack had drawn a prize. A girl who cut and made her own dresses, trimmed her own hats, and was one of the best-dressed girls in town would be a prize for any man; but in addition Ethel had been earning no less than $50 a month painting dinner cards, by teaching music, and giving lessons in brass-work. When the marriage came off Ethel did very timidly and lovingly ask Jack if he would not allow her to keep up her classes and continue to supply her customers with dinner cards, but Master Jack swelled out his manly chest, took on a pompous, protecting air, and swore his wife should not work for a living, not while he had a strong arm and a stout heart. And Ethel was so proud at thus being forbidden. There is something of the loving dog in every true woman. She is most happy at being made to obey the affectionate commands of the master she loves.

At the end of the first year of married life there came a baby to the sweet little home. At the end of the fourth year there were three of them, and Ethel found life as nurse, housekeeper, wife, mother, and mender not all sunshine. She was beloved and honored and happy, but none the less was she being dragged down by the children, by the work, and by one other embarrassment that cut her to the soul—that was, of course, the going to her husband for every cent of money she needed. It was very hard for a girl who had been her own banker, who had had the free run of her own pocketbook, to go timidly to her husband and ask him for a dollar. It was a very hard thing to have him pinch her cheek, kiss her, and ask her what she wanted with the dollar, and to have to tell, between the kisses to be sure, but still to have to tell, what she was going to do with it. Every morning of her five years of married life Ethel has had to ask Jack for the market money. Never once during all that time has he recollected to give the money for the day's needs unasked. O, they have gay times around that pretty little breakfast table, and they laugh over the play they have seen and over the quaint sayings of their wise little 4-year-old. And then when Jack jumps up, a smile on his face, and vows he must clear out or he will be late at the office, Ethel clears her throat and humbly reminds him "to leave the market money." Were you ever run down and sick and have to take a bitter, nauseous tonic three times a day after each meal? Well, this eternal, everlasting asking for money is the dose that is inevitable after each breakfast in Jack's and Ethel's home. Ethel helps with the cooking, does all the sewing for herself, three children, and all the mending and darning, takes care of the children and keeps the house in dainty order, but where she once had $50 a month for her own she now has less than $5, and must ask for that.

Easter morning Ethel hurried up breakfast, left her little ones with cook, and gave herself the rare treat of going to church. She looked very dainty and sweet in her black and white check dress, her black straw bonnet with its crêpe lisse bows, her silk gloves, and the pink in her cheek was as fresh and peachlike as the day it was shaded by the veil of bridal tulle. When all ready for church she went in to Jack, lounging with the papers in the cool and shady parlors. "Jack," said she, timidly—she had never grown brave at this begging act—"Jack, give me some money to go to church." "Huh?" without looking up from the paper. "Please give me some church money. I can't walk, you know." "You sweet thing—come here. You look like a daisy. I've got the prettiest wife in New Orleans, Ethel. Here it is, dear," and Jack handed out his life-partner a dime.

The Very Deliberate Young Woman.

Perhaps we've been mistaken all along about matrimony, says a writer in the San Francisco *Chronicle*, and it really is nothing at all serious or out of the way. Some people take it very coolly; some people very nervously. I think long engagements were instituted by our astute forefathers to preserve the proper decorum of the affair and let both of the neophytes get fully accustomed to the idea before swinging them off. As for their being arranged to enable the folks in question to get thoroughly acquainted with one another, that's absurd and ridiculous. You never saw two persons who were engaged to each other studying each other and investigating the elements necessary for complete happiness. They always devote themselves to carefully watching their own conduct, so that the other party will not discover their weak points until the ceremony has been performed and it is too late to back out. I have lately, however, met the most deliberate personage who has ever stood up before a minister. Of course, it's the woman. To begin with, she apparently took the usual course and carefully looked out for a man who was not agreeable at all to the parents. A girl very often does that and then gets sympathy from her friends for the inhumanity of the sensible old folks.

"Are you contented and happy?" I asked once of a young married lady who had sworn never to marry the man who was then her husband.

"Yes, I am. He's awfully good to me. And a girl's always grateful to a man who marries her, anyway, don't you know?"

This deliberate young woman above mentioned, having selected the man whom her family opposed, proceeded to have a perfectly elegant time fighting them and posing as a persecuted true love. Well, what did the old folks do? What do old folks always do in such cases? They give in. Their daughter's happiness is a great deal more to them than their happiness or comfort is to her, and very frequently the two old folks bob about on the billows of life a kind of twin buoy, neglected and almost forgotten until some day the man who married the dearest, most cherished object of their lives comes along and quietly moors her to them once again and sails off on his own hook. There's just a column and a half of unspoken truths to be had on this subject, but then the grief unuttered of a mother over the sufferings of her child, especially when that child is one of the worst examples of ingratitude and stupidity in human life, is the most sacred thing in the world. But to get back to the deliberate young woman who did not at least do anything very seriously disruptive after all. She fixed the day at last and the bridemaid—of course the bridemaid was the always sympathetic sister who sides with both parties and represents compromise at the wedding. There were about seven or eight people involved in the ceremony besides the minister. The minister's house was lit up and the parlor decorated. The hour for the ceremony came. Everybody was there, had been there for thirty minutes—except the bride and the groom. And they never turned up at all. About 9 o'clock the uncomfortable séance broke up and the bridemaid went off to a small reception she had accepted an invitation to and taken advantage of to show off her dress. When she reached there, there sat the bride expectant, in full bridal toilet, the belle of the affair.

"Well, I never! We've been waiting two hours for you at the minister's, expecting you to come there and get married."

"O, I couldn't get married tonight. Jack's on duty tonight and we've postponed it till tomorrow. I'll go and see the minister in the morning."

A Plea for the Tricycle.

Tricycling labors hard to obtain a footing in America. This would seem to be wrong. It may be set down as a fact that most young women are on the list of admirers of the shapely-limbed bicyclists and that they entertain sentiments of consideration, touched, possibly, with gentle pity, for even those who, while riding a bicycle, present a monkey-on-a-stick appearance. "I should so like to ride a bicycle," said an enthusiastic school-girl the day of the recent big turnout of wheelmen at Detroit, "but I don't see how I'm to do that in public. I mean, though, to learn the tricycle just as soon as I can persuade papa to buy one for me."

Her eyes danced at the prospect, and inasmuch as she usually has her own will at home and in society generally, she will probably be whizzing along the streets and around the parks long before the summer ends.

And why not? Can anybody doubt that tricycling is wholesome exercise or that it is a genteel pastime? In England, where the roads, to be sure, are better adapted to the sport than are our comparatively primitive American roads, everybody goes a-tricycling. Mr. and Mrs. Bronson Howard have toured all England in that way, and their recital of their experience never fails to set tingling the blood of the listener. Young English women have formed numerous tricycle clubs of twenty to sixty members each, who pass many happy summer days making excursions to neighboring towns, visiting show places, whirling over to Stratford-on-Avon, Charlecote Hall, Kenilworth, Warwick Castle, etc. And now we hear that our American girls are taking steps to detach themselves from tennis to learn the delights of tricycling. One fair whirler thus discourses:

"I've tried all sorts of outdoor sport, from fox-hunting to swimming, and I don't know anything so all-round satisfactory as tricycling. Just at first it's very hard labor, but when you once get the knack of it you can do forty or fifty miles without feeling it, but you must have considerable practice first in making your weight do most of the work. I always ride with a regular saddle and not with a seat, which is no good at all, and I look as if I was standing almost upright, so that when the wheels once begin to turn by slightly bending and throwing my whole weight first on one foot and then on the other the pace is kept and steadily increased from its own momentum without much exertion of the muscles. Some women object that it looks awkward from the short skirts, but there really is no need for them; they should not be shorter than to the ankles, but they should be rather close and narrow, for a loose skirt is apt to tangle in the wheels. The first time I rode a tricycle my wide skirts were fluttered by the breeze of my swift motion against the rapidly revolving spokes, and in two minutes I was jerked off my seat and so tangled up in that wheel I had to be combed out."

How Some Married Women Go to Sleep.

There is an article going the rounds entitled "How the Girls Go to Sleep." The manner in which they go to sleep, according to the article, can't hold a candle to the way a married woman goes to sleep.

Instead of thinking what she should have attended to before going to bed, she thinks of it afterward. While she is revolving these matters in her mind, and while snugly tucked up in bed, the old man is scratching his head in front of the fire and wondering how he will pay the next month's rent. Suddenly she exclaims:

"James, did you lock the door?"

"Which door?" says James.

"The cellar door," says she.

"No," says James.

"Well, you had better go down and lock it, for I heard some one in the back yard last night."

Accordingly James paddles down the stairs and locks the door. About the time James returns and is going to bed she remarks:

"Did you shut the stair-door?"

"No," says James.

"Well, if it is not shut the cat will get up into the chamber."

"Let her come up, then," says James, ill-naturedly.

"My goodness, no!" returns his wife, "she'd suck the baby's breath."

Then James paddles down-stairs again and steps on a tack, and closes the stair-door, and curses the cat, and returns to the bedroom. Just as he begins to climb into his couch his wife observes:

"I forgot to bring up some water. Suppose you bring up some in the big tin."

And so James, with a muttered curse, goes down into the dark kitchen and falls over a chair and rasps all the tinware off the wall in search of the "big" tin, and then jerks the stair-door open and howls: "Where the deuce are the matches?"

She gives him minute directions where to find the matches, and adds that she would rather go and get the water herself than have the whole neighborhood raised about it. After which James finds the matches, procures the water, and comes up-stairs and plunges into bed.

Presently his wife says: "James, let's have an understanding about money matters. Now, next week I've got to pay——"

"I don't know what you'll have to pay and don't care," shouts James, as he lurches around and jams his face against the wall, "all I want is sleep."

"That's all very well for you," snaps his wife, as she pulls the covers viciously; "you never think of the worry and trouble I have. And there is Araminta, who, I believe, is taking the measles."

"Let her take 'em," says James.

Hereupon she begins to cry softly, but about the time James is falling into a gentle doze she punches him in the ribs with her elbow and says:

"Did you hear that scandal about Mrs. Jones?"

"Where?" says James, sleepily.

"Why, Mrs. Jones."

"Where?" inquires James.

"I declare," said his wife, "you are getting more stupid every day. You know Mrs. Jones that lives at No. 21? Well, day before yesterday Susan Smith told Mrs. Thompson that Sam Barker had said that Mrs Jones had——"

Here she paused and listened. James is snoring in profound slumber. With a snort of rage she pulls all the covers off him, wraps up in them, and lies awake until 2 a. m. thinking how badly used she is.

And that is the way some married women go to sleep.

Hard Lines.

A wealthy bachelor has just died in St. Petersburg, bequeathing his property in St. Petersburg and Moscow, as well as his stock and investments, to his nephew, though with curious provisos. Before he inherits any of the property the heir must give his word of honor that he will not smoke any longer either cigar, cigaret, or pipe; that he will never again play cards; and that within six months of the proving of the will he will marry, so that he may not die an old bachelor like the testator. Three executors have been appointed, and in case the heir refuses to comply with the conditions they have the right to appropriate the property and divide it among their children. The first two engagements have already been entered into by the heir, though with unwillingness, but the third proviso threatens to be insuperable.

How She Visits Europe.

A St. Louis lady, reported as "spending the summer in Europe," sneaked into the city the other day for the purpose of purchasing some books and maps, and frankly explained to a friend that she was preparing to learn the geography of Europe thoroughly and post herself with the guide books so that she might give a good account of her summer abroad, "which will be the most inexpensive summer I ever spent, as I have only bought three gingham dresses and a ribbon for a rustic hat, and my board is only costing me $3.50 a week, with washing included. Perhaps I'll save enough and learn enough to make the trip next year." How did her secret get into the papers? The friend in whom she confided was a woman.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

The Proper Dress for a Lady Cyclist.

After much deliberation, and after passing through many phases, the Cyclist's Touring Club of England has decided upon a certain uniform for its members, men and women, which, for the first, consists of a Norfolk jacket, trousers or knickerbockers, polo or cricket cap, helmet or deerstalker, all made of the gray cloth specially woven for the club, with straw hats, gray stockings, and gray shirt, with some slight alternative for hot weather. The ladies' costume consists of a coat bodice or Norfolk jacket, a skirt, knickerbockers, merino or lambswool combination garments for underwear, and steel-gray hose; headgear, helmet, or soft cloth helmet hat, or straw hat. But all clothing should be of wool. Wool is far the healthiest, and the safest from a sanitary point of view.

An Expensive Ballet.

The corps de ballet of the Paris Opera comprises 1,027 women, exclusive of the 100 odd employed in the five workshops where the costumes are prepared. The humblest priestesses of terpsichore—the rats, as they are professionally termed—receives 40 cents per performance; the women of the quadrille have $40 a month; the coryphées from $50 to $60; the sujets from $60 to $120; the premières from $120 to $300; and finally the stars have annual salaries of from $5,000 to $6,000. Altogether the Government has to foot a little bill of $900,000 a year.

The Courts Would Indeed Be Busy.

A comical case, says the Litchfield (Conn.) *Enquirer*, was recently brought before the Probate Court in this district. A petition was preferred to the court to put a woman under a conservator, on the ground that she proposed marrying a worthless fellow, who was in pursuit of a little money she had saved. It does not appear that she was of unsound mind except in this particular direction. Unluckily the suit was withdrawn, and we shall never know whether a court of probate can be put to any such useful purpose as the petitioners claimed. If it is to place every one under a conservator who designs marrying foolishly it will certainly be a very busy tribunal.

GREAT TRIBULATIONS.

THE TRIALS WHICH HEDGE ABOUT THE YOUNG MOTHER.

Infantile Ills and Discomforts—The Inevitable Mrs. Gamp—Singular Diversity of Opinion Among Alleged Authorities as to What Constitutes Proper Juvenile Training—Anything but an Easy Task—This Week's Installment of Everyday Bills of Fare.

The words of the old plantation song, "O, ain't those hard trials, great tribulations!" seem at times to express with marvelous aptness the experiences of a young mother with her first baby. It is the general custom to take it for granted that after the advent of the little creature there is only plain sailing ahead. The newly-made mamma is described as reposing in the midst of a happy calm, too blissful to care for any other occupation than holding and petting her baby, or for any more exciting diversion than building air-castles for the tiny being who has been laid in her arms. A judicious silence is preserved as to colic and half a dozen kindred ailments that are lying in wait for the unfortunate infant, ready to pounce upon it without a moment's warning. The mother's heart is wrung by the sufferings of her child—sufferings that rouse in her bitter speculations as to the reasons of this misery endured by a sinless babe to whom pain cannot have been sent either as discipline or correction, and make her ask over again the centuries old question, "Did this child sin or its parents?"

Nor can she shake off apprehension even when urged to do so by the argument that "all babies have to go through the same thing." In the intervals when she is not sorrowing over the little one's last discomfort or worrying as to what may be the next development, she determines that when once these pitfalls are safely passed she will so prepare herself by study and her baby by unceasing care that later maladies may be, if possible, avoided, or, at all events, lightened.

In pursuance of this purpose, by the time she is able to sit up and take notice and get from the bed to the fire, she surrounds herself with every treatise she can find on the proper method of training infants. The room is strewn with copies of *Babyhood*, "Young Mothers' Guides," "Advice to Wives and Mothers," articles on "Infants' Food and Dress," and the nursery columns of family papers are eagerly perused in search of information upon the all-important theme.

At the outset, however, she takes exception to the statements laid down by those versed in these matters. Medical authorities aver that the human young, like the offspring of dogs and cats, are blind and deaf for a short period after birth, and the monthly nurse confirms the statement without lessening the mother's incredulity. She knows better. She will tell you proudly that baby knew her voice when she was less than a week old, and could be soothed by it when all others failed to quiet the wee creature. And can she, who has gazed into her child's eyes and met that steady, wise gaze that seems to express more than words could ever say, doubt that the little one recognizes her? Already there is a bond of subtle yet keen sympathy between them, the force of which she could not put into language, but which is perhaps felt only the more keenly on that account. And beneath the sweet dignity peculiar to babyhood, and the wordless calm that seems to indicate voluntary reticence rather than inability to put thoughts into speech, the mother believes that her child understands her and is one with her as no other mortal could be.

The departure of the monthly nurse heralds a new order of affairs in the baby's management. The mother, primed with the theories her vigorous course of reading on juvenile training has enabled her to formulate, has borne with ill-disguised impatience the many obstacles laid in her way by the worthy Mrs. Gamp. On account of her own youth and inexperience she has felt some delicacy in asserting her convictions as to the radical changes that should be made in the various departments of the nursery régime. She has advanced the belief that the child should observe regular hours of sleeping and be put to bed at 6 o'clock in a darkened chamber, instead of being allowed to remain in a gas-lit room amid the conversation of three or four grown people until 10 or 11 o'clock. She has feebly argued against letting the cradle stand where the bright light from the window can stream into baby's eyes as she takes her morning nap, and has offered a more vigorous protest against having the nurse, who is a sound sleeper and decidedly deaf in the bargain, take the child to bed with her. Recollections of the mother who furnished the subject for Solomon's judgment by "overlying" her child haunt her own slumbers, rouse her from her couch at uncanny hours, and bring her hurrying into the nursery to see with her own eyes that her baby is still safe.

Her heroic efforts to effect a change in these respects are met with severe snubs she is powerless to resist. She is told that the child might as well get used to having talking about her; that when her eyelids are closed the light cannot penetrate them, and informed that often the only way to keep such a fretful child quiet is to take her into the nurse's bed. The mother remarks hesitatingly that she herself could not sleep under any of the aforesaid circumstances, but her lack of experience with babies makes her remonstrances go for naught.

The mother draws a long breath of relief when Mrs. Gamp's plump footfall descends the stairs for the last time, and begins her work of reform with unlimited faith in the success of her schemes. Are they not recommended as infallible by all writers on babies and their habits? Following out one pet theory, therefore, baby is given her supper at 6 o'clock, tucked into her pretty bassinet, the gas turned out, and she coaxed to slumber in the orthodox mode by the strains of the cradle hymn. This course of treatment succeeds in dissipating whatever lingering drowsiness may have hung about the young woman, whose vocal protests become so vigorous and withal so pitiful that the mother succumbs and takes the sobbing little creature to her lap. Here Mademoiselle promptly recovers her tranquillity and lies placidly, wide awake, her eyes fixed upon a slender line of light that shows itself through a crack in the door for two hours and a half. Nothing ruffles her composure except an attempt to replace her in the cradle, but such endeavors are strenuously resisted. About 9 o'clock, after a second supper, she finally condescends to drop to sleep, and the mother emerges blinking from her retirement, not exactly jubilant over her success, but determined none the less to stick it out.

Two hours later comes the next struggle. The dictum of the family physician, indorsed by eminent nursery authorities, has been that baby's night meals must be at least three hours apart, with longer intervals if possible. If she demands food sooner her hunger, which he asserts is merely force of habit, must be stayed by warm water. By 11 o'clock baby is vociferous for her bottle. The warm water is forthcoming. Baby swallows it greedily and promptly resumes her request for food. Rocking, trotting, and walking the floor, with an accompaniment of singing, talking, and whistling, are resorted to in turn and defeat is staved off for half an hour longer. At the end of that time the mother yields, gives baby her milk, and has the satisfaction of nursing her afterwards through an attack of colic, brought on by an overloaded stomach. More hot water, with a little gin, finally brings relief, and towards morning the baby falls into an uneasy doze, while her mother is too nervous from her unaccustomed experience to do anything but lie awake, listening to the little one's breathing and ready to jog the cradle at every stir or moan from its occupant, not realizing that by this she is laying the foundation for a series of more sleepless nights.

So matters go on, the mother sometimes triumphant, although generally her victories cost her more than her defeats. In the long run patience and system bring their reward, unless the strength of the mother is insufficient to enable her to persevere in the good work until the end. For, jest as one may, the deep thought bestowed upon the care of infants has had blessed results in establishing lines and rules by which the rearing of children may be greatly simplified and the difficulties that must surround the mother's pathway materially lessened. In spite of the firmest convictions on this point, however, it is anything but easy for the loving parent to break in an undisciplined little creature to regular habits. It takes a wise as well as a loving tenderness to achieve it, and the child's tears are frequently fewer than those of the mother. To her there comes a new significance in the thought of vicarious anguish. In sight of her darling's suffering there comes, too, the perception that it may be said to the mother of a human babe no less than to her who bore the Divine Child: "Yea, a word shall pierce through thine own soul also." CHRISTINE TERHUNE HERRICK.

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Everyday Bills of Fare.

BREAKFAST.
Molded Oatmeal Porridge.
Scalloped Codfish, with Cheese.
Buttermilk Biscuit.
Chopped Potatoes.
Fruit.
Tea. Coffee.

Molded oatmeal porridge—Make the porridge as before directed, but over night, and mold it in cups wet with cold water. In the morning turn them out and eat with sugar and cream, or with cream only.

Scalloped codfish with cheese—Soak a pound of salted codfish six hours in tepid water, then boil it. When cold, pick into flakes with a fork and season with pepper. Heat a cup of milk to a boil, stir into it a tablespoonful of butter rolled in two of prepared flour; mix with the picked fish and pour into a bake dish. Strew grated cheese thickly on top and bake in a quick oven to a delicate brown. It is yet nicer if you add a raw egg to the mixture before cooking it.

Buttermilk biscuit—One quart of flour, one teaspoonful of soda sifted three times with the flour and a teaspoonful of salt, one pint of really sour buttermilk, one tablespoonful of melted butter. Sift flour, soda, and salt into a bowl, stir butter and milk together and pour into a hole in the flour. Mix quickly and with as little handling as possible. Be careful on this point, also, not to get the dough too stiff. Have your oven ready and hot. As soon as the biscuits are cut out put them in and bake. They are excellent if mixed—as the successful painter did his colors—"with brains." A heavy hand and heavy wits can result in nothing but sodden solidity.

Chopped potatoes—Mince cold boiled potatoes coarsely with a sharp chopper and stir with a teaspoonful of finely chopped onion and three times as much parsley into a little hot dripping. Toss until hot all through and dish at once.

LUNCHEON.
Pates de Veau.
Tomato Salad.
Chicken Sandwiches.
Berries and Cream.
Cocoanut Cake.
Iced Coffee.

Pates de veau—Mince one pound of cold roast or boiled veal with half as much ham. Season sharply with pepper and a pinch of mace. Wet with enough gravy or oyster liquor to make a soft mince and stir in a tablespoonful of fine crumbs. Line pate pans with pastry, and bake in a brisk oven. Slip from the tins while hot, fill with the hot "mince," sift crumbs on top, stick a bit of butter in each, and brown lightly on the upper grating of the oven.

Tomato salad—Peel ripe tomatoes with a sharp knife, slice crosswise, lay in a salad bowl, and season on the table with salt, a little sugar, pepper, oil, and vinegar. Keep the tomatoes on ice until actually served. They cannot be too cold. Never loosen the skins by pouring boiling water on them, and refrain as scrupulously from serving them with the skins on.

Chicken sandwiches—Pare the crust from thin slices of bread and cut them into triangles of uniform size. Mince cold chicken, freed from skin and fat, quite fine, rub in a little butter, season to your liking, and spread between every two triangles, pressing the pieces of bread firmly but gently on the mixture. Pass with the tomato salad.

Cocoanut cake—One scant cup of butter, two full cups of sugar, three full cups of prepared flour, one scant cup of milk, one-half teaspoonful of soda sifted three times with the flour, four eggs, half a grated cocoanut, juice of half a lemon, and a teaspoonful of grated peel. Cream, butter, and sugar; beat in the lemon juice and peel until the mixture is very light. Next go in the beaten yelks, then the milk, stiffened whites, and flour alternately; lastly, the cocoanut. Bake in small tins. Eat while fresh, but not warm.

DINNER.
Green Pea Soup.
Fried Scallops.
Roast Fowl a la Guyot.
Young Onions. Mashed Potatoes.
Lettuce Salad.
Queen of Puddings.
Coffee.

Green pea soup—Two quarts of liquor in which corned-beef or mutton has been boiled; two quarts of green peas; bunch of sweet herbs, including a shallot, or young onion; one even tablespoonful of prepared flour rubbed up with one of butter; pepper to taste; dish of fried bread; boil, skim, and strain the liquor and return to the fire with the pea-pods. Cook them twenty minutes, strain them out, and put in peas and onion. Cook until the peas are soft and broken; rub all through a colander back into the pot, stir in the floured butter; season, boil two minutes, and pour upon the fried bread in the tureen. The advantage of using flour in this recipe is to prevent separation of the pea-pulp and the liquor.

Fried scallops—Wipe each roll in beaten egg, then in fine crumbs, and fry in hot lard or dripping to a fine brown. Shake off the fat in a split spoon and lay in rows on a hot dish. Garnish with parsley. Pass hot crackers, mashed potato, and cut lemon with them.

Roast fowl a la Guyot—One tender, full-grown chicken; a sweetbread, boiled, blanched, and minched; a dozen mushrooms, chopped; a tablespoonful of minced fat salt pork; pepper, salt, and a pinch of mace; half a cupful of fine crumbs; slices of fat salt pork. Draw and truss the fowl as usual and stuff with a forcemeat made of the minced sweetbread, mushrooms, pork, bread, crumbs, and seasoning. Bind thin slices of pork over the breast, lay in a dripping pan, dash a cupful of boiling water over it, and roast one hour, basting often. Ten minutes before taking it up remove the pork, baste abundantly, and brown. In serving lay the pork about the fowl. To make the gravy mince the boiled giblets and stir them into the gravy left in the pan, with a little boiling water and a tablespoonful of browned flour wet up with cold water. Boil sharply and serve in a boat.

Queen of puddings—One and a half cups of sugar, one quart of milk, two cups of very dry, fine crumbs, one tablespoonful of butter, one quart of red raspberries. Rub butter and one cup of sugar to a cream; beat in the yelks. The crumbs should all this time be soaking in the milk. Beat them into eggs and buttered sugar, and when light pour the mixture into a buttered bake dish. Bake until the middle is well set; draw to the oven door; cover with berries, strew sugar thickly among and over them, and spread deftly over all a meringue of the frothed whites of the eggs, stiffened with two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar. Shut the door and brown the meringue lightly. Set away where it will cool quickly, then leave on ice till wanted. Eat with cream. This is not a new recipe, but among the many variations of the far-famed "Queen" I regard the above as the simplest and best. It is better made with strawberries than with any other fruit, but always delicious and popular.

MARION HARLAND.

[Copyrighted, 1886.]

Keeping Bouquets Under Water.

The following, taken from *Vick's Magazine* for July, is a description of the process by which a bouquet of flowers may be preserved fresh for a long time:

A vessel of water is required; the vessel should be large enough to allow the submersion in it of a plate or dish holding the bouquet to be preserved, and a bell glass to cover the bouquet. The dish or plate should contain no moss or other material; the water should be limpid and quite pure. Place the plate at the bottom of the water, and on the plate, submerging it, place the bouquet, which is maintained in an upright position by a weighted base previously attached to it. This being done, the bouquet is covered with a bell glass, the rim of which ought to fit exactly to the flat part of the plate; the bell glass should be entirely filled with water, and without the least air bubble.

Then all are raised together, plate, bouquet, and bell-glass, filled with water, and placed on a table, carefully wiping the exterior, but leaving on the plate around the base of the bell-glass a little provision of water, which prevents the entrance of air. The flowers in this condition will be preserved in all their freshness for several weeks, and their beauty is increased by a great number of bubbles of gas produced by the respiration of the leaves, and which attach themselves to the petals, appearing like pearls. The edge of the plate and the water that it contains should be concealed by a light bed of moss, in which are set some other flowers. In the evening, by artificial light, a bouquet thus arranged produces a charming effect.

Medical Women.

Sophia Jex-Blake, M. D., of Edinburg, Scotland, has recently published a new and much-improved edition of her work, "Medical Women: A Thesis and a History," bringing down the historical portion to the present time, so that it is a valuable and an authentic record sufficient for all ordinary purposes. The first division, on "Medicine as a Profession for Women," is an exhaustive enumeration and survey of the past, showing when, where, and how women distinguished themselves in the healing art. It represents extensive reading and research, and is characterized by acute and judicious reasoning. The second division of the work is on "The Medical Education of Women," commencing with what is not without reason styled "The Battle of Edinburg," and proceeding to the record of the victory. The narrative is one which merited the detailed and specific form it assumes, and Dr. Jex-Blake is to be congratulated as one of the brave and earnest band who took a prominent part in the struggle. She has her reward, and many others may rejoice that by such constancy, ability, and courage the middle wall of partition was broken down, not in Edinburg only, but elsewhere.

JINGLES AND JOKELETS.

HOW THE POETS AND WITS ARE BUSYING THEMSELVES.

Discarded Like the Rose—How a Seaside Romance Was Ruthlessly Blighted and Beauty Transformed into a Washed-Out Belle—Rest and Peace—What the Mammas Really Were When They Were Little Girls—Current Fun.

Discarded.

This rose last night in the garden grew,
Wooed by the winds, caressed by the dew,

In perfect content its hours were spent,
Till on its beauty her eyes were bent.

But ah, those eyes are murderous eyes—
Many a victim before them lies;

Lies in anguish, and writhes in pain,
Nevermore to rise again.

She plucked the flower with a hand so white,
To wear in her hair to the ball tonight;

And who could tell which was the more fair,
The rose in her cheek or the rose in her hair?

But faded at last, and its beauty o'er,
She cast it away, with a smile, on the floor;

And there at her feet, its fragrance past,
It lay forgotten by her at last.

Many a heart has received, like this rose,
Wild disquiet for sweet repose;

Wild disquiet for constant trust,
To be thrown at last like this flower in the dust.

And I said perhaps she may some day
Weary of me and cast me away—

Weary of me at the drama's close,
And I shall go the way of the rose.

—*Eugene Clay Ferguson in Galveston News.*

A Seaside Romance Blighted.

Before Taking.

O, I never can forget her!
Running down the beach I met her
Coming from the big hotel.
Such a witching, dainty creature!
Half the charm of form and feature
Living man could never tell.

In a bathing costume, blushing
Just a little, she was rushing
To the cool, inviting sea.
How I envied you, old Ocean,
As I vowed that my devotion
Hers alone should ever be.

After Taking.

O, I never can forget her!
Running up the beach I met her
Hastening to the big hotel.
Such a draggled, dripping creature!
Salty drops on every feature—
Who would know the washed-out belle?

In the bathing costume, blushing
With good reason, she was rushing
Where no hateful man could see.
How I swore at you, old Ocean!
For I felt that my devotion
Hers henceforth could never be.

—*Somerville Journal.*

Rest.

Rest to thy pillow, rest!
I watch beside thee;
No care shall wring thy breast,
No ill betide thee.
Love guards thy pillow,
Love, the unrepining,
Heaven's moon is bright above,
Heaven's stars are shining.
Peace, peace! forget, forgive,
And be forgiven,
That all who love and live
May wake in Heaven.

Dream of thy dear ones, dream,
The past retracing;
Thy native valley's stream,
Thy love's embracing.
No sound shall mar thy sleep,
No fear perplex thee;
Angels their vigils keep,
Thy God protects thee.
Peace, peace! forget, forgive,
And be forgiven,
That all who love and live
May wake in Heaven.

—*Boston Transcript.*

When Mamma Was a Little Girl.

When mamma was a little girl
(Or so they say to me),
She never used to romp and run,
Nor shout and scream with noisy fun,
Nor climb an apple tree.
She always kept her hair in curl—
When mamma was a little girl.

When mamma was a little girl
(It seems to her, you see),
She never used to tumble down,
Nor break her doll, nor tear her gown,
Nor drink her papa's tea.
She learned to knit, "plain," "seam," and "purl"—
When mamma was a little girl.

But grandma says—it must be true—
"How fast the seasons o'er us whirl!
Your mamma, dear, was just like you,
When she was grandma's little girl!"

—*St. Nicholas.*

Current Humor.

It is not a misfortune for a young lady to lose her good name when a nice young gentleman gives her a better one.

Beware of the young man who writes love letters with a typewriter. They may be dictated, and if he dictates before marriage he will boss afterward.

Schulze—"And now do you like the parrot I sent you?" Muller—"It was a bit tough." S.—"What! have you eaten it, then? Why, the creature could talk." M.—"Well, why didn't it say so, then?"

"Well, this is a world of change," sighed Le Diggs. "Is it?" replied De Wiggs. "If you had asked about a dozen fellows for the loan of a half-dollar, as I did this morning, you'd change your opinion."

He was a carpenter. He had lifted his hammer to strike a nail. Did he strike? Not much! He paused, then returned the hammer to his box. The 12-o'clock whistle had blown. He was working by the day.

The Professor—How singularly you and your brother resemble each other, Miss Angelina! Miss Angelina—Is that a compliment to my brother or a compliment to me? The Professor—O, a compliment to neither, I assure you.

"I noticed in the paper that the Yale and Harvard crews had coaches at the race," observed Mrs. Snaggs. "Yes," replied Snaggs. "I suppose they had coaches to ride home in in case the boats should sink or anything."

Herr Schmidt to his wife—I always judge people by the first impression produced on me, and I have never been deceived. Little Ludwig—Papa, what kind of an impression did I produce on you when you saw me for the first time?

"Ah, what do you charge for a suit like that?" said the dude to the tailor as he pointed out a piece of cloth. "Nothing, sir; we do a strictly cash business." "Um-um," said the dude, pulling his chin, "I'll call later and see you about it."

In Iowa, when a commercial tourist drops his gripsack in a hotel of a prohibition town, he registers and asks: "In which room did you say I would find my letters?" "I will show you myself," says the landlord, as they disappear up-stairs.

Lightning-rod agent—It's dangerous to be under this tree in a thunderstorm. One of us might get killed. Victim—Well, if you are killed you won't be able to talk any more; and if I am killed I can't hear you. So I guess we'd better stay.

"Well, doctor, what do you think of my teeth?" "My dear sir, they are simply magnificent." "Well, then, what do you propose to do about them?" "O, very little. It will only be necessary to extract about half of them, and the rest I can fill."

Young Featherly had been imparting some information to Mrs. De Towser which interested that lady very much. "I am quite surprised, Mr. Featherly," she said, "to hear of this. It only shows that—that——" "One is never too old to learn?" prompted Featherly, gallantly.

Art auctioneer—We have here, ladies and gentlemen, a most superb marine view. Assistant (in a loud whisper)—Hold on! It's a picture of a sheep. Auctioneer—As I was saying, ladies and gentlemen, we have here a picture of a most superb merino. What am I offered on a bid?

In England a militia officer is never recognized by his military title unless he is in uniform and on duty. A detestable country. Let even a militia officer has honor in it. Let respectable Englishmen come at once to America, where every citizen is addressed by the milkman as Judge and by his iceman as Captain.